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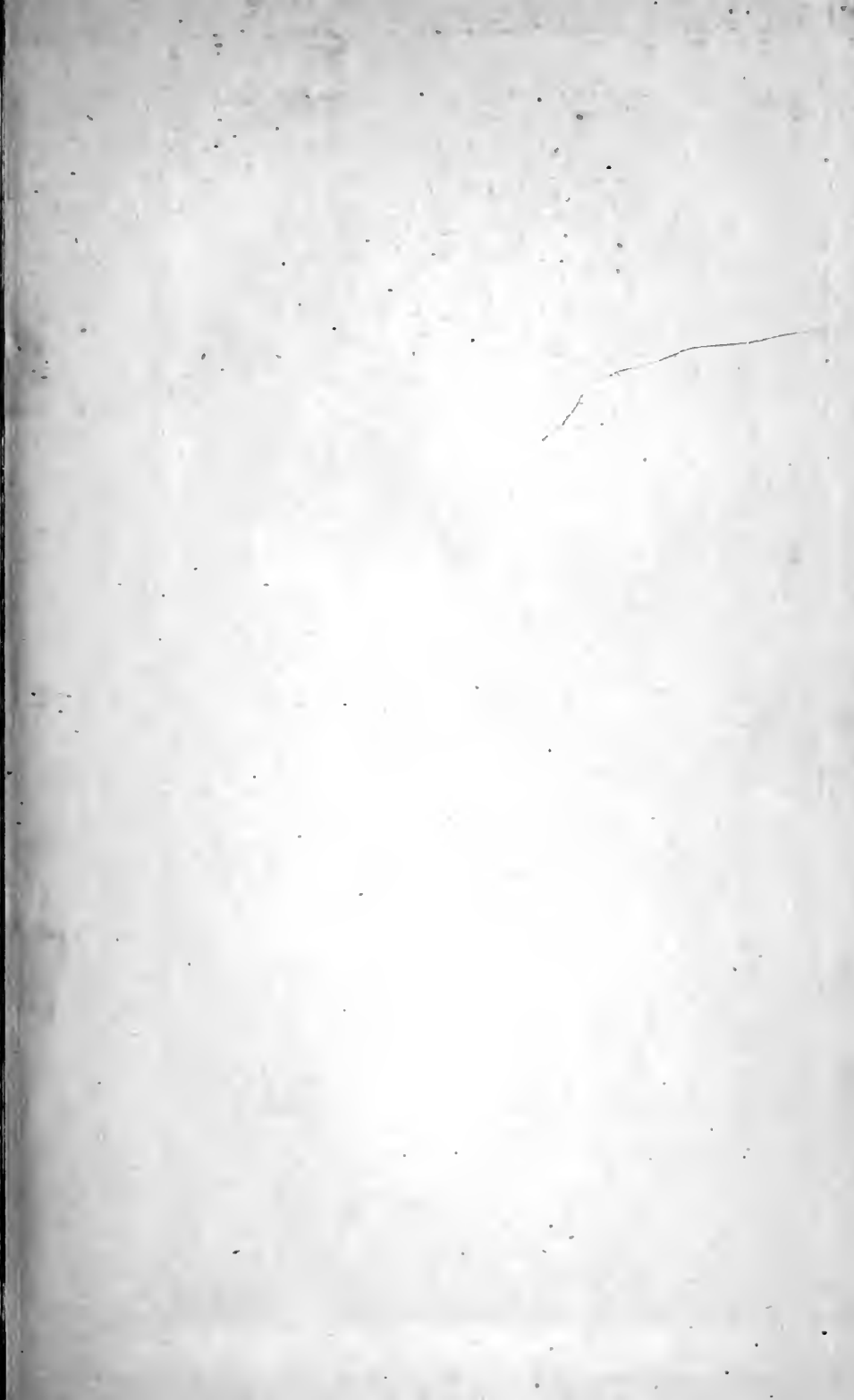
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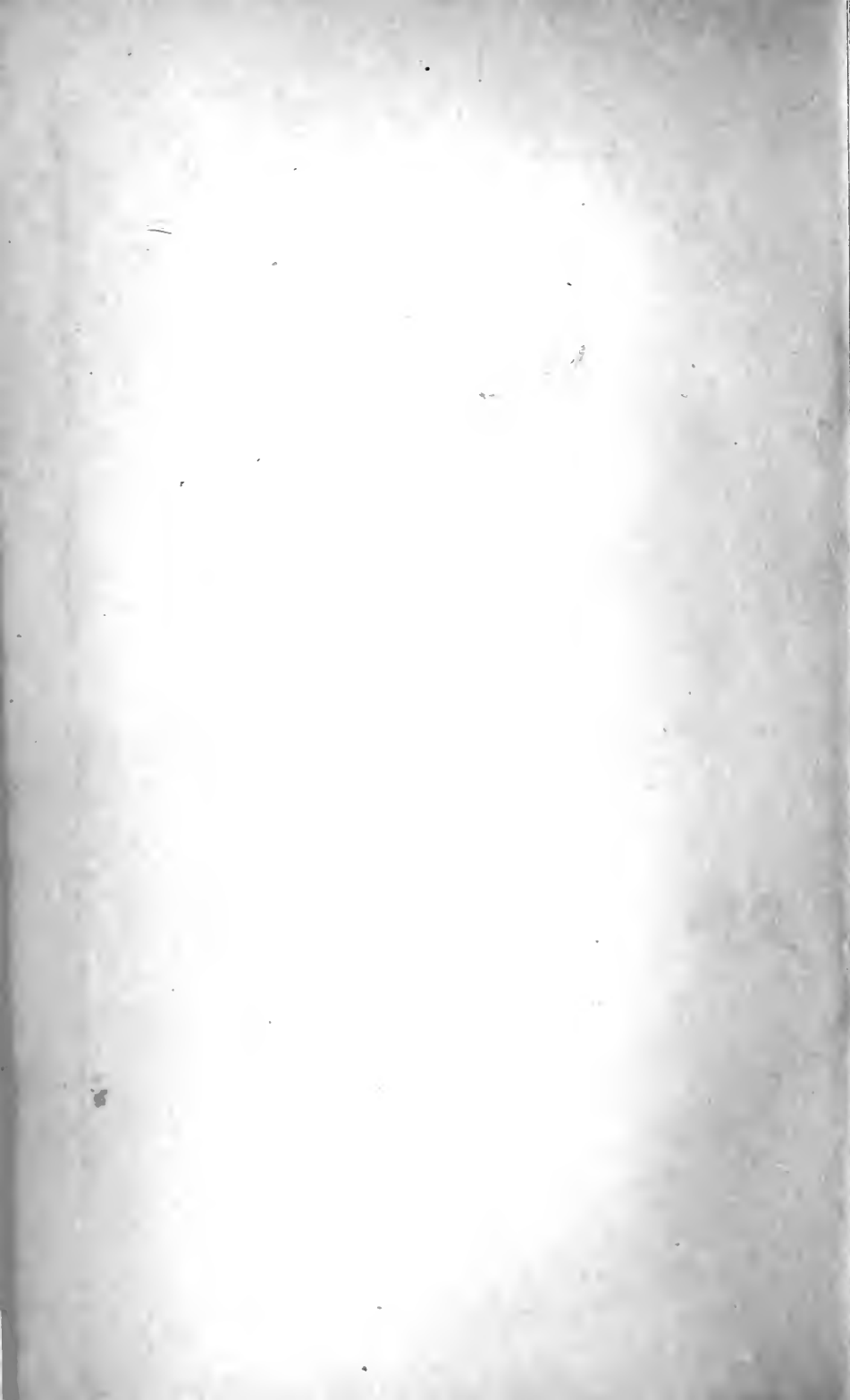
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THE WORKS OF FRANÇOIS RABELAIS

TRANSLATED BY SIR THOMAS URQUHART
AND PETER MOTTEUX, WITH THE
NOTES OF DUCHAT, OZELL, AND
OTHERS; INTRODUCTION
AND REVISION BY
ALFRED WALLIS



BOOK I.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near the North Gate

1679

1680

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1682

1683

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The Inestimable Life

of the

Great Gargantua

Father of Pantagruel

Heretofore composed by

M. ALCOTTE

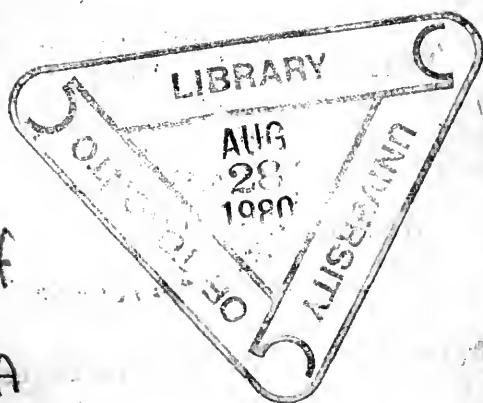
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INTRODUCTION

THERE is happily no necessity, at the close of this century of progress and enlightenment, to preface a new edition of the Works of Doctor François Rabelais (calling himself anagrammatically Monsieur Alcofribas Nasier) with an apology for printing it. If such an apology were needed, the statement that the translation used in these volumes has been, in one form or another, before the English-reading public for upwards of two centuries would be deemed by most people (it is known to have influenced the decision of one of our most eminent judges in favour of *Rabelais* considered as an English classic) a sufficient defence against possible attacks from the professional puritan. It is equally unnecessary to enlarge upon the aims and objects with which this most remarkable man composed his romances, seeing that the subject has already been exhaustively treated in the prefixes to the present edition.

The French have, indeed, raised their favourite author to a pinnacle of fame, which would surprise no one more completely than the object of their veneration himself, who was a humourist

of the first rank, to whom the oppression of monkish abuses from which the people of his time were just emerging was not so much the object of righteous indignation as an irresistible incentive to hearty laughter. He was the link between the writers of romance and those of simple merriment. Great part of his book is a burlesque romance into which he has introduced a vein of buffoonery that is quite in accordance with the spirit of his age; and, notwithstanding Coleridge's belief in the depth and subtlety of the Gargantuan and Pantagruelian conceptions, we ought not to lose sight of the author's express declaration to the effect that he wrote them for the recreation of persons languishing in sickness, or under the pressure of grief and anxiety, and that his merry prescriptions had succeeded with many patients. 'Que plusieurs gens, langoureux, malades, ou autrement fachez et desolez, avoient à la lecture d'icelles, trompè leur ennui temps joyeusement passé, et reçue allegresse et consolation nouvelle.' And he adds, 'Seulement avois égard et intention pour escrit donner ce peu de soulagement que pouvois ès affligez et malades absens.' The religious disputes which then agitated Europe were, as Dr Ferriar says, subjects of ridicule too tempting to be withstood; this, with his abuse of the monks, excited such a clamour against him that Francis I., being informed that his book was full of heresies, expressed a strong desire to hear it read, and, as the story says, the king 'found no passage therein which could be mistrusted.'

It is true that Rabelais has been held up by several writers at home and abroad as the founder of French scepticism; but the late Mr Buckle, a competent critic, after close examination of his writings, could find nothing to justify such an opinion. He certainly treats the clergy with great disrespect, and takes every opportunity of covering them with ridicule, but his attacks are made rather upon personal vices than upon the narrow and intolerant spirit to which those vices were chiefly to be ascribed.¹ Readers are often inclined, however, to regard with veneration that which they do not understand, and to suppose depth and gravity in a work in proportion to its darkness, and it is probable that Rabelais is indebted to the obscurity of his language for a large share of his reputation as a social and religious reformer. But Coleridge boldly accredits him with the highest objects in a passage that is well worth quoting in this connection:—

‘Beyond a doubt Rabelais was among the deepest, as well as boldest, thinkers of his age. His buffoonery was not merely Brutus’ rough stick which contained a rod of gold; it was necessary as an amulet against the monks and legates. Never was there a more plausible, and seldom, I am persuaded, a less appropriate line, than the thousand times quoted

Rabelais laughing in his easy-chair

of Mr Pope. The caricature of his filth and

¹ See a striking passage in the *History of Civilisation in England*, Vol. II., chap. 1. Longmans, 1878, 3 vol.

zanyism shows how fully he both knew and felt the danger in which he stood. I could write a treatise in praise of the moral elevation of Rabelais' work, which would make the Church stare and the Conventicle groan, and yet would be truth and nothing but truth. I class Rabelais with the greatest creative minds of the world—Shakspeare, Dante, Cervantes, etc.'²

It is not easy to determine the precise date of the first translation of Rabelais into English. Certain entries in the Registers of the Stationers' Company indicate a period between 1592 and 1594; but not even the fragment of a sixteenth century edition has survived to our own day. It is certain that Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, amongst the Elizabethan dramatists, were cognisant of the name and attributes of the famous giant Gargantua; but whether from actual knowledge or merely from hearsay cannot now be determined. The entries are thus quoted by Mr W. C. Hazlitt³ :—

Gargantua his prophesie. Licensed to John Wolf, 6th April 1592.

A booke entituled Gargantua. Licensed to someone, name not given, 1592, and entry cancelled.

The Historie of Gargantua. Licensed conditionally to John Danter, 4th Dec. 1595.

Of these three entries, the first and second refer in all probability to one and the same work, perhaps founded upon the 'Prophetical

² Coleridge's *Literary Remains*. I., pp. 138-9.

³ *Collections and Notes*, ii., 508.

Riddle' fabled by Rabelais to have been discovered engraven upon a copper plate in digging out the foundations of the Abbey of Theleme, and attributed by him to Merlin de Saint Gelais. The third, *The Historie of Gargantua*, is remarkable as having been licensed 'conditionally' to John Danter the printer, who in 1597 put forth the *editio princeps* of *Romeo and Juliet*. We have said that no evidence exists that either or any of the works so licensed were ever printed, yet Shakspeare (*As You Like It*, iii., 2) makes Celia say (in response to Rosalind's demand, 'Answer me in one word') 'You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first; 'tis a word too great for any mouth of this age's size.' This comedy is supposed to have first appeared in 1599 or 1600. Ben Jonson, whose *Every Man in His Humour* was printed in 1596, has also a reference therein to Gargantua, and similar instances might be extracted from other dramatic works of about the same period. There is also a bit of gibberish in *Twelfth Night* (Act ii., sc. 3). 'When thou spokest of Pigrogromitus, of the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Queubus'—which a recent commentator, Mr W. F. Smith, thinks may have been 'possibly borrowed' from the speech of Kissbreech before Pantagruel; it certainly has a Rabelaisian flavour. Some French authors have asserted the existence of a giant called 'Gargantua' in a romance which gave Rabelais his first ideas upon the subject; but we cannot discuss the point here. Speculation in

this direction is somewhat restricted, and as the researches of the late Mr J. O. Halliwell-Phillipp failed to bring to light even a fragment of an Elizabethan *Rabelais*, we may well despair of future success. Our author in his English dress must needs have had to encounter far more than the ordinary hazards that await books in general during their pilgrimage. Dibdin, it will be remembered by my bibliographical readers, accounts for the great rarity of the black-letter editions of Stubbes' *Anatomie of Abuses* (1583, etc.) by supposing that 'for the credit of the age and of a virgin reign . . . every virtuous dame threw the copy of his book which came into her possession behind the fire.'⁴ Rabelais could scarcely expect better treatment than Stubbes at the hands of an Elizabethan matron.

But between the humorous and extravagant licentiousness of Rabelais, and the scarcely less objectionable puritanical indecencies of Philip Stubbes, there are many gradations which do not now concern us, although we fancy that the old 'anatomist's' opinion upon the works of Master Doctor Rabelais would have furnished a piquant addition to his chapter upon books, 'invented and excogitat by *Belzebub*, written by *Lucifer*, licensed by *Pluto*, printed by *Cerberus*, and set a broche to sale by the infernal Furies themselves, to the poysning of the whole world.'

⁵

So far as we are able to ascertain, the first

⁴ *Bibliomania*, 1811, p. 367 (Note).

⁵ *Anatomie of Abuses*, 1583. Sig. P. vij, verso.

translation of any portion of the writings of Rabelais was made by Robert Hayman, who appears to have been Governor of the Plantations 'at Harbor-Grace, in Britaniola, anciently called Newfound-Land.' His *Quodlibets*, printed at 'London by Elizabeth All-de for Roger Michell, dwelling in Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the Bulls-Head, 1628,' quarto, contained 'two Epistles of that excellently wittie Doctor Francis Rablais. Translated out of his French at large.' Copies of this rare book are in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, and one was marked twelve guineas in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*. These excerpts are 'A rayling epistle, written . . . by F. Rabalais' (*sic*), and 'Another epistle of . . . F. Rabelais in praise of a grave Matrone,' translations similar no doubt to those which are given at the end of the present collection, and which serve to show that some attempt at bringing 'the witty doctor' before English readers took place prior to Sir Thomas Urquhart's venture, made fifteen years later. This translation, which is given entire in the succeeding volumes, was not completed by the versatile Scot, who died before arriving at the conclusion of his task, and whose pen was taken up by Peter Motteux, the translator of *Don Quixote* and other works.

Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Knight, who was, in the opinion of his contemporaries, a remarkable man, is alluded to by Motteux in his preface to *Rabelais* as 'a learned physician,' an

error which may have arisen out of his authorship of certain mathematical works, etc. (Motteux using the word 'physician' in the sense of *physicist*), for there appears to be no other foundation for the statement. Amongst his other performances, he wrote 'A Peculiar Promptuary of Time . . . showing the Pedigree of the Name of Urquhart in the House of Cromartie since the Creation to 1652.' 8vo, London, 1652. From this strange book we learn that he was knighted at Whitehall by Charles I. in 1645, accompanied Charles II. from Scotland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester and sent to London, where, having been enlarged upon his parole, he employed himself in literary work. He had been a considerable traveller, and was well-skilled in the languages of most of the polished countries of Europe; his *Epigrams* prove him something of a wit, and his firm belief in himself, as evinced in his *Discovery of a most Exquisite Jewel*, 1652, is particularly characteristic. This latter book contains in every page the evidence of Urquhart's obligations to Rabelais, as quotations would amply show, but we must content ourselves with referring our readers to an excellent article in the *Retrospective Review*,⁶ wherein the *Discovery* is examined. At present, we are more particularly concerned with his translation of *Rabelais*, which is accounted by the best judges to be the most perfect version of any author whatever, equalled

⁶ *Ret. Rev.*, Vol. VI., pp. 177-206.

only by Charles Cotton's admirable rendering of Montaigne's *Essays*, which much resembles it in the force and vigour with which, notwithstanding the obscurity, singularity, and difficulty of the original, the author's spirit has been transfused into a foreign language. Urquhart's *Rabelais* was first published by Richard Boddeley with a title dated 1653, to which, after Urquhart's death, circa 1660, was prefixed a general title dated 1664; in 1694, the translation made by Motteux to conclude the work appeared, and in 1708 the complete translation was published, with a preface by Motteux. From this beginning may be said to have sprung all the English editions with and without notes, illustrated and plain, that have since found their places in our libraries. One of the most careful of recent translators admits that his work has been done 'with Urquhart lying open and compared paragraph by paragraph,' adding that 'it was curious to note how the translations of a paragraph would prove almost identical word for word till a closer examination of the text showed that there could hardly be any variation in a faithful version.'⁷

Of Peter Motteux it may be enough to say that he was a Frenchman, who, commencing as a merchant in London, subsequently took up literature as his professed vocation. He stands to Sir Thomas Urquhart in much the same relation as Charles Cotton to Izaak Walton in the compilation of *The Compleat Angler*, 1676.

⁷ *Rabelais* . . . by W. F. Smith, 1893, Vol. I., ix.

The influence of Rabelais upon English literature in the eighteenth century has been greater than many persons would willingly admit. Burton had studied him, as the *Anatomy of Melancholy* amply testifies; Sterne has imitated him, and *Tristram Shandy* owes much of its piquancy to passages which, as Dr Ferriar has shown, were incorporated from Rabelais and other French writers of the same school. A shoal of minor humourists, poets and essayists have pillaged right and left from the stores of sterling wit and humour which Rabelais intermingled even with the grossest parts of his book, and English novelists have availed themselves of all sorts of plots and episodes from the same prolific source. 'But for thee, Master François, thou art not well liked in this island of ours . . . yet thou hast thy friends, that meet and drink to thee and wish thee well wheresoever thou has found thy *grand peut-être*!'⁸

It only remains to be added that the notes and references which encumbered the former editions of this version have been revised and considerably abridged, other illustrations having been added in some cases where the obscurity of the text seems to have been augmented by the efforts of the commentators to enlighten it. The interminable references to Pliny and other authors upon natural history are also curtailed, and much of Mr Motteux's prefatory matter, now obsolete, has been omitted. It is hoped

⁸ Andrew Lang. *Letters to Dead Authors*, London, 1886, p. 74.

that this condensation, whilst leaving the text precisely as it is to be found in the earlier editions of Urquhart and Motteux, will satisfy readers who have hitherto complained, and with justice, of the tendency to overload the original with useless references and far-fetched speculations. The pictorial illustrations are reproductions in photogravure of those engraved for the Amsterdam edition of 1741 in three volumes quarto, and known as Picart's edition.

ALFRED WALLIS.



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THE Life of Rabelais

FRANCIS RABELAIS was born about the year 1483, at Chinon, a very ancient little town, situate near the place where the river Vienne loses itself into the Loire, in the province of Touraine, in France. His father, Thomas Rabelais, was an apothecary of that town, and possessed an estate called La Devinière ;¹ near which place, having first sent his son Francis to be educated by the monks of the abbey of Seuillé, and finding that he did not improve, he removed him to the university of Angers, where he studied some time at a convent called La Baumette, but without any considerable success. There he became acquainted with Messieurs du Bellay, one of whom was afterwards cardinal : and it is said that Rabelais, having committed some misdemeanour, was there very severely used.

A famous author writes,² that he was bred up in a convent of Franciscan friars, in the Lower Poictou, and was received into their order. Which convent can be no other than that of Fontenay-le-Comte,³ in the said province, where he proved a

¹ Particular. de la Vie et Mœurs de Rabelais, imprim. devant ses Œuvres.

² Scævol. Samarthanus, lib. i. Elog. Clar. Vir.

³ Thresor. Chronolog. de St Romuald, 3d part.

Life of Rabelais

great proficient in learning ; insomuch that, of the friars, some envied him, some through ignorance thought him a conjuror, and, in short, all hated and misused him, because he studied Greek, the beauties of which tongue they could not relish ; its novelty making them esteem it not only barbarous, but anti-christian. This we partly observe by a letter which Budæus,⁴ the most learned man of his age in that tongue, wrote to a friend of Rabelais, wherein he highly praises him, particularly for his excellent knowledge in that tongue, and exclaims against the stupidity and ingratitude of those friars.

Thus Rabelais, hating the ignorance and baseness of the Cordeliers, was desirous enough to leave them, being but too much prompted to it by several persons of eminent quality, who were extremely delighted with his learning and facetious conversation.

A monk relates,⁵ that he was put *in pace*, that is, between four walls, with bread and water, in the said convent, for some unlucky action ; and was redeemed out of it by the learned Andrew Tiraqueau, then lieutenant-general (that is, chief judge) of the bailiwick of Fontenay-le-Comte ; and, by tradition, it is said in that town that, on a day when the country people used to resort to the convent church to address their prayers, and pay their offerings to the image of St Francis, which stood in a place somewhat dark near the porch, Rabelais, to ridicule their superstition, privately removed the saint's image, and placed himself in its room, having first disguised himself : but at last, too much pleased with the awkward worship which was paid him, he could not forbear laughing, and made some motion ; which being observed by his gaping staring worshippers,

⁴ Budæus Græc. Epist.

⁵ P. de St Romuald. Feuillant.

Life of Rabelais

they cried out, 'A miracle ! my good lord St Francis moves !' Upon which an old crafty knave of a friar, who knew stone and the virtue of St Francis too well to expect this should be true, drawing near, scared our sham-saint out of his hole ; and, having caused him to be seized, the rest of the fraternity, with their knotty cords on his bare back, soon made him know he was not made of stone, and to wish he had been as hard as the image, or turned into the very image of which he lately was the representation.

At last, by the intercession of friends, of which Geoffrey d'Estissac, Bishop of Maillezais,⁶ is said to have been one, he obtained Pope Clement VII.'s permission to leave the beggarly fellowship of St Francis, for the wealthy and more easy order of St Benedict, and was entertained in that bishop's chapter, that is, the Abbey of Maillezais. But his mercurial temper prevailing after he had lived some time there, he also left it ; and, laying down the regular habit, to take that which is worn by secular priests, he rambled up and down awhile, till at last he fixed at Montpellier, took all his degrees as a physician in that university, and practised physic with reputation. And by his epistle before the translation of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and some works of Galen, which he published and dedicated to the Bishop of Maillezais in 1532, he tells him that he publicly read physic in that university to a numerous auditory.

It is vulgarly said, that Rabelais having published some medical tract, which did not sell, told the disappointed bookseller that since people did not know how to value a good book, they would un-

⁶ The bishop's see is now removed to Rochelle.

Life of Rabelais

doubtedly like a bad one, and that accordingly he would write something that would make him large amends ; upon which he composed his *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel*, by which the bookseller got an estate. But the same story has been told of our Sir Walter Raleigh and his selfish stationer ; and it is a fact that the above-mentioned translation, which was printed by the famous Gryphius of Lyons, at first, in 1532, was reprinted many times before Rabelais began to write his *Gargantua*.

We do not know how he came to leave Montpellier, though probably he was sent by its university to solicit for them at court, and then was invited to stay at Paris, of which John du Bellay, his friend, afterwards cardinal, was not only bishop, but governor ; at least, it is certain he attended him in his embassy to Pope Paul III., though I believe that the chief occasion of his going to Rome was to put a stop to the ecclesiastical censures fulminated against him for leaving his convent ; and it is thought the Bishop of Maillezais abetted that desertion, and encouraged him in his studies at Montpellier, which perhaps made Rabelais afterwards dedicate to him, and own then, that he owed all things to him.

It is likely our doctor had then a prospect of the benefices with which he soon afterwards was gratified by that cardinal ; and for that reason was glad to be eased of the censures under which he lay, which made him incapable of enjoying anything. The Bishop of Montpellier himself was a Protestant, and might have kept always his bishopric, had he written as mystically as Rabelais. The Cardinal Chatillon also was not only a Protestant, but married, as well as John de Montluc, Bishop of Valence ; yet, as well as many others, in those times, who were against the errors of the Church of Rome in

Life of Rabelais

their hearts, they had benefices in it, and favoured the Reformation, perhaps more than those who openly professed it. So Rabelais seems to me to have passed into Italy only in the quality of a penitent monk, being first obliged to submit to his abbot, and the orders of the convent which he had left many years; else, had he been then physician to Cardinal du Bellay,⁷ then ambassador to the Pope, he would not have recommended himself to the alms of his superior, the Bishop of Maillezais, as he does in his letters to that prelate; to whom he writes, that the last money which he had remitted to him was almost gone; 'though,' says he, 'I have put none of it to an ill use.'⁸ Neither would he have added, that he used constantly to eat either with Cardinal du Bellay, or the Bishop of Mascon, who had succeeded him in the embassy (doubtless upon the other's promotion to the rank of cardinal), but that much money was spent in dispatches, clothes, and chamber-rent; which shows also, that though he, as a friend, did eat with one of those two, yet he paid for his lodging elsewhere. By these letters, which Messieurs de St Marthe, gentlemen famous for learning, have not disdained to publish with their learned and curious observations, of ten times their length, we see that Rabelais held also a private correspondence in characters with the Bishop of Maillezais, to whom they are directed, and that the bishop was far from being bigotted to Popery. We also know by them, that Rabelais obtained his absolution of Pope Paul III. the 17th of January, 1536, whereby he had leave given him to return to Maillezais, and to practise physic, either at Rome

⁷ Epist. de Rabel. Pag. 5, p. 49.

⁸ Et si n'en ay rien despendu en meschanceté. Ibid., Pag. 49.

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or elsewhere ; that is, without any gain and only by charity. We also find that he had gained the esteem of Cardinal de Genutiis, accounted the ornament of the college, and Cardinal Simonetta, eminent for virtue, and other worthy prelates, besides Cardinal du Bellay, and the Bishop of Mascon, who procured him his bulls gratis, and had even offered him to make use of their king's name had it been needful.⁹

It is said that the cardinal, having brought him with the rest of his retinue to Pope Paul III., that they might beg some favour of his holiness, Rabelais, being bid to make his demand, only begged that his holiness would be pleased to excommunicate him. So strange a request having caused much surprise, he was ordered to say why he made it. Then addressing himself to that Pope, who was doubtless a great man, and had nothing of the moroseness of many others : ' May it please your holiness,' said he, ' I am a Frenchman, of a little town called Chinon, whose inhabitants are thought somewhat too subject to be thrown into a sort of unpleasant bonfires ; and, indeed, a good number of honest men, and, amongst the rest, some of my relations, have been fairly burned there already. Now, would your holiness but excommunicate me, I should be sure never to burn. My reason is, that, passing through the Tarantese, where the cold was very great, in the way to this city, with my Lord Cardinal du Bellay, having reached a little hut, where an old woman lived, we prayed her to make a fire to warm us ; but she burned all the straw of her bed to kindle a faggot, yet could not make it burn ; so that at last, after many imprecations, she cried, " Without doubt,

⁹ Sadoletus Ital. Sacr. T. 3.

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this faggot was excommunicated by the Pope's own mouth, since it will not burn." In short, we were obliged to go on without warming ourselves. Now, if it pleased your holiness but to excommunicate me thus, I might go safely to my country.' By this he not only, in a jesting manner, exposed the Roman clergy's persecuting temper, but seemed to allude to the inefficacy of the former Pope's excommunications in England, and chiefly in Germany, where they only served to warn our Henry VIII., and, on the other side, the Lutherans, to secure themselves against the attempts of their enemies.

He, that would not spare the Pope to his face, was doubtless not less liberal of his biting jokes to others; insomuch that he was obliged to leave Rome without much preparation; not thinking himself safe among the Italians, who, of all men, forgive raillery the least, when they are the subject of it.

So being come so far as Lyons, on his way to Paris, very indifferently accoutred, and no money to proceed, whether he had been robbed, or had spent all his stock, he, who had a peculiar love for ease and good eating, and no less zeal for good drinking, found himself in dismal circumstances. So he had recourse to a stratagem which might have been of dangerous consequence to one less known than Rabelais.

Being lodged at the Tower and Angel, a famous inn in that city, he took some of the ashes in the chimney, and having wrapped them up in several little papers, on one of them he writ 'Poison to kill the King;' in another, 'Poison to kill the Queen;' in a third, 'Poison to kill the Duke of Orleans;' and having on the Change met a young merchant, told him, that being skilled in physiognomy, he plainly saw that he had a great desire to get an

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estate easily; therefore, if he would come to his inn, he would put him in a way to gain a hundred thousand crowns. The greedy merchant was very ready. So, when he had treated our doctor, he came to the main point; that is, how to get the hundred thousand crowns. Then Rabelais, after the other bottle or two, pretending a great deal of caution, at last showed him the papers of powder, and proposed to him to make use of them according to their superscriptions, which the other promised, and they appointed to meet the next day, to take measures about it; but the too credulous, though honest trader, immediately ran to a judge, who having heard the information, presently sent to secure Rabelais, the Dauphin having been poisoned some time before: so the doctor, with his powder, was seized, and being examined by the judge, gave no answer to the accusation, save that he told the young merchant that he had never thought him fit to keep a secret, and only desired them to secure what was in the papers, and send him to the King, for he had strange things to say to him.

Accordingly he was carefully sent to Paris, and handsomely treated by the way on free cost, as are all the King's prisoners; and being come to Paris, was immediately brought before the King, who knowing him, asked him what he had done to be brought in that condition, and where he had left the Cardinal du Bellay. Upon this the judge made his report, showed the bills with the powder, and the informations which he had drawn. Rabelais, on his side, told his case, took some of all the powders before the King; which being found to be only harmless wood ashes, pleaded for the prisoner so effectually, that the business ended in mirth, and the poor judge was only laughed at for his pains.

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The jests of Rabelais were sometimes more productive of good, than the deep earnest of others. Of which the university of Montpellier furnishes us with an instance : none being admitted to the degree of doctor of physic there, who has not first put on the gown and cap of Dr Rabelais, which are preserved in the castle of Morac in that city.¹⁰ The cause of this uncommon veneration for the memory of that learned man is said to be this :

Some scholars having occasioned an extraordinary disorder in that city, Anthony Duprat, Cardinal, archbishop of Sens, then Lord Chancellor of France, upon complaint made of it, caused the university to be deprived of part of its privileges. Upon this, none was thought fitter to be sent to Paris to solicit their restitution than our doctor, who by his wit, learning, and eloquence, as also by the friends which they had purchased him at court, seemed capable to obtain anything. When he came to Paris about it, the difficulty lay in gaining audience of the chancellor, who was so incensed, that he refused to hear anything in behalf of the university of Montpellier. So Rabelais, having vainly tried to be admitted, at last put on his red gown and doctor's cap (some say a green gown and a long grey beard) and thus accoutred, came to the chancellor's palace, on St Austin's Quay; but the porter and some other servants mistook him for a madman : so Rabelais having, in a peremptory tone, been asked there who he was, let his impertinent querist know, that he was the gentleman who usually had the honour to flay bull-calves ; and that, if he had a mind to be first flayed, he had best make haste and strip immediately. Then being asked some other questions, he

¹⁰ Voyage de l'Europe, T. 1.

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answered in Latin, which the other understanding not, one of the chancellor's officers that could speak that tongue was brought, who addressing himself to our doctor in Latin, was answered by him in Greek, which the other understanding as little as the first did Latin, a third was fetched who could speak Greek ; but he no sooner spoke in that language to Rabelais, but was answered by him in Hebrew ; and one, who understood Hebrew, being with much difficulty procured, Rabelais spoke to him in Syriac : thus having exhausted all the learning of the family, the chancellor, who was told, that there was a merry fool at his gate who had outdone every one, not only in languages, but in smartness of repartees, ordered him to be brought in. It was a little before dinner. Then Rabelais, shifting the farcical scene into one more serious, addressed himself to the chancellor with much respect, and having first made his excuse for his forced buffoonery, in a most eloquent and learned speech, so effectually pleaded the cause of his university, that the chancellor, at once ravished and persuaded, not only promised the restitution of the abolished privileges, but made the doctor sit down at table with him, as a particular mark of his esteem.

Much about that time, hearing with what facility, for the sake of a small sum of money, the faculty of Orange (some say Orleans) admitted ignorant pretenders, as doctors of physic, not only without examining, but even without seeing them, Rabelais sent the usual fees, and had one received doctor there unseen, by the name of Doctor Johannes Caballus, and let the wise professors and the world know afterwards, what a worthy member they had admitted into their body, since that very doctor was his horse Jack ; or, as some say, his mule : for if

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there are various lections, there may well be also various traditions of the same passage.

Rabelais being at Paris, and more careful of himself than of his mule, had trusted it to the care of the printer's men, desiring them at least not to let it want water. But he having perhaps forgot to make them drink, they also easily, though uncharitably, forgot the poor brute. At three days' end the creature having drunk as little water as his master, a young unlucky boy took a fancy to get on its back, even like the miller's daughter, without a saddle ; another truant scholar begged to get behind him, so did a third, and eke a fourth. Thus these four being mounted like Aymond's four sons a-horseback on a mule, without bridle or halter, the real and living emblem of folly, the grave animal walked leisurely down St James's Street, till it came near a church, towards which it moved, drawn by the magnetic virtue of the water, which it smelt at a considerable distance, in the holy water-pot, which is always near the porch. And in vain our four riders kicked and called ; in spite of them the headstrong thirsty beast made up to the holy element ; and though the church was almost full of people, it being Sunday and sermon-time, notwithstanding all opposition, the bold monster dipped its saucy snout in the sanctified cistern. The people that were near it were not a little amazed at the impudence of that sacrilegious animal, deservedly cursed with sterility, though it were but for this one crime ; many took him for a spectrum that bore some souls, formerly heretical, but now penitent, that came to seek the sweet refrigeratory of the saints, out of the more than hellish flames of purgatory. So the unconcerned mule took a swingeing draught of holy liquor, yet did not like it so well, there being always salt in it,

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as to take a second dose; but having somewhat allayed its raging thirst, modestly withdrew, with her two brace of youngsters. However, the thing did not end thus: for the brute was seized, and Rabelais, being thought none of the greatest admirers of the Romish fopperies, was shrewdly suspected of having laid the design of that scandalous adventure. Nor was the rude four-legged Johannes Caballus released out of the pound, till its master had dearly paid for its drink.

As he ridiculed the superstition of priests, he also was extremely free in his reflections on the monks, and truly he knew them too well to love and esteem them; he is said not to have been able to refrain his satirical temper, even while he was reading public service; and instead of *Qui mæchantur cum illâ*, as the Vulgate has it, to have said aloud *Qui monachantur cum illâ*.

It is also said, that as he was kneeling once at church, before the statue of King Charles VIII., a monk came and said to him, that doubtless he mistook that king's statue for that of some saint; but Rabelais immediately replied, 'I am not so much a monk (blockhead, I mean) as thou thinkest me; nor yet so blind as not to know that I kneel before the representation of King Charles VIII., for whose soul I was praying, because he brought the pox out of Naples into this kingdom, by which means I and other physicians have been considerable gainers.'

Several physicians being once assembled to consult about an hypochondriac humour, which confined Cardinal du Bellay to his bed; they at last resolved that an aperitive (opening) decoction should be prepared, to be frequently taken with some syrup by the patient. Now Rabelais, who was his physician, perhaps not being of their opinion, while the rest of

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our learned doctors were still discoursing in their scientific jargon, to deserve the large fee, caused a fire to be made in the yard, and on it to be set a kettle full of water, into which he had put as many keys as he could get: and while he was very busy in stirring them about with a stick, the doctors, coming down, saw him, and asked what he was doing? 'Following your directions,' replied he. 'How, in the name of Galen?' cried one of them. 'You are for something that may be very aperitive,' returned Rabelais, 'and by Hippocrates, I think you will own that nothing can be more aperitive than keys, unless you would have me to send to the arsenal for some pieces of cannon.' This odd fancy being immediately related to the sick cardinal, set him into such a fit of laughing, that it helped more to cure him than the prescription; and what made the jest the more pertinent was, that keys are made of iron and steel, which with water are the chief ingredients in chalybeate medicines.

Hearing that the grave John Calvin, somewhat prejudiced against him for his biting jokes, had played on his name by the way of anagram; saying 'Rabelæsius—Rabie læsus,' Anglicè 'madman;' he, with an admirable presence of mind, immediately returned the compliment in the same kind, saying, 'Calvin—Jan Cul,' Anglicè 'Jack Arse,' adding that there was anagram for anagram, and that a studied trifle only deserved to be paid back with one worse, extempore.

Thus while, like Democritus, he made himself merry with the impertinences of mankind, nothing was able to allay his mirth, unless it were the thought of a reckoning, at the time that he paid it; then, indeed, he was thought somewhat serious, though probably it was partly that those who were

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to receive it, might not impose on him and the company, and because he generally found his purse not overfull. However, the time of paying a shot in a tavern among good fellows, or Pantagruelists, is still called, in France, *le quart d'heure de Rabelais*; that is, Rabelais's quarter of an hour (when a man is uneasy or melancholy).

Yet his enemies, the monks, and some others, tell us, that he seemed much less concerned when he paid the grand shot of life, than when he discharged a small tavern reckoning; for they say that he faced death with an unconcerned and careless countenance; and, in short, that he died just as he had lived. They relate the thing thus:—

Rabelais being very sick, Cardinal du Bellay sent his page to him, to have an account of his condition; his answer was, 'Tell my lord in what circumstances thou findest me; I am just going to leap into the dark. He is up in the cock-loft, bid him keep where he is. As for thee, thou'lt always be a fool: let down the curtain, the farce is done.'¹¹ A little before this he called for his domino (so some in France call a sort of hood which certain ecclesiastics wear), saying, 'Put me on my domino, for I am cold: besides, I will die in it, for *Beati qui in Domino moriuntur*.' An author,¹² who styles Rabelais a man of excellent learning, writes, that he being importuned by some to sign a will, whereby they had made him bestow on them legacies that exceeded his ability, he, to be no more disturbed, complied at last with their desires; but when they came to ask

¹¹ Je m'en vay chercher un grand peut-estre. Il est au nid de la pie. Which, verbatim Englished, is, I am going to seek, or look for, a great *may-be* (doubt or uncertainty). He is in the pye's nest, etc.

¹² Thov. His. de Jean Clopinel.

him where they should find a fund answerable to what he gave ; 'As for that,' replied he, 'you must do like the spaniel, look about and search ;' then, adds that author, having said, 'Draw the curtain, the farce is over,' he died. Likewise a monk¹³ not only tells us that he ended his life with that jest, but that he left a paper sealed up, wherein were found three articles as his last will, 'I owe much, I have nothing, I give the rest to the poor.'

The last story, or that before it, must undoubtedly be false; and perhaps both are so, as well as the message by the page; though Friegius¹⁴ relates also, that Rabelais said, when he was dying, 'Draw the curtain,' etc. But if he said so, many great men have said much the same. Thus Augustus,¹⁵ near his death, asked his friends whether he had not very well acted the farce of life? And Demonax, one of the best philosophers, when he saw that he could not, by reason of his great age, live any longer, without being a burthen to others as well as to himself, said to those that were near him, what the herald used to say when the public games were ended, 'You may withdraw, the show is over,' and, refusing to eat, kept his usual gaiety to the last, and set himself at ease.¹⁶

It was by a person, who, with those three advantages, was also a great statesman, and a very good Latin poet, John, Cardinal du Bellay, Bishop of Paris, who knew Rabelais from his youth, that he was taken from the profession of physic, to be employed by that prelate in his most secret negotiations; it was he that knew him best, yet he

¹³ P. de St. Romuald Rel. Feuillant.

¹⁴ Comment. in Orat. Cic. tom. I.

¹⁵ Nunquid vitæ mimum commode peregisset.

¹⁶ Lucian.

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thought him not unworthy of being one of the prebendaries of a famous chapter in a metropolis, and curate of Meudon in his diocese.

It was, some say, in that pleasant retreat, that he composed his *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel*.

The freedom which Rabelais has used in this work could not but raise it many enemies: which caused him to give an account in his dedicatory epistle of the fourth book, to Odet, Cardinal of Chatillon, his friend, of the motive that induced him to write the three former books. There he tells him, that though his lordship knew how much he was daily importuned to continue it by several great persons who alleged that many who languished through grief or sickness, reading it, had received extraordinary ease and comfort, yet the calumnies of a sort of uncharitable men, who said it was full of heresies, though they could not show any there, without perverting the sense, had so far conquered his patience, that he had resolved to write no more on that subject. But that his lordship having told him that King Francis had found the reports of his enemies to be unjust, as well as King Henry II. then reigning—who, therefore, had granted to that cardinal his privilege and particular protection for the author of those mythologies—now, without any fear, under so glorious and powerful a patronage, he securely presumed to write on.

And indeed it is observable, that in the book to which that epistle is prefixed, he has more freely than in the rest exposed the monks, priests, pope, decretals, Council of Trent, then sitting, etc.

That epistle is dated the 28th of January, 1552, and some write that he died in 1553. By the following epigram, printed before his last book,

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Rabelais seems to have been dead before it was published,—

Rabelais est-il mort ? Voici encore un livre !
Non, sa meilleure part a repris ses esprits,
Pour nous faire present de l'un de ses ecrits
Qui le rend entre nous immortel et fait vivre.
Nature quite.

The signature seems to be an anagram of Jean Turquet, father of the historian Louis Mayerin Turquet.

This satirical work employed our Rabelais only at his spare hours; for he tells us that he spent no time in composing it, but that which he usually allowed himself for eating; yet it has deserved the commendations of the best of serious writers; and particularly of the great Thuanus, whose approbation alone is a panegyric. And if we have not many other serious tracts by its author, the private affairs of Cardinal du Bellay, in which he was employed, and his profession as a physician and a curate, may be supposed to be the cause of it. Yet he published a Latin version of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and with them some of Galen's works, which, for its faithfulness and purity of style, has been much esteemed by the best judges of both: nor is Vörstius, who attempted the same, said to have succeeded so well. Rabelais also wrote several French and Latin epistles, in an excellent style, to several great and learned men, and particularly to Cardinal de Chatillon, the Bishop of Maillezais, and Andrew Tiraqueau, the famous civilian. Those epistles do not only show that he was a man fit for negotiations, but that he had gained at Rome the friendship of several eminent prelates. He likewise wrote a book, called *Sciomachia*, and of the feasts

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made at Rome, in the palace of Cardinal du Bellay, for the birth of the Duke of Orleans, printed at Lyons, in 8vo, by Sebast. Gryphius, 1549. And there is an Almanack for the year 1553, calculated by him for the meridian of Lyons, and printed there, which shows that he was not only a grammarian, poet, philosopher, physician, civilian, and theologian, but also an astronomer. Besides, he was a very great linguist, being well skilled in the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues; and we see in his letters, that he also understood Arabic, which he had learned at Rome, of a Bishop of Caramith.

Some write, that Rabelais died at Meudon; but Dom Pierre de St Romuald says, that Dr Guy Patin, royal professor at Paris, who was a great admirer of Rabelais, assured him, that he caused himself to be brought from his cure to Paris, where he lies buried in St Paul's churchyard, at the foot of a great tree, still to be seen there (1660). He died in a house in the street called La Rue des Jardins, in St Paul's parish at Paris, about the year 1553, aged 70 years. But his fame will never die.

Stephen Pasquier, advocate-general, one of the most learned and judicious writers of his age; Joachim du Bellay, Archdeacon of Paris, named to the archbishopric of Bourdeaux; Peter Boulanger, Peter Ronsard, once prince of the French poets, Jean Antoine de Baif, and many more of the best pens of his age, honoured his memory with epitaphs, and a great number of learned men have made mention of him in their writings; as Wm. Budé, master of the requests, alias Budæus, in *Epistolis Græcis* Jac. Aug. de Thou, president in the court of parliament at Paris, alias Thuanus, *Hist. lib. 38 et Commentar. de Vitâ*

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suâ, lib. 6. Theod. Beza. Clement Marot, who inscribed to him an imitation, in French, of the 21st epigram of Martial's fifth book, 'Si tecum mihi, Chære Martialis, etc.' Hugh Salel, that translated Homer's Iliad into French. Stephen Dolet, a French and Latin poet, burned for being a Protestant, at Paris, 1545. Peter Ronsard. Stephen Pasquier, in his *Recherches de la France*, and in the first and second books of his *Lettres*. Jean Cecile Frey. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, in his book of the *Advancement of Learning*. Andrew Du Chesne, in his book *Des Antiquitez de France*. Thevet, *Hist. de Jean Clopinel*: Gab. Mic. de la Roche Maillet, *Vies des Illust. Personnages*. Fran. Grudé, Seigneur de la Croix du Maine, in his *Bibliothèque*. Ant. du Verdier, Sieur de Vauprivas, Conseiller du Roy. Franc. Ranchin, doctor of physic at Montpellier. Scævola de Sainte Marthe, Conseiller du Roy, etc., alias Samarthanus, lib. primo *Elog. Clarorum Virorum*. Sir William Temple, in the second part of his *Miscellanea*. C. Sorel, first Historiographer of France, in his *Bibliothèque Française*. Dr Ant. Van Dale, de *Oraculis et Consecrationibus*. Monsieur Costar, dans son *Apologie*. M. Menage. Romuald, in the third part of his *Thrésor Chronologique*; and several others, named in a book called *Floretum Philosophicum*, that mentions many particulars of his life, and the names of those that have spoke of him. A curate of Meudon, in honour of his predecessor, also caused to be printed whatever is writ in his praise, which books I have not been able to find. There is also a large account of Rabelais in the *Grand Historical French Dictionary*.

Sir Wm. Temple says in his *Miscellanea*, Part II.:—The great wits among the moderns have been,

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in my opinion, and in their several kinds, of the French Rabelais and Montaigne. Rabelais seems to have been father of the ridicule, a man of excellent and universal learning, as well as wit; and though he had too much game given him for satire in that age, by the customs of courts and of convents, of processes and of wars, of schools and of camps, of romances and legends, yet he must be confessed to have kept up his vein of ridicule, by saying many things so smutty and profane, that a pious man could not have afforded, though he had never so much of that coin about him. And it were to be wished that the wits who have imitated him had not put too much value upon a dress that better understandings would not wear (at least in public) and upon a compass they gave themselves, which some other men cannot take.

And Coleridge says: 'Beyond a doubt Rabelais was among the deepest, as well as boldest, thinkers of his age. His buffoonery was not merely Brutus's rough stick, which contained a rod of gold: it was necessary as an amulet against the monks and legates. Never was there a more plausible, and seldom, I am persuaded, a less appropriate line, than the thousand times quoted—

Rabelais laughing in his easy chair

of Mr Pope. The caricature of his filth and zanyism show how fully he both knew and felt the danger in which he stood. I could write a treatise in praise of the moral elevation of Rabelais's work, which would make the church stare, and the conventicle groan, and yet would be truth, and nothing but the truth. I class Rabelais with the great creative minds of the world, Shakspeare, Dante, Cervantes, etc.'

THE
PREFACE,

WHEREIN IS GIVEN AN ACCOUNT OF THE DESIGN AND
NATURE OF THIS WORK, AND A KEY TO SOME
OF ITS MOST DIFFICULT PASSAGES

THE History of Gargantua and Pantagruel has always been esteemed a master-piece of wit and learning, by the best judges of both. Even the most grave and reserved among the learned in many countries, but particularly in France, have thought it worthy to hold a place in their closets, and have passed many hours in private with that diverting and instructive companion. And as for those whose age and profession did not incline them to be reserved, all France can witness that there has been but few of them who could not be said to have their Rabelais almost by heart: since mirth could hardly be complete among those that love it, unless their good cheer were seasoned with some of Rabelais's wit.

Many large editions of that book have not sufficed the world, and, though the language in which it is written be not easily understood now, by those who only converse with modern French books, yet it has been reprinted several times lately, in France and Holland, even in its antiquated style.

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Indeed, some are of opinion that the odd and quaint terms used in that book add not a little to the satisfaction which is found in its perusal; but yet this can only be said of such of them as are understood; and when a reader meets with many words that are unintelligible (I mean to him that makes it not his business to know the meaning of dark and obsolete expressions), the pleasure which what he understands yields him is in a greater measure allayed by his disappointment; of which we have instances when we read Chaucer, and other books, which we do not thoroughly understand.

Sir Thomas Urquhart has avoided that obscurity in this following translation of Rabelais, so that most English readers may now understand that author in our tongue, better than many of the French can do in theirs. To do Rabelais justice, it was necessary that a person, not only master of the French, but also of much leisure and fancy, should undertake the task. The translator was not only happy in these things, but also in being a learned physician, and having, besides, some Frenchmen near him, who understood Rabelais very well, and could explain to him the most difficult words; and I think that, before the first and second books of Rabelais, which are all that was formerly printed of that author in English, there were some verses by men of that nation in praise of his translation.

It was too kindly received, not to have encouraged him to English the remaining three books, or at least the third—the fourth and fifth being in a manner distinct, as being *Pantagruel's Voyage*. Accordingly he translated the third book, and probably would have finished the whole had not death prevented him. So, the said third book, being found long after in manuscript among his papers,

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somewhat incorrect, a gentleman who is not only a very great linguist, but also deservedly famous for his ingenious and learned compositions, was lately pleased to revise it, as well as the two first, which had been published about thirty years ago, and are extremely scarce. He thought it necessary to make considerable alterations, that the translation might have the smartness, genuine sense, and the very style and air of the original; but yet, to preserve the latter, he has not thought fit to alter the style of the translation, which suits as exactly with that of the author as possible, neither affecting the politeness of the most nice and refined of our modern English writers, nor yet the roughness of our antiquated authors, but such a medium as might neither shock the ears of the first, nor displease those who would have an exact imitation of the style of Rabelais.

Since the first edition of those two books of Rabelais was so favourably entertained, without the third, without any account of the author, or any observations to discover that mysterious history, it is hoped that they will not meet with a worse usage, now they appear again so much improved, with the addition of a third, never printed before in English, and a large account of the author's life; but principally since we have here an explication of the enigmatic sense of part of that admirable mythologist's works, both of which have been so long wanted, though never till now published in any language.

The ingenious of our age, as well as those who lived when Rabelais composed his *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel*, have been extremely desirous of discovering the truths which are hid under the dark veil of allegories in that incomparable work. The

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great Thuanus found it worthy of being mentioned in his excellent history, as a most ingenious satire on persons who were the most distinguished in the kingdom of France by their quality and employments ; and without doubt he, who was the best of all our modern historians, and lived soon after it was writ, had traced the private design of Rabelais, and found out the true names of the persons whom he has introduced on this scene, with names, not only imaginary, but generally ridiculous, and whose actions he represents as ridiculous as those names. But as it would have been dangerous, having unmasked those persons, to have them exposed to public view, in a kingdom where they were so powerful ; and as most of the adventures, which are mystically represented by Rabelais, relate to the affairs of religion, so those few who have understood the true sense of that satire have not dared to reveal it.

In the late editions, some learned men have given us a vocabulary, wherein they explain the names and terms in it which are originally Greek, Latin, Hebrew, or of other tongues, that the text might thus be made more intelligible, and their work may be useful to those who do not understand those tongues. But they have not had the same success in their pretended explications of the names which Rabelais has given to the real actors in this farce ; and thus they have, indeed, framed a key, but, if I may use the allegory, it was without having known the wards and springs of the lock. What I advance will doubtless be owned to be true by those who may have observed that by that key none can discover in those Pythagorical symbols (as they are called in the author's prologue to the first book) any event that has a relation to the history of those to

whom the names, mentioned by Rabelais, have been applied by those that made that pretended key. They tell us in it, that King Grangousier is the same as King Louis XII. of France, that Gargantua is Francis I. and that Henry II. is the true name of Pantagruel; but we discover none of Louis XII.'s features in King Grangousier, who does none of the actions which history ascribes to that prince, so that the King of Siam, or the Cham of Tartary, might as reasonably be imagined to be Grangousier, as Louis XII. As much may be said of Gargantua and of Pantagruel, who do none of the things that have been remarked by historians as done by the Kings Francis I. and Henry II. of France.

This reason, which of itself is very strong, will much more appear to be such, if we reflect on the author's words in the prologue to the first book: 'In the perusal of this treatise,' says he, 'you shall find another kind of taste, and a doctrine of a more profound and abstruse consideration, which will disclose to you the most glorious doctrine, and dreadful mysteries, as well in what concerneth your religion, as matters of the public state and life economical;' mysteries which, as he tells us, are the juice and substantial marrow of his work. To this reason I add another as strong and evident. It is, that we find in Grangousier, Gargantua, and Pantagruel, characters that visibly distinguish them from the three Kings of France which I have named, and from all the other kings their predecessors.

In the first place, Grangousier's kingdom is not France, but a state particularly distinct from it, which Gargantua and Pantagruel call Utopia.

Secondly, Gargantua is not born in the kingdom of France, but in that of Utopia.

Thirdly, he leaves Paris, called back by his father,

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that he might come to the relief of his country, which was attacked by Picrochole's army.

And, finally, Francis I. is distinguished from Gargantua, in the 39th chapter of the first book, when Friar John des Entonneures says, in the presence of Gargantua, and eating at his table, 'Had I been in the time of Jesus Christ, I would have kept him from being taken by the Jews in the garden of Olivet, and the devil fail me, if I should have failed to cut off the hams of those gentlemen apostles, who ran away so basely after they had well supped, and left their good master in the lurch; I hate that man worse than poison that offers to run away when he should fight and lay stoutly about him. Oh, if I were but King of France for fourscore or a hundred years, by God, I should whip, like cut-tail dogs, these runaways of Pavia : a plague take them,' etc.

But if Francis I. is not Gargantua, likewise Pantagruel is not Henry II., and if it were needful, I could easily show, that the authors of that pretended key have not only been mistaken in those names, but in all the others, which they undertook to decipher, and that they only spoke at random, without the least grounds or authorities from history.

All things are right so far ; but the difficulty lieth not there : we ought to show who are the princes that are hid under the names of Grangousier, Gargantua, and Pantagruel, if yet we may suppose them to be princes. But such a discovery cannot be very easily made, because most of their actions are only described in allegories, and in so confused and enigmatic a manner, that we do not know where to fix. This must be granted; yet it is not an impossible thing ; and if we can but once unmask Panurge, who is the ridiculous hero of the piece, we

may soon guess by the servant, and the air and figure of his master, who Pantagruel is.

We find these four characters in Panurge:

1. He is well skilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin tongues; he speaks High and Low Dutch, Polish, Spanish, Portuguese, English, Latin, etc.

2. He is learned, understanding, politic, sharp, cunning, and deceitful in the highest degree.

3. He publicly professes the Popish religion, though he in reality laughs at it, and is nothing less than a Papist.¹

4. His chief concern, next to that of eating, is a marriage, which he has a desire, yet is afraid to contract, lest he should meet with his match: that is, a wife even as bad as himself.

I do not know if those who, by the pretended key, have been induced to believe that Panurge was the Cardinal of Amboise in a disguise, have been pleased to observe these four qualities; but I am sure that nothing of all this can be applied to that prelate, unless it be, that in general he was an able minister of state. But all four were found in John de Montluc, Bishop of Valence and Die, who was the eldest brother of the Marshal de Montluc, the most violent enemy which the Huguenots had in those days.

1. Historians assure us,² that he understood the Eastern tongues, as also the Greek and the Latin, the best of any man in his time; and in sixteen embassies to many princes of Europe, to whom he was sent, in Germany, England, Scotland, Poland,

¹ The writer means that Panurge is not conspicuous for any religious views; but that he is less papistically inclined than towards any other form of religion.

² Brantôme. Beza Hist. Eccles.

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Constantinople, he doubtless learned the living tongues, which he did not know before.

2. He gained a great reputation in all those embassies,³ and his wit, his skill, his penetration, and his prudence, in observing a conduct that contented all persons, were universally admired. But he even outdid himself in the most difficult of all those embassies, which was that of Poland, to the throne of which kingdom he caused Henry de Valois, Duke of Anjou, to be raised, in spite of the difficulties, which the massacre of Paris, that was wholly laid to his charge in Poland (he having been one of the chief promoters of it), created concerning his election. His toils and his happy success, in those important negotiations, caused him to take this Latin verse for his motto—

Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?

3. The whole kingdom of France, and particularly the court, knew that he was a Calvinist, and he himself did not make a mystery of it, as appears by his preaching their doctrine once before the queen in a hat and cloak, after the manner of the Calvinists, which caused the Constable de Montmorency to say aloud, 'Why do not they pull that minister out of the pulpit?' Nay, he was even condemned by Pius IV. as a heretic, but that Pope having not assigned him judges *in partibus*, according to the laws of the kingdom, he kept his bishopric; and the Dean of Valence, who had accused him of being a Calvinist, not being well able to make good his charge, Montluc, who had mighty friends, caused him to be punished for it; also, after his death, his contract of marriage with

³ Brantôme. Dupleix. Sponde. Maimbourg. Beza.

a gentlewoman called Anne Martin was found, yet he still kept in the Roman Church, and still enjoyed the revenues of his bishopric, as if he had been the most bigoted Papist in that kingdom. The considerations that kept him from abjuring solemnly the errors of the Church of Rome, were, that Calvin let him know, that according to his reformation there could be no bishops; he owned that this obstacle would not, perhaps, have hindered him from leaving that communion, could his kitchen have followed him in the other: excepting that particular, he was altogether for a reformation, and in all things favoured its professors, and it is what Rabelais has observed, when he makes him conclude all his discourses in many languages with saying, that '*Venter famelicus auriculis carere dicitur* :⁴ at this time, I am in a very urgent necessity to feed, my teeth are sharp, my belly empty, my throat dry, and my stomach fierce and burning; all is ready. If you will but set me to work, it will be as good as a balsamum for sore eyes, to see me gulch and ravin it. For God's sake give order for it.'

4. His chief concern, next to that of living plentifully, was that of his marriage, and as we have observed, he married, and had a son whom he owned, and who was afterwards legitimated by the parliament; it is the same who is famous in history by the name of Balagny, and who was afterwards Prince of Cambray; his father caused him to be sent into Poland, about the Duke of Anjou's election, of which we have spoke, and he was very serviceable to that duke in it. Now, it is that marriage of the Bishop of Valence, that so much perplexes him by the name of Panurge, in Rabelais's third book, and

⁴ Book ii. chap. 9.

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which is the occasion of Pantagruel's Voyage to the Holy Bottle in the fourth and fifth.

It is much to be admired how a bishop, that openly sided with the Calvinists, who was also a monk, yet married, and living with his wife, whom he had regularly wedded, could enjoy one of the best bishoprics in France, and some of the chief employments at court. He must doubtless have been extremely cunning, and have had a very particular talent to keep those envied posts in the church and state, in spite of all those disadvantages, in the midst of so many storms raised against him and the Reformation, by enemies that had all the forces of the kingdom in their power, and could do whatever they pleased.

This prudence and craftiness is described to the life by our author, when he makes Panurge relate how he had been broached upon a spit by the Turks, all larded like a rabbit, and in that manner was roasting alive; when calling on God that he might deliver him out of the pains wherein they detained him for his sincerity in the maintenance of his law, the turnspit fell asleep by the divine will; and Panurge, having taken in his teeth a fire-brand by the end that was not burned, cast it in the lap of his roaster; with another set the house on fire, broached on the spit the Turkish lord who designed to devour him, and at last got away, though pursued by a great number of dogs, who smelled his lecherous half-roasted flesh; and he threw the bacon, with which he had been larded, among them.

It is observable, that there he exclaims against the Turks about their abstaining from wine, which, perhaps, may refer to the Church of Rome's denying the cup in the eucharist to the laity, at which particularly Montluc was offended. To lard a man is

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a metaphor often used by the French, to signify, to accuse and reproach, and so he was even before he had his bishopric ; throwing a fire-brand with his mouth on the turnspit's lap, may be the hot words which he used to clear himself, and with which he charged his adversaries; and his spitting and burning the Turkish lord may, perhaps, mean the advantage which he had over them.⁵ The spectacles which afterwards he wore on his cap, may signify the caution which he was always obliged to take to avoid a surprise; and his having a flea in his ear, in French, signifies the same.⁶ His forbearing to wear any longer his magnificent cod-piece, and clothing himself in four French ells of a coarse brown russet cloth, show that, as he was a monk, he could not wear a cod-piece, as was the fashion in those days for the laity; or, perhaps, it denotes his affecting to imitate the simplicity of garb which was observable in Calvinist preachers.

This subaltern hero of the farce, now found to be the Bishop of Valence, by the circumstances and qualifications already discovered, that cannot properly belong to any other, may help us to know, not only Pantagruel, to whom he had devoted himself, but also Gargantua and Grangousier, the father and grandfather of Pantagruel.

History assures us, that Montluc, Bishop of Valence, owed his advancement to Margaret de Valois, Queen of Navarre, and sister to King Francis I. She took him out of a monastery, where he was no more than a Jacobin friar, and sent him to Rome, whereby he was raised to the rank of an ambassador, which was the first step to his advancement.

Thus Pantagruel should be Anthony de Bourbon,

⁵ Book iii. chap 7.

⁶ La puce a l'oreille.

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Duke of Vendosme, King Henry IV.'s father, and Louis XIV.'s great grandfather. He was married to Jeanne d'Albret, the only daughter of the said Queen Margaret, and of Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre. Thus he became their son, and King of Navarre, after the death of the said Henry d'Albret, whom I take to be Gargantua : consequently his father, John d'Albret, King of Navarre, excommunicated by Pope Julius III. and deprived of the best part of his kingdom by Ferdinand, King of Arragon, should be Grangousier.

The verses before the third book (printed in 1546) discover that Pantagruel is Anthony de Bourbon, afterwards King of Navarre. The author dedicates it to the soul of the deceased Queen of Navarre, Margaret de Valois, who died in Brittany, in the year 1549 (and was therefore living at the time the verses were published). She had openly professed the Protestant religion ; and in 1534, her ministers, of whom the most famous were Girard Ruffy (since Bishop of Oleron in Navarre), Couraud and Berthaud, preached publicly at Paris by her direction, upon which a fierce persecution ensued. Her learning and the agreeableness of her temper were so extraordinary, as well as her virtue, that she was styled the tenth Muse, and the fourth Grace. She has written several books ; particularly one of poetry called the Marguerite des Marguerites, and another in prose called the Hexameron or Les Nouvelles Nouvelles : of which novels some might in this age seem too free to be penned by a lady, but yet the reputation of her virtue has always been very great, which shows, that though in that age both sexes were less reserved in their writings than we are generally in this, they were not more remiss in their actions. Let us consider the above-cited verses.

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This *corps concords*, this conjugate body, that grows so conformable to that queen's rules, and leads the life of a traveller, who only desires to arrive at his journey's end, being as it were in apathy—what should it be but Henry d'Albret, who had survived that queen, his consort, and could love nothing after her in this world, endeavouring at the same time to wean himself from its vanities, to aspire to a better, according to that wise princess's pious admonitions? Nor can the good Pantagruel be any other than Anthony de Bourbon, whom we have already named.

To this proof I add another, which admits of no reply; it is, that the language which Pantagruel owns to be that of Utopia and his country is the same that is spoken in the provinces of Bearn and Gascony, the first of which was yet enjoyed by the King of Navarre. Panurge having spoken to him in that language, 'Methinks I understand him,' said Pantagruel; 'for either it is the language of my country of Utopia, or it sounds very much like it.'⁷ Now those who are acquainted with the different dialects of the French tongue, need but read to find that Panurge had spoken in that of Gascony. '*Agonou dont oussys vous desdaignez algarou,*' etc.

Besides, Gargantua, who is King of Utopia, is said to be born in a state near the Bibarois, by which the author, perhaps, does not only allude to *bibere* (drinking), but to Bigorre, a province, which was still possessed by the King of Navarre, or at least to the Vivarez, which may be reckoned among the provinces that are not far distant from that of Foix, which also belonged to that king, his mother being Catherine de Foix. That in which Gargantua was

⁷ Book ii. chap. 9.

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born is Beusse, which, though it also alludes to drinking, yet, by the transmutation of B into V (generally made by those nations as well as by many others), seems to be the ancient name of Albret, viz., Vasates. I might add, that Grangousier is described as one that was well furnished with hams of Bayonne, sausages of Bigorre and Rouargue, etc.,⁸ but none of Bologna; for he feared the Lombard *boconne* (or 'poisoned bit,' the Pope being indeed his enemy). We are told that he could not endure the Spaniards;⁹ and mention is made also by Grangousier of the wine that grows, 'not,' says he, 'in Brittany, but in this good country of Verron,' which seems to be Bearn.¹⁰ I might instance more of this; but as I know how little we ought to rely upon likeness of names to find out places and colonies, I will only insist upon the word Utopia, which is the name of Grangousier's kingdom, and by which the author means Navarre, of which Gargantua was properly only titular king, the best part of that kingdom, with Pampelune, its capital city, being in the King of Spain's hands: so that state was as it were no more on earth, as to any benefit he enjoyed by it; and it is what the word Utopia, from *οὐ* and *τόπος*, signifies, viz., what is not found, or a place not to be found. We have, therefore, here four actors in the Pantagruelian farce, three Kings of Navarre and the Bishop of Valence bred up and raised in that house: we might add two *personæ mutæ*, Catherine de Foix, Queen of Navarre, married to John d'Albret; and she, therefore, should be Gargamelle, as Margaret de Valois, married to his son, Henry King of Navarre, should be Badebec.

Picrochole is doubtless the King of Spain, who deprived John d'Albret of that part of Navarre which

⁸ Book i. chap. 3.

⁹ Book i. chap. 8.

¹⁰ Book i. chap. 13.

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is on the side of the Pyrenean mountains that is next to Spain. This appears by the name of Picrochole, and by the universal monarchy of which he thought himself secure.

The word Picrochole is made up of two, *πικρός* bitter, and *χολή* choler, bile, or gall, to denote the temper of that king, who was nothing but bitterness and gall. This doubly fits Charles V.; first with relation to Francis I., against whom he conceived an immortal hatred; and to Henry d'Albret, whose kingdom he possessed, and whom he lulled with the hopes of a restitution which he never designed; which was one of the chief causes of the war that was kindled between that king and the Emperor Charles V., which lasted during both their reigns. Besides, Charles V. was troubled from time to time with an overflowing of bile; so that finding himself decaying, and not likely to live much longer, after he had raised the siege of Mets, as he had done that of Marseilles before, being commonly as unfortunate as his generals were successful, he shut himself up in a monastery, where that distemper was the chief cause of his death. The hope of universal monarchy, with which that emperor flattered himself, was a chimera that possessed his mind till he resigned his crown, and which he seemed to have assigned with it to Philip II. his son and successor.

This frenzy, which in his thirst of empire possessed him wholly, is very pleasantly ridiculed by Rabelais.¹¹ The Duke of Small-trash, the Earl of Swash-buckler, and Captain Durtail, make Picrochole (in Rodomontado) conquer all the nations in the universe. I suppose that our satirist means by these three, some grandees of Spain; for their king,

¹¹ Book i. chap. 33.

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Picrochole, bids them be covered. After many imaginary victories, they speak of erecting two pillars to perpetuate his memory, at the Straits of Gibraltar; by which he ridicules Charles V.'s devise, which was two pillars, with *Plus Ultra* for the motto. Then they make him go to Tunis and Algiers (which Charles V. did), march to Rome, and cause the Pope to die with fear; whereat Picrochole is pleased, because he will not then kiss his pantoufle, and longs to be at Loretto. Accordingly we know that, in 1527, his army had taken Rome by storm, plundered it and its churches, ravished the nuns, if any would be ravished, and having almost starved the Pope, at last took him prisoner; which actions of a Catholic king's army, Sandoval, a Spanish author, only terms *Opera non santa*. Then Picrochole, fancying himself master already of so many nations, most royally gratifies those who so easily made him conquer them; to this he gives Caramania, Suria to that, and Palestine to the third; till at last a wise old officer speaks to him much as Cyneas did to Pyrrhus, and with as little success as that philosopher.

As it was not our author's design to give us a regular history of all that happened in this time, he did not tie himself up to chronology, and sometimes joined events which have but little relation to each other. Many times also the characters are double, as perhaps is that of Picrochole. In the *Menagiana*, lately published, which is a collection of sayings, repartees, and observations by the learned Menage, every one of them attested by men of learning and credit, we are told that Messieurs de Sainte Marthe assured him that the Picrochole of Rabelais was their grandfather, who was a physician at Frontevraut. These MM. de St Marthe are the worthy sons of the

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famous Samarthanus, who gave so high a character of Rabelais among the most celebrated men of France, and who themselves have honoured his letters with large notes, and showed all the marks of the greatest respect for his memory.

Rabelais, who had more reason to write mystically than any, may then be allowed equal freedom in his allegories; and without fixing only the character of Picrochole on Charles V., we may believe that it refers as well to his predecessor, Ferdinand, King of Arragon and of Castile, by Queen Isabella, his wife, that deprived John d'Albret of his kingdom of Navarre; for that Spaniard was as bitter an enemy, as cunning, and at least as fatal to the house of Navarre as his successor.

John d'Albret was an open-hearted, magnificent, generous prince, but easy, and relying wholly on his ministers; being given to his pleasures, which often consisted in going privately to eat and drink with his subjects, and inviting himself to their houses; however, he loved books, and was a great lover of heraldry, nicely observing the pedigrees, coats, and badges of honour of families, which perhaps makes Rabelais open his scene with referring us to the great Pantagruelian Chronicle (by which he begins his second book) for the knowledge of that genealogy and antiquity of race by which Gargantua is descended to us, how the giants were born in this world, and how from them, by a direct line, issued Gargantua: then he bids us not to take it ill, if he for the present passes it by, though the subject be such, that the oftener it were remembered, the more it will please your worships; by which he exposes that prince's and some gentlemen's continual application to a vain search into the dark and fabulous times for pedigrees, as Rabelais says, from the giants;

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for many would be derived from something greater than man. Then he makes his kings giants, because they are so in power; and sometimes what serves the whole court and attendants is by him applied wholly to the king, as eating, clothing, strength: and then by that he ridicules the romances of those days, where giants are always brought in, as well as magicians, witches, single men routing whole armies, and a thousand other such fabulous stories. He has also ridiculed the variety of doubtful though ancient originals, in the odd discovery of the manuscript; and, in the 9th chapter, the distinction of colours and liveries, which took up that prince's time, due to higher employments, as worthily as the rest of heraldry. There he tells us that Gargantua's colours or liveries were white and blue; by which his father would give to understand, that his son was to him a heavenly joy. Thence, with as much fancy as judgment, he takes an opportunity to laugh at the lame and punning devices or impresses of those days, in which, however, Paulus Jovius had already given rules to make better; yet, after all, I believe that by Gargantua's colours, Rabelais also alludes to King Henry d'Albret, and Marguerite his queen, who were sincerely for a reformation; so the white may signify innocence, candour, and sincerity; and the blue, piety or heavenly love. Perhaps also as Godefroy d'Estissac,¹² Bishop of Maillezais, in his coat, gave, paley, of six pieces argent and azure, he had a mind to celebrate the colours of his patron.

The account of Gargantua's youthful age, chap. 11, agrees very well with that which historians give us of the way of bringing up Henry IV. of France, by his grandfather, Henry d'Albret, who is the same

¹² Epist. de Rabelais.

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with Gargantua.¹³ That great monarch was in his tender age injured by that old prince to all sorts of hardships, for he caused him to be kept in the country, where he ordered they should let him run among the poor country boys, which the young prince did, sometimes without shoes or hat, being fed with the coarsest fare; so that, having by those means contracted a good habit of body, he was afterwards so hardened to fatigues, so vigilant and active, and so easily pleased with the most homely diet, that it did not a little contribute to the advantage which he had over the League, whose chief, the Duke de Mayenne, was of a disposition altogether different.

The education of Gargantua by the sophisters is a satire on those men,¹⁴ and the tedious methods of the schools, showing the little improvement that was made in Henry d'Albret's studies as long as he was under Popish governors, and the ill life that the young gentlemen of the Roman church led; as, on the contrary, the benefit of having good tutors, and the difference between the Romans and the Protestants,¹⁵ carefully and piously educated at the dawn of the Reformation; for there is no doubt that, though Henry d'Albret did not dare to profess it, the people in Navarre being all papists, and there being obstacles enough to the recovery of that kingdom, lost by his father, without raising more, yet he heartily hated the popish principles, and the King of Arragon and Castile, who, merely on the pretence of John d'Albret's alliance with Louis XII., at the time of his excommunication, had seized his country, and held it by the Pope's gift; so we find that the Reformers no sooner preached against bulls and in-

¹³ Mezeray. Hardouin de Prefix. Hist. Henry IV.

¹⁴ Book i. chap. 21.

¹⁵ Book i. chap. 23.

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dulgences, the taking away the cup in the eucharist, and transubstantiation, but that Marguerite, the wife of King Henry d'Albret, and sister to Francis I., owned herself to be one of the new opinion, and as powerfully defended its professors as she could. Any one may see, by the two chapters of Gargantua's education by Ponocrates, that the author treats of a Protestant prince, and of Gargantua's being brought to a reformed state of life: for he says, that when Ponocrates knew Gargantua's vicious manner of living, he resolved to bring him up in a much different way, and requested a learned physician of that time, called Master Theodorus, seriously to prehend how to bring him to a better course: he says, that the said physician purged him canonically, with anticyrian hellebore, by which medicine he cleared all that foulness and perverse habit of his brain, and by this means Ponocrates made him forget all that he had learned under his ancient preceptors. Theodorus is a very proper name for a divine, signifying 'gift of God,' from Θεου and δῶρον, and that great master of thought, Father Malebranche, gives it to the divine who is one of the interlocutors in the admirable metaphysical dialogues, which he calls Conversations Chrestiennes; so that, as Rabelais tells us, Theodorus was a physician for the mind, that is, one of the new preachers, and perhaps Berthaud, that of Queen Marguerite.

By the anticyrian¹⁶ hellebore, with which he purged Gargantua's brain, may be meant powerful arguments, drawn from reason and the scripture, opposed to the authority of the Popish Church. After this purge we find Gargantua awaked at four in the morning, and, while they were rubbing him,

¹⁶ Αντικυρία, potestas, apud Suidam.

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some chapter of the holy scripture aloud, and clearly, with a pronunciation fit for the matter, read to him, and, according to the purpose and argument of that lesson, oftentimes giving himself to worship, adore, pray, and send up his supplications to that good God whose word did show His majesty and marvellous judgment. That chapter and the next are admirable, as well as many more; nor can we ever have a more perfect idea of the education of a prince, than is that of his Gargantua, whom he represents all along as a man of great honour, sense, courage, and piety; whereas under his other masters, in the chapters before, we find him idle, and playing at all sorts of games. Nothing can better demonstrate the great genius and prudence of our author, who could submit to get together so many odd names of trifling things, to keep himself out of danger, and grace the counterpart which is so judicious and so grave. He had told us first, that Gargantua, under his former pedagogues, after a good breakfast, went to church, a huge greasy breviary being carried before him in a great basket; that there he heard twenty-six or thirty masses; that this while came his matin-mumbler (chaplain) muffled about the chin (that is, with his cowl), round as a hoop, and his breath pretty well antidoted with the vine-tree syrup; that with him he mumbled all his kyriels, and, as he went from the church, sauntering along through the cloisters, ridded more of St Claude's pater-nosters than sixteen hermits could have done. So that there we find him a Papist, and in the following chapter, as I have said, a Protestant.

Without doubt, the sophisters, under whom Gargantua¹⁷ did not improve, were some noted men

¹⁷ Book i. chap. 14.

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in his age. I have not yet discovered who they were.

As for Don Philip of Marais, Viceroy of Papeli-gosse,¹⁸ who advises Grangousier to put his son under another discipline, he may perhaps be Philip, son to the Mareschal of Navarre; the title of Don being taken by the Navarrois, and Marais seems Mareschal.

Gargantua is sent with Ponocrates to Paris by his father, 'that they might know,' says he, 'what was the study of the young men in France.'¹⁹ This shows that Grangousier was not king of it, and that Gargantua was a stranger there.

Many who take him to be Francis I. think that his huge great mare is Madame d'Estampes, that king's mistress, and explain that mare's skirmishing with her tail, whereby she overthrew all the wood in the county of Beauce, by a gift which, they say, he made her of some of its forests. They say also that the king was desirous to buy her a necklace of pearls, and that, partly on that account, he would have got some money of the citizens of Paris; but they being unwilling to comply with his demand, the king and his mistress threatened to sell the bells of Our Lady's Church (the cathedral) to buy his lady a necklace; and that this has given occasion to say, that Gargantua designed to hang those bells at his mare's neck.²⁰

I will offer here a conjecture on that story of the bells: we find, in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth chapters of the first book, that Master Janotus de Bragmardo, a sophister, is sent to Gargantua to recover the bells, and makes a wretched speech to him about it: I am sensible that it was

¹⁸ Book i. chap. 15. ¹⁹ Chaps. 15 and 16. ²⁰ Book i. chap. 17.

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partly his design to ridicule the universities, which at that time deserved no better, in France. But in particular, I believe he aimed at Cenalis, a doctor of Sorbonne, and afterwards Bishop of Avranches; for I find that this prelate had wrote a treatise, wonderfully pleasant,²¹ concerning the signs whereby the true church may be distinguished from the false; in it he waives the preaching of the gospel, and administration of the sacraments, and pretends to prove that bells are the signs which essentially distinguish the church of Rome from the reformed, who at that time had none, but used to assemble privately at the letting off of a musket in the High Street, which was a sign by which they knew that it was time to meet to perform divine service. Cenalis on this triumphs, as if he had gained his point, and runs on in a long antithesis, to prove that bells are the signs of the true church, and guns the mark of the bad. 'All bells,' says he, 'sound; but all guns thunder: all bells have a melodious sound; all guns make a dreadful noise: bells open heaven; guns open hell: bells drive away clouds and thunder; guns raise clouds, and mock the thunder.' He has a great deal more such stuff, to prove that the church of Rome is the true church, because, forsooth, it has bells, which the other had not.

The taking away the bells of a place implies its conquest, and even towns that have articed are obliged to redeem their bells: perhaps the taking away the great bells at Paris was the taking away the privileges of its university, or some other; for Paris may only be named for a blind. Thus the master beggar of the friars of St Anthony, coming

²¹ Hist. de Jean Crespin.

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for some hog's purtenance (St Anthony's hog is always pictured with a bell at his neck) who, to be heard afar off, and to make the bacon shake in the very chimneys, had a mind to filch and carry those bells away privily, but was hindered by their weight—that master beggar, I say, must be the head of some monks, perhaps of that order in the Fauxbourg St Antoine, who would have been substituted to those that had been deprived; and the petition of Master Janotus is the pardon which the university begs, perhaps for some affront resented by the prince; for those that escaped the flood, cried, 'We are washed *Par ris*;' that is, for having laughed. Rabelais, *en passant*, there severely inveighs against the grumblers and factious spirits of Paris; which makes me think that, whether the scene lies there or elsewhere, as in Gascony, some people of which country were Henry d'Albret's subjects, still this was a remarkable event. In the prologue to the fourth book, Jupiter, busied about the affairs of mankind, cries, 'Here are the Gascons cursing, damning and renouncing, demanding the re-establishment of their bells.' I suppose that more is meant than bells, or he would not have used the word re-establishment.

But it is time to speak of the great strife and debate raised betwixt the cake-bakers of Lerné, and those of Gargantua's country; whereupon were waged great wars.²² We may easily apply many things concerning these wars to those of Navarre, between the house of d'Albret and King Ferdinand and Charles V. Thus Les Truans, or, as this translation renders it, the inhabitants of Lerné, who, by the command of Picrochole their king, invaded and

²² Book i. chap. 25.

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plundered Utopia, Gargantua's country, are the Spanish soldiers, and Lerne is Spain. The word *truand*, in old French, signifies an idle lazy fellow, which hits pretty well the Spaniards' character; the author having made choice of that name of a place near Chinon, because it alludes to the Lake Lerna, where Hercules destroyed the Lernean hydra, which did so much hurt in the country of Argos. Thus Spain was a Lerna of ills to all Europe, while, like France, it aspired to universal monarchy; but it was so more particularly to Navarre, in July 1512, when King John d'Albret and Queen Catherine de Foix, the lawful sovereigns, were dispossessed by Ferdinand, King of Arragon, almost without any resistance. The said King John, desirous of peace, sent Don Alphonso Carillo, Constable of Navarre, in the quality of his ambassador, to Ferdinand, to prevent the approaching mischief; 'But he was so ill received,' says the History of Navarre,²³ dedicated to King Henry IV. and printed with his privilege, 'that he was glad to return to his king with speed, and related to him that there was no hope left to persuade the King of Arragon to a peace, and that Louis de Beaumont, Earl of Lerins, who had forsaken Navarre, daily encouraged Ferdinand to attack that kingdom.' So that this embassy resembles much that of Ulric Gallet to Picrochole, who swears by St James, the saint of the Spaniards. In November 1512, Francis Duke of Angoulême, afterwards king, was sent with King John d'Albret, by Lewis XII. to recover Navarre, having with him several of the great lords in France, and a great army, which possessed itself of many places, but the rigour of the season obliged them to raise the

²³ Hist. de Navarre par C. Secretaire et Interpret. du Roy.

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siege of Pampeluna. And in 1521, another army, under the command of Andrew de Foix, Lord of Asperault, entered Navarre, and wholly regained it,²⁴ but it was lost again soon after by the imprudence of that general, and the avarice of Saint Colombe, one of his chief officers.

Those that will narrowly examine history will find that many particulars of the wars, in the first of Rabelais, may be reconciled to those of Navarre; but I believe that he means something more than a description of the fights among the soldiers, by the debate raised betwixt the cake-sellers or fouassiers of Lerné, and the shepherds of Gargantua. Those shepherds, or pastors, should be the Lutheran and Calvinist ministers, whom John and Henry d'Albret favoured, being the more disposed to adhere to the reviving gospel which they preached, by the provoking remembrance of the Pope's and King of Spain's injurious usage; and for that reason Queen Marguerite did not only profess the Protestant religion, but, after the death of Henry d'Albret, Queen Jane, their daughter, married to Anthony de Bourbon, was a zealous defender of it till she died; and her son Henry, afterwards raised to the throne of France, publicly owned himself a Protestant, till his impatient desire of being peaceably seated on it made him leave the better party to pacify the worse.

The cake-sellers of Lerné are the priests, and other ecclesiastics of Spain; as also all the missificators, of the church of Rome. Rabelais calls them cake-mongers, or fouassiers, by reason of the host, or sacramental wafer, which is made of dough, between a pair of irons, like the cakes or fouasses in Poitou, where Rabelais lived, and is said to be tran-

²⁴ Memoires de Martin du Bellay.

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substantiated into Christ's body, when consecrated by the priest.

The subject of the debate, as Rabelais terms it, between those cake-sellers and the shepherds, is the first's refusal to supply the latter with cakes, to eat with the grapes which they watched. 'For,' as Rabelais observes, 'it is a celestial food to eat for breakfast fresh cakes with grapes;' by which he alludes to the way of receiving the communion among the Protestants, who generally take that celestial food fasting, and always with the juice of the grape, that is, with wine, according to the evangelical institution. Now the cake-mongers, or popish priests, would not consent to give cakes, that is to say, bread, but would only give the accidents of the cakes, or, to speak in their own phrase, the accidents of the bread; and it is well known that this was the chief occasion of our separation from the church of Rome.

Upon the reasonable request of the shepherds, the cake-sellers, instead of granting it, presently fell to railing and reviling, adding, after a whole litany of comical, though defamatory epithets, that coarse, unraunged bread, or some of the great brown household loaf, was good enough for such shepherds, meaning that the gross notions of transubstantiation ought to satisfy the vulgar. The shepherds reply modestly enough, and say that the others used formerly to let them have cakes, by which must be understood the times that preceded the doctrine of transubstantiation. Then Marquet, one of the cake-merchants, treacherously invites Forgier to come to him for cakes, but, instead of them, only gives him a swingeing lash with his whip over thwart the legs, whereupon he is rewarded by the other with a broken pate, and falls down upon his mare, more

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like a dead than a living man, wholly unfit to strike another blow.

These two combatants are the controvertists of both parties. The Papist immediately begins to rail and abuse his adversary; the Lutheran confounds him in his replies, and, for a blow with a whip, treacherously given, very fairly disables his enemy.

This is the judgment that Rabelais, a man of wit and learning, impartially passes on both parties. If any would seek a greater mystery in that grand debate, as Rabelais calls it, which term, I believe, he would hardly have used for a real fight, let them imagine that he there describes the conference at Reinburgh, where Melancthon, Bucer, and Pistorius debated of religion against Eccius, Julius Pflug, and John Gropper, and handled them much as Forgier did Marquet.

But this exploit of Forgier being inconsiderable, if compared to those of Friar John des Entonneures, or *of the funnels*, as some corruptly call him, we should endeavour to discover who is that brave monk that makes such rare work with those that took away the grapes of the vineyard. By the pretended key, which I think fit to give you after this, since it will hardly make up a page, we are told that our Friar John is the Cardinal of Lorraine, brother to the Duke of Guise: but that conjecture is certainly groundless; for though the princes of his house were generally very brave, yet that cardinal never affected to show his courage in martial achievements, and was never seen to girt himself for war, or to fight for the cause which he most espoused; besides, had he been to have fought, it would have been for Picrochole. It would be more reasonable to believe that Friar John is Odet de Coligny Cardinal de Chatillon, Archbishop of Tholouse, Bishop

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and Earl of Beauvais, Abbot of St Benign, of Dijon, of Fleury, of Ferrières, and of Vaux de Cernay: for that prelate was a man of courage, no ways inferior to his younger brothers, the Admiral and the Lord d'Andelot.²⁵ Besides, he was an enemy to Spain, and a friend to Navarre; then he was a Protestant, and helped his brothers, doing great service to those of his party, and was married to Elizabeth de Hauteville, Dame de Thoré, a lady of great quality. Pope Pius IV., in a private consistory, deprived him for adhering to his brothers, but he neither valued the Pope nor his censures; he died in England in 1571, and lies interred in Canterbury Cathedral, having been made a Cardinal by Clement VII. at his and Francis I.'s interview at Marseilles in 1533. I own that what he did for the Protestant cause was chiefly after the death of Rabelais, and that some have represented him as a man wholly given to his ease; but Rabelais, whose best friend he was, knew his inclinations even when he composed this work, which made him dedicate the fourth part of it to him; and it is chiefly to that brave cardinal that we are obliged for that book and the last of this mysterious history; ²⁶ since, without the King's protection, which he obtained for Rabelais, he had resolved to write no more, as I have already observed. And for his being addicted to his pleasures, that exactly answers the name of his abbey of Theleme, of which those that are members do what they please, according to their only rule, *Do what thou wilt*, and to the name of the abbey, θέλημα, *Voluntas*. Perhaps Rabelais had also a regard to θάλαμος, which often signifies a nuptial chamber, to show that our valiant monk was

²⁵ Vide Thuan. Samarthan. Ciacon. Du Bouchet. d'Aubigné, lib. 4. Sponde in Annal. Hist. Eccles. Beza. Petrameller.

²⁶ Lib. 4, Epist. Dedicat.

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married: thus the description of the abbey shows us a model of a society free from all the ties of others, yet more honest by the innate virtues of its members; therefore its inscription excludes all monks and friars, inviting in all those that expound the holy gospel faithfully, though others murmur against them. Indeed, I must confess that he makes his friar swear very much; but this was to expose that vice, which, as well as many others, reigned among ecclesiastics in his age. Besides, the cardinal had been a soldier; and the men of that profession were doubtless not more reserved then than they are now.

I presume to say more, though, as all that I have said already, I humbly offer it as bare and uncertain conjecture: why may we not suppose that our author has a mind to give us, after his manner, a sketch of the great Luther? He was also a monk, and a jolly one too; 'being' as Rabelais says, 'a clerk even to the teeth in matter of breviary.' The vineyard, and consequently the wine which is saved, is the cup in the communion, which through his means, when taken away by the popish priests, was, in spite of Charles the Emperor, also King of Spain, and his soldiers, restored to the Protestants in Germany. The prior, who calls Friar John 'drunken fellow' for troubling the divine service, may be the Pope and the superior clergy.

Then Friar John throwing off his great monk's habit, and laying hold on the staff of the cross, is Luther's leaving his monastery, to rely on Christian weapons, the merit of his Redeemer. The victory obtained against those that disorderly ravaged the vineyard and took away the grapes, is his baffling the arguments of his opposers; and their being out of order, means the ignorance of the papists. The

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little monkitos that proffer their help to Friar John, and who, leaving their outer habits and coats upon the rails, make an end of those whom he had already crushed, are those monks and other of the clergy, much inferior to Luther, who followed his reformation, and wrote against those whom he had in a manner wholly confuted.

It is known, that at the Council of Trent the Germans thirsted very much after the wine in the eucharist, and that they were as eager for the abolishing of the canons that enjoined celibacy to the clergy, as for the restitution of the cup to the laity. They used to have the words of our Saviour, 'Bibite ex hoc omnes,' marked in golden characters in all their Bibles, made songs and lampoons on the robbers of the cup, as they called them. They had also a design to have cups in all their standards and ensigns of war, and the picture of the cup in all the churches of their communion, as the Hussites of Bohemia had done, which occasioned this distich by a poet of the Roman church :

Tot pingit calices Bohemorum terra per urbes,
Ut credas Bacchi numina sola coli.

Indeed, what is said of Friar John, chap. 41, 42, and 43, may induce us to believe, that the man who has the greatest share in the character of the monk did not absolutely cast off his frock, but far from it, we see that the friar kept it on, to preserve himself from his enemies, and desired no other armour for back and breast, and after Gargantua's followers had armed him cap-à-pié against his will, his armour was the cause of an unlucky accident, which made him call for help, and swear that he was betrayed, while he remained hanged by the ears on a tree. So he afterwards threw away his armour, and took to him

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the staff of the cross: holding himself invulnerable with his monkish habit. Accordingly when Captain Drawforth is sent by Picrochole with 1600 horsemen thoroughly besprinkled with holy water, and who, to be distinguished from their enemies, wore a stole instead of a scarf (for so it should have been in the 43rd chapter, and not star, as it is there printed); we find that Friar John having frightened them all away, Drawforth only excepted, that bold enemy, with his utmost strength, could not make his lance pierce our monk's frock, and was soon knocked down by him with the staff of the cross: and found out to be a priest by his stole.

This confirms what has been said, that all this war is chiefly a dispute of religion; and this part of it seems to relate to Cardinal Chatillon, because he was secure within his ecclesiastical habit; the author sometimes, as I have said, joining several characters together. Thus the monk's discourse at table is not only applicable to that cardinal, but also to Montluc Bishop of Valence, who makes his first appearance on our doctor's stage, in the second act, by the name of Panurge; for Friar John being desired to pull off his frock; 'Let me alone with it,' replies he, 'I'll drink the better while it is on. It makes all my body jocund; did I lay it aside, I should lose my appetite:' so, many in those days, as well as in these, loved the benefice more than they hated the religion. Some will say that the request made then to Friar John was only that he should ease himself of his monastic frock while he was at table, but Rabelais would not have made his monk refuse such a request; he knew that some of the princes of the clergy had in his time, at the French court, and in the King's presence, taken a greater liberty; for there had been a ball in Lewis XII.'s reign, where

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two cardinals danced before him among the rest; and in another, given him by Joanne Jacomo Trivulse, several princes and great lords had danced in friars' habits. The monk talks with a great deal of freedom at Gargantua's table, and swears that he kept open house at Paris for six months; then he talks of a friar that is become a hard student, then says, that for his part he studies not at all, justifying himself for this conduct in false Latin; after this he abruptly starts a new matter, and lets his fancy run after hares, hawks, and hounds, and thus he goes on by sallies, and admirably humours the way of talking of the young court abbots in France. Now probably the cardinal, who did not set up for a man of learning, being of great quality, allowed himself liberty accordingly, making hunting one of his recreations; and indeed what Gargantua says concerning Friar John, in the next chapter,²⁷ hits Cardinal Chatillon's character exactly: there having taxed most monks with mumbling out great store of legends and psalms, which they understand not at all, and interlarding many pater-nosters, with ten times as many ave-maries, without thinking upon, or apprehending the meaning of what they say, which he calls mocking of God, and not prayers; he says, 'that all true Christians, in all places, and at all times, send up their prayers to God, and the spirit prayeth and intercedes for them, and God is gracious to them: now such a one,' adds he, 'is our Friar John, he is no bigot,' etc.

What Grangousier says to the French pilgrims shows that he was no bigot, and was not King of France; when speaking of some superstitious preachers, one of whom had called him heretic, he

²⁷ Book i. chap. 40.

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adds, 'I wonder that your king should suffer them in their sermons to publish such scandalous doctrine in his dominions.' Then Friar John says to the pilgrims, that while they are thus upon their pilgrimage, the monks will have a fling at their wives. After that, Grangousier bids them not be so ready to undertake those idle and unprofitable journeys, but go home and live as St Paul directs them, and then God will guard them from evils which they think to avoid by pilgrimages.

What has been observed puts it beyond all doubt, that our jesting author was indeed in earnest when he said, that he mystically treated of the most high sacraments, and dreadful secrets, in what concerns our religion. I know that immediately after this, he passes off with a banter, what he had assured very seriously; but this was an admirable piece of prudence; and whoever will narrowly examine his writings, will find, that this virtue is inseparably joined with his wit, so that his enemies never could have any advantage over him.

But not to comment upon several other places in his first book, that the ingenious may have the pleasure of unriddling the rest of it themselves, I will only add, that his manner of ending it is a master-piece surpassing the artful evasion which, as I have now observed, is in its introduction.

It is an enigma, as indeed is the whole work: I could only have wished that it had been proper to have put it into a more modish dress (for then doubtless it would more generally have pleased). But I suppose that the gentleman who revised this translation thought it not fit to give the graces of our modern enigmas to the translation of a prophetic riddle in the style of Merlin. Gargantua piously fetches a very deep sigh, when he has heard it read,

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and says, that he perceives by it, that it is not now only that people called to the faith of the gospel are persecuted; but happy is the man that shall not be scandalized, but shall always continue to the end, in aiming at the mark, which God by His dear Son has set before us, etc. Upon this the monk asks him, what he thought was signified by the riddle? What? says Gargantua, the decrease and propagation of the divine truth. That is not my exposition, says the monk, it is the style of the prophet Merlin; make as many grave allegories and tropes as you will; I can perceive no other meaning in it; but a description of a set at tennis in dark and obscure terms. By this riddle, which he expounds, he cunningly seems to insinuate that all the rest of his book, which he has not explained, wholly consists of trifles; and what is most remarkable, is, that he illustrates the truths which he had concealed, by the very passages, wherewith he pretends to make them pass for fables, and thus blinds, with too much light, those enemies of truth, who would not have failed to have burned him alive in that persecuting age, had he had less wit and prudence than they showed ignorance and malice.

I need not enlarge much on the other books, by reason of the discoveries made in the first that relate to them. The first chapter of the second² gives us Pantagrue's pedigree from the giants: it has been observed by a learned man some years ago, that the word giant, which the interpreters of the scripture have set in their versions, stands there for another, that means no more than prince in the Hebrew; so perhaps our author was the more ready to make his princes giants, though, as I have said, his chief design was tacitly to censure, in this, John d'Albret and such others as (like one in Brittany, that took for his

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motto, *Antequam Abraham esset, sum*) were too proud of an uncertain empty name. His description of the original of giants, and the story of Hurlali's bestriding the ark, is to mock those in the Talmud and other legends of the Rabbins; for he tells us, that when this happened, the calends were found in the Greek almanacks, and all know that *ad Græcas calendas*, is as much as to say never; for the Greeks never reckoned by calends. Yet what he tells of the earth's fertility in medlars, after it had been imbrued with the blood of the just, may be allegorical; and those who, by feeding on that fair large delicious fruit, became monstrous, may be the converts of that age, who, by the popish world, were looked upon as monsters. The blood of martyrs, which was profusely spilt in that age, has always been thought prolific even to a proverb; and the word *mesles* in French, and *medlars* in English, equally imports meddling. Thus in French, '*Il se mesle de nos affaires*,' he meddles with our business; so the *medlars* may be those who busied themselves about the Reformation.

The great drought at the birth of *Pantagruel*, is that almost universal cry of the laity for the restitution of the cup in the sacrament, at the time that Anthony de Bourbon Duke of Vendosme was married to the heiress of Navarre, which was in October 1548, the Council of Trent then sitting. For thence we must date his birth, since by that match he afterwards gained the title of King, besides Bearn, Bigorre, Albret, and several other territories; and we are told, Book iii. chap. 48, that *Pantagruel*, at the very first minute of his birth, was no less tall than the herb *Pantagruelian* (which unquestionably is hemp); and a little before that, it is said, that its height is commonly of five or six feet. The death

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of Queen Marguerite, his mother-in-law, that soon followed, made our author say, that when Pantagruel was born, Gargantua was much perplexed, seeing his wife dead, at which he made many lamentations. Perhaps this also alludes to the birth of King Edward VI., which caused the death of his mother, Queen Jane Seymour. King Henry VIII. is said to have comforted himself with saying, that he could get another wife, but was not sure to get another son. Thus, here we find Gargantua much grieved and joyful by fits, like Talboy in the play, but at last comforting himself with the thoughts of his wife's happiness and his own, in having a son, and saying, that he must now cast about how to get another wife, and will stay at home and rock his son.

In the 6th chapter, we find Pantagruel discoursing with a Limousin, who affected to speak in learned phrase. Rabelais had, in the foregoing chapter, satirized many persons, and given a hint of some abuses in the universities of France; in this he mocks some of the writers of that age, who, to appear learned, wholly filled their works with Latin words, to which they gave a French inflection. But this pedantic jargon was more particularly affected by one Helisaine of Limoges, who, as Boileau says of Ronsard, *en Français parlant Grec et Latin* (speaking Greek and Latin in French), thought to have refined his mother tongue. So Rabelais, to prevent the spreading of that contagion, has not only brought that Limousin author on his Pantagruelian stage, but wrote a letter in verse; all in that style, in the name of the Limousin scholar, printed at the end of the Pantagruelian prognostication. Pasquier, who lived at that time, has made the like observation on that chapter, when in his second book of letters, p. 53, he says, '*Pour l'ornement de nostre langue, et nous*

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aider mesmes du Grec et du Latin, non pour les escorcher ineptement comme fit sur nostre jeune age Helisaine, dont nostre gentil Rabelais s'est moqué fort à propos en la personne de l'escolier Limosin qu'il introduit parlant à Pantagruel en un langage escorché Latin.

The 7th chapter, wherein he gives a catalogue of the books in St Victor's library, is admirable, and would require a large comment, it being a satire against many writers and great affairs in that age, as well as against those who either make collections of bad books, or seek no others in libraries; but I have not leisure to read over a great number of books that ought to be consulted for such a task.

The cause which was pleaded before Pantagruel by the Lords Suck-fizle and Kiss-breech,²⁸ seems to be a mock of the famous trial concerning two duchies, four counties, two viscounties, and many baronies and lordships, to which Loyse de Savoye, the mother of Francis I., laid claim. Charles de Bourbon, Constable of France, was possessed of them; but because he had refused to marry her, she made use of some titles which she had to them to perplex him; and though she could not, even with the King her son's favour, cast the Constable, yet they were sequestered into the King's hands, and the final determination put off.

The 18th, 19th, and 20th chapters treat of a great scholar in England, who came to argue by signs with Pantagruel, and was overcome by Panurge. I do not well know on whom to fix the character of Thaumast that scholar, whose name may not only signify an admirer, but an admirable person, or one of those schoolmen who follow the doctrine of Thomas

²⁸ Book ii. chaps. 10, 11, 12, 13.

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Aquinas, in opposition to that of Scotus: and I find as little reason to think, that any would have come to confer with Anthony de Bourbon of geomancy, philosophy, and the cabalistic art. Indeed, Sir Thomas More went ambassador to Francis I.; and Erasmus, who lived some time in England, also came to Paris; but I cannot think that either may pass for the Thaumast of Rabelais. Perhaps he hath made him an Englishman, merely on purpose to disguise the story; and I would have had some thoughts of Henricus Cornelius Agrippa who came to France and died there; but I will prove, when I examine the third book, that he has brought him on the stage by the name of Her Trippa. So it is not impossible but that he may have meant Hieronymus Cardan of Milan, who flourished in that age, and was another dark cabalistic author. The first has said, *Occult. Philos.* l. i, c. 6, that he knew how to communicate his thoughts by the species of sight in a magical way, as Pythagoras was said to do, by writing anything in the body of the moon, so as it should be legible to another at a vast distance; and he pretends to tell us the method of it in his book, *De Vanitate Scientiarum*. Cardan also has writ concerning private ways of imparting our thoughts, *Subtilit.* 1, 17, and *De Variet. Rerum*, lib. 12; but these ways of signifying our thoughts by gestures, called by the learned Bishop Wilkins, *Semæology*, are almost of infinite variety; according as the several fancies of men shall impose significations upon such signs as are capable of sufficient difference. And the venerable Bede has made a book only of that, commonly styled *Arthologia* or *Dactylologia*, which he calls *Lib. de Loquelâ par Gestum Digitorum, sive de Indigitatione*. So that perhaps our author made his Thaumast an Englishman, not to reflect on Bede, but because that learned

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father is the most ancient and famous author that has written a book on that subject.

I have read of a public debate, much like that of Thaumast and Panurge, and as probable, said to have been held at Geneva. The aggressor lifted up his arm and closed three of his fingers and his thumb, and pointed with the remaining finger at his opponent; who immediately pointed at him again with two. Then the other showed him two fingers and one thumb; whereupon his antagonist shook his closed fist at him. Upon this the aggressor showed him an apple; and the other looking into his pocket found a bit of bread, and in a scornful way let him see it; which made him that begun the dispute yield himself vanquished. Now when the conqueror was desired to relate what their signs signified: he with whom I disputed, said he, threatened first to put out one of my eyes, and I gave him to understand that I would put out both his; then he threatened to tear both mine, and take off my nose; upon which I showed him my fist, to let him know that I would knock him down; and as he perceived that I was angry, he offered me an apple to pacify me as they do children; but I showed him that I scorned his present, and that I had bread, which was fitter for a man.

The Dipsodes,²⁹ that had besieged the city of the Amaurots, are the Flemings, and other subjects of the Emperor Charles V. that made inroads into Picardy, and the adjacent territories, of which Anthony of Bourbon was not only governor, but had considerable lordships in those parts. The Flemings have always been brisk toppers; and for this reason are called Dipsodes, from διψᾶω, *sitio*, διψῶδες,

²⁹ Book ii. chap. 23.

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thirsty; and he calls Picardy and Artois, the land of the Amaurots, from the word *ἀμαυρός*, *obscurus* or *evanidus*; perhaps because they are in the north of France; or that parts of them were in the hands of the enemy.

The next exploit is that in the 29th chapter, where we find how Pantagruel discomfited the three hundred giants armed with freestone, and Loupgarou, their captain. The death of Loupgarou, in the presence of his giants, may relate to the taking of Liliers, a town between Bapaume and Aire: it molested very much the country that belonged to the French, and was seated near a marsh; yet notwithstanding the advantage of the season and its resolute garrison, the Duke of Vendosme, having caused a large breach to be made, and being ready to storm the place, the besieged desired to capitulate, and after many parleys, surrendered the town on dishonourable terms.

By accident the ammunition of the besiegers had taken fire, and even some of the carriages of the artillery were burned; which may perhaps have made our author say, in the foregoing chapter, that Carpalim having set on fire the enemy's ammunition, the flame having reached the place where was their artillery, he was in great danger of being burned; or, perhaps, this alludes to the Duke of Vendosme's setting Liliers on fire, and destroying it quite, after he had taken it. For our author writes not like an historian, but like a poet, who ought not to be blamed for anachronisms. However, it is certain, that the relief of Terouenne, and then the surrender of Liliers, were Anthony de Bourbon's two first exploits; the one soon after the other. Then the 300 giants armed with freestone, which Pantagruel struck down like a mason, by breaking their stony

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armour, mowing them down with the dead body of Loupgarou, are a great number of castles about Liliers, Terouenne, Saint Omer, Aire, and Bethune, which Anthony of Bourbon demolished, immediately after he had taken Liliers, and then passed through Terouenne, which is the city of the Amaurots, which he went to relieve; by whose inhabitants Pantagruel is so nobly received in the 31st. We may also suppose, that by King Anarchus, Rabelais means the plundering, lawless boors that sheltered themselves in those castles, who were afterwards reduced to sell herbs. This is, Anarchus's being reduced to cry green sauce in a canvas jacket.

The Duke of Vendosme marched next, without any resistance, through the Upper Artois, took Bapaume in his way, which is doubtless the Almyrods, called so from ἀλμυρώδης, Salsuginosus,³⁰ or salted people, who resolved to hold out against Pantagruel; yet only to have honourable conditions. It seems to me, that this is meant of the castle of that town, which held out against the duke only for terms; all the inhabitants of the town having retired into that small place, where there was but one well, whose water had been altogether exhausted in two days (to which, perhaps, relates the salt which Pantagruel put into the mouths of his enemies), and they were ready to submit to mercy, with halters at their necks; ³¹ but the King, who had already sent many expresses to the duke, ordering him to march to join him with all speed, and neither to stop at Bapaume or any where else, sent him angrily fresh orders, wherein he charged him of his allegiance to join him that day at Chasteau in Cambrezis, on pain of incurring his displeasure. So the duke, to

³⁰ Book ii. chap. 32.

³¹ Memoires de Guil. du Bellay, Liv. 10.

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the great joy of the besieged, and his greater sorrow, raised his camp, and came to the King. Neither does our author speak of the surrender of the Almyrods; but makes Pantagruel's forces be overtaken with a great shower of rain, and then tells us how Pantagruel covered a whole army with his tongue. For they began, says he, to shiver and tremble, to crowd, press, and thrust close to one another; which when he saw, he bid his captains tell them that it was nothing; however, that they should put themselves into order, and he would cover them; and he drew out his tongue only half way, and covered them all. I find that the duke, before he took Liliers, and besieged the castle of Bapaume, sent to the King to desire him to send him a month's pay to his forces, and then he could take some frontier towns, and even Bapaume; but the King sent him no money, and, on the contrary, ordered him to march on to meet him; but before he had that answer, he had taken Liliers. So his soldiers, who wanted their pay and clothes, being also vexed for having, by the King's fault, missed taking the booty in the castle of Bapaume, were displeased, and in bad circumstances; but upon this the duke spoke to the King, and got them their arrears and clothes. And this is what Rabelais calls covering an army with his tongue. As for what follows, it seems an imitation of Lucian's whale in his true history; as the news which Epistemon brings from hell, in the 30th chapter, is also a copy of that author; and what ours says he saw in Pantagruel's mouth is only to blind the rest, which seems to me so plain, like most of the discoveries I here publish, that I wonder that none ever gave an account of any of them in the space of above one hundred and forty years.

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The sickness of Pantagruel, chap. 33, is his disgust upon this disappointment at Bapaume; or some real sickness that seized him.

There the author concludes his second book, that was published some time after the first, which we may perceive by what he tells us of the monks, and their bigoted cullies, who had already tried to find something in it that might render him obnoxious to the law; which caused him to be somewhat more reserved in matters of religion in that and the following, than he was afterwards in the fourth and fifth.

Panurge is the chief actor in the third act of our Pantagruelian play. We find him there much perplexed with uncertainties; his mind fluctuating between the desire of entering into a matrimonial engagement, and the fear of having occasion to repent it. To be eased of his doubt, he consults several persons, all famous for some particular skill in removing anxieties of mind; and there our learned and ingenious satirist displays his knowledge and his fancy to admiration.

But before that, we find Pantagruel, in the first chapter, transporting a colony of Utopians into Dipsodie; for which Rabelais gives a very good reason, and proves himself a master at politics as well as at other things. To explain that passage, we must know that the Duke of Vendosme garrisoned out of Picardy some of the places that had been taken in Artois, fixing also there some of his vassals and tenants, who were very numerous thereabouts; and as he was born among them, viz. at La Fere, in 1518, he had a particular love for them.

In the second chapter Panurge is made Laird of Salmgondin in Dipsodie, and wasteth his revenue before it comes in. I can apply this to nothing but

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the gift of some benefice to Montluc by the Duke of Vendosme or the Queen of Navarre, afterwards his mother-in-law; which benefice not being sufficient to supply him in his extravagancies, something more considerable was bestowed on him; which, having set him at ease, gave him occasion to reflect on his former ill conduct, and grow more thrifty; so that afterwards he entertained some thoughts of marriage, and probably was married when Rabelais wrote.

Among those whom Panurge consults, the Sybil of Panzoust is the first whose right name is difficult to be discovered. The pretended key in the French makes her a court lady; but its author seems never to have read Rabelais, or at least not to have understood him, if we may judge of it by the names which he, in spite of reason, has set against some of those in our author. Among four or five short explanations of as many passages in Rabelais, also printed in the French, one of them tells us, that by the Sybil of Panzoust, our author means a gentlewoman of that place, near Chinon, who died very old, and always lived single, though importuned by her friends to marry when she was young. But Rabelais having in this book very artfully made his Panurge consult men of different professions famous in his time, to be eased of his doubt, I do not believe that he would have begun by a woman altogether unknown to the learned world; yet not but that he may have made choice of the name of Panzoust to double the character, if he knew that such an antiquated she-thing lived there. I have endeavoured to discover who might be that Sybil, but dare not positively fix that character on any. St Theresa, a Spanish nun, who lived in that age, might come in for a share; she has writ several books, and was already famous

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when Rabelais lived; she had very odd notions; and discovered perhaps as much madness as sanctity. I find another noted crack-brained bigot, who was old at that time, and lived at Venice; it is one whom several great men have mentioned by the name of *Virgo Veneta*. Guillaume Postel, amongst the rest, a very learned Jesuit, and very famous in that age for philosophy, calls her Mother Joan, and had such a veneration for her, that he thought the reparation of the female sex not yet perfected, and that such a glorious work was reserved for her. But Florimond de Raymond excuses him in this, and says, that he only designed to praise her for the great services which she had done him in his travels.

In the one and twentieth chapter Panurge consulteth with Raminagrobis, an old French poet, who was almost upon the very last moment of his life. This poet was William Cretin, treasurer of the king's chapel, who had lived under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I., as may be seen by his works. Never was man more celebrated by the writers of his age. John le Maire dedicated to him his three first books of the illustrations of France, and speaks of him as of the man to whom he owed all things. Geoffroy Toré, in his *Champ Fleury*, says, that Cretin in his chronicles of France had outdone Homer and Virgil. And even Marot inscribed to him his epigrams.

The Rondeau, which Raminagrobis gives to Panurge upon his resolution as to his marriage, *Prenez-la, ne la prenez pas*, etc., that is, Take, or not take her, off^r or on, etc., is taken out of Cretin, who had addressed it to Guillaume de Refuge, who had asked his advice, being in the same perplexity. However, Rabelais makes him die like a good Protestant, and afterwards turns off cunningly what

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the other had said against the popish clergy, who would not let him die in peace.

I ought not to omit a remark printed in the last Dutch edition of this book, concerning what Panurge says of Cretin: 'He is, by the virtue of an ox, an arrant heretic; a thorough-paced, rivetted heretic. I say, a rooted combustible heretic; one as fit to burn, as the little wooden clock at Rochelle; his soul goeth to thirty thousand carts-full of devils.' Rabelais there reflects on the sentence of death passed on one of the first that owned himself a Protestant at Rochelle. He was a watchmaker, and had made a clock all of wood, which was esteemed an admirable piece; but because it was the work of one condemned for heresy, the judges ordered, by the said sentence, that the clock should be burned by the common hangman, and it was burned accordingly. We must also observe that the adjective *clavelé*, that is full of nails or rivetted, is brought in because that watchmaker, who was very famous for his zeal, was named *Clavelé*.

In the 24th chapter Panurge consults Epistemon, who perhaps may be Guillaume Ruffy, Bishop of Oleron, one of Queen Marguerite's ministers, who had been some time in prison for preaching the Reformation, and was afterwards made bishop in the King of Navarre's territories, having without doubt dissembled like many others. Thus his descent into hell, in the second book, may be his prison: I own that he is with Pantagruel in the wars, but so is Panurge, and this is done to disguise the characters; I am the more apt to believe him a clergyman, because he understands Hebrew very well, which few among the laity do, and none else in our author, besides Panurge, who calls him his dear gossip. Then his name denotes him to be a thinking, con-

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sidering man, and as he was Pantagruel's pedagogue, so probably Ruffy initiated or instructed the duke in the doctrine of the new preachers.

Enguerrant, whom Rabelais taxes with making a tedious and impertinent digression about a Spaniard, is Enguerrant de Monstrelet, who wrote *La Chronique et Annales de France*.

In the same chapter, he speaks of the four Ogygian islands near the haven of Sammalo; by this he seems to mean Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney. As Queen Marguerite lived a while and died in Brittany, our actors may be thought sometimes to stroll thither. Calypso was said to live at the island Ogygia; Lucian, amongst the rest, places her there, and Plutarch mentions it in the book of the face that appears in the circle of the moon.

Her Trippa, is undoubtedly Henricus Cornelius Agrippa burlesqued. Her is Henricus or Herricus, or perhaps alludes to Heer, because he was a German, and Agrippa is turned into Trippa, to play upon the word tripe. But for a farther proof, we need but look into Agrippa's book, *de Occult. Philosoph. lib. 1. cap. 7. De Quatuor Elementorum Divinationibus*, and we shall find the very words used by Rabelais of Pyromancy, Aeromancy, Hydromancy, etc.; besides, Agrippa came to Francis I., whom our author calls the great King, to distinguish him from that of Navarre.

Friar John des Entonneures, or, of the Funnels, as he is called in this translation, advises Panurge to marry; and whether by that brave monk we understand Cardinal Chatillon, or Martin Luther, the character is kept, since both were married; neither was the latter wholly free from Friar John's swearing faculty, if it be true that being once reproved about it, he replied, '*Condonate mihi hoc qui fui*

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Monachus.' He is called also des Entomeures from ἐντομή, ἐντέμνειν, to cut and make incisions, which was our monk's delight, who is described as a mighty trencher-man.

Hippothadeus, the theologian, may perhaps be Philip Schwartzerd, alias Melancthon; for he speaks too much like a Protestant to be the King's confessor; neither could Montluc be supposed to desire his advice.

Rondibilis, the physician, is doubtless Gulielmus Rondeletius. Thuanus remarks, in the thirty-eighth book of his history, that Gul. Rondelet of Montpellier died 1566, and that, though he was a learned physician, Rabelais had satirized him.

I am not so certain of the man whom Trouillogan personates; he calls him an Ephectic and Pyrrhonian philosopher. Molière has imitated the scene between Trouillogan and Panurge, in one of his plays, and M. de la Fontaine, the story of Hans Carvel, and that of the devil of Pope-Figland, in his inimitable Contes et Nouvelles.

There was a jack-pudding in France in that age, called Triboulet, but I believe that the fool whom our author describes in the 38th chapter is one more considerable, though less famous. I cannot guess why he has heaped up so many adjectives on that fool, unless it be to show the excess of his folly, and to mock some of the authors of that age, who often bestowed a large train of such unnecessary attendants on a single noun substantive.

Marotte is a word very much used by the French, signifying a fool's bauble or club, and the word Fou, given by Rabelais to Triboulet, implies a mad, crack-brained, or inconsiderate man, and also a jester; the word idiot being more used in French, for what we properly call a fool: now Clement

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Marot, the best poet in the reign of Francis I., whose valet de chambre he was styled, was a notable jester, and is said to have played many merry tricks that bordered somewhat on extravagance; besides, many among the vulgar mistaking the enthusiasm of poets for madness, have but a small opinion of the wisdom of most of them. But these considerations do not seem to me strong enough to make me believe that Rabelais would have passed so severe a censure on that poet, who was then but lately dead, an exile for his religion, and had made honourable mention of him in his works, they being undoubtedly intimate friends.

Judge Bridlegoose, who decided causes by the chance of dice, and was arraigned for prevarication at the bar of the parliament of Mirelingois, resembles much a judge of Montmartre, who they say could neither write nor read, yet had been a judge many years; and being once called into question in a superior court, owned his ignorance as to the point of writing and reading, but affirmed that he knew the law; and desiring that the cause of which an appeal had been made from his jurisdiction might be examined, he was found to have done justice, and his sentence and authority were confirmed.

I have said before, that the herb Pantagruelion is *Hemp*; Rabelais makes Pantagruel load a great quantity of it on board his ships, and indeed it is one of the most useful things in the world, not only at sea, but also at land. The curious and pleasing description of that plant makes up the rest of this third book.

I hope that I have said enough to show that what appears trivial and foolish in this work is generally grave and of moment when seriously examined, and humbly submit all I have said to the judgment of the learned.

Our Rabelais's work is a satire of the kind of those

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which, from Menippus, were called Menippæan by his imitator Varro, the most learned among the Romans; having given that name to that which he made, because, like that cynic philosopher, in it he had treated of grave matters in a merry joking style. That satire, or, as Tully calls it, that *poema varium et elegans*, was at once a mixture of prose and several sorts of verse; of Greek and of Latin; of philology and of philosophy. Yet, since Strabo says that by them he got the name of σπουδογελοῦς, or Joco-serius, we may believe that there was morality in them; but that, as in our Rabelais, not being obvious, some thought them trifling; like many in our age, who find it much easier to judge and find fault than to understand.

I could wish that among the other sorts of writing which, in some things, have been imitated by our author, I might not reckon Petronius Arbiter; yet I only say this as to his immodesty; for otherwise, as that consul, under some amorous fictions, has concealed a close and ingenious satire on the vices that reigned in Nero's court, and was as nice and good a judge of polite learning as of dissolute pleasures, without doubt he is to be followed and admired: and, indeed, his fable was esteemed to be like the Greek satiric poems, which Plato says consisted of fictions whose hidden sense differed very much from the superficial signification of the words; since Macrobius, while he distinguishes fables made barely to please from those that at once divert and instruct, has placed that of Petronius among the latter.

Our author's works are also an imitation of Democritus and of Socrates, if we may compare writings with actions; for those two philosophers used to be still merry, and freely ridiculed whatever was a fit subject of raillery.

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Now Rabelais chiefly pursues his subject by jesting and exposing, ridiculing and despising what he thinks deserves such an usage; and it is but seldom that he makes use of railing, or sullen biting reproofs.

In short, it is a mixture, or, if I may use the expression, an olio, of all the merry, serious, satirical, and diverting ways of writing, that have hitherto been used. But still mirth is predominant in the composition, and, like a pleasing tartness, gives the whole such a relish, that we ever feed on it with an eager appetite, and can never be cloyed with it.

To imitate it, is not only *periculosæ plenum opus aleæ*, but almost an impossible task; nor is it easily to be defined. We see that it is historical, romantic, allegorical, comical, satirical; but as sometimes all these kinds of writing are united in one passage, at others they appear severally.

As for the mixture of odd, burlesque, barbarous, Latin, Greek, and obsolete words, which is seen in his book, it is justifiable, as it serves to add to the diversion of the reader. About twenty years before it was composed, Theophilus Folengi, a monk born at Mantua, of a noble family who is hardly known now otherwise than by the name of Merlinus Coccaius, had put out his *Liber Macaronicorum*, which is a poetical rhapsody, made up of words of different languages, and treating of pleasant matters in a comical style. The word macarone in Italian signifies a jolly clown, and macaroni a sort of cakes made with coarse meal, eggs, and cheese, as Thomasin observes.

This mixture of languages, and of odd and fantastic terms, has been censured by Vavassor, chiefly, because he pretends that the ancients never used it, though none will deny that they mixed words and verses of different kinds. As for the puns, clenches,

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conundrums, quibbles, and all such other dregs or bastard sorts of wit, that here and there have crept in among the infinite number of our author's ingenious and just conceptions, I will not apologise in their behalf, otherwise than by showing that Aristophanes and Plautus have strewed them more lavishly through their works, which are partly of the nature of this.

Mirth being so desirable a thing, so beneficial to the body and to the mind, and laughing one of the distinguishing characters of mankind, our author may be said not to have advantaged the world a little, in composing this merry treatise. He justifies himself in his dedication to Cardinal Chatillon, for his comical expressions, by representing the ease which many disconsolate and sick persons had received by them; and he says before his first book, *Le rire est le propre de l'homme*; or, as it has been Englished, 'To laugh is proper to the man.' Even Cæsar had writ a whole book of merry and witty sayings; and Balzac, a great enemy to burlesque, has said, 'That mankind was not a little obliged to the man who sometimes could make Augustus merry.'

Nor has our author only aimed at mirth, though he has partly made it subservient to his chief design. He knew that the learned and the ignorant, by different motives, delight in fables, and that the love of mirth being universal, the only way to cause his sentiments to be most known and followed, was to give them a merry dress.

He saw that vice was not to be conquered in a declamatory war, and that the angry railing lectures of some well-meaning men were seldom as effectual to make it give ground, as the gay yet pointed railleries of those who seem unconcerned; the latter convincing us effectually, while the others, with

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their passionate invectives, persuade us of nothing, but that they are too angry to direct others.

This gay way of moralizing has also nothing of the dry mortifying methods of those philosophers who, striving to demonstrate their principles by causes and a long series of arguments, only rack the mind; but its art and delicacy is not perceived by every reader: consequently many people will not easily find out the inward beauties of the works of Rabelais; but he did not intend that every one should perceive them, though every one may be extremely diverted by the outward and obvious wit and humour. Painting has its grotesque and bold touches, which seem irregular to the vulgar, only pleased with their oddness; while masters, through the antic features and rough strokes, discover an exact proportion, a softness and a boldness together, which charm them to an unspeakable degree. So in artful jests and ironies, in that *lusus animi* and judicious extravagance, what seems mean and absurd is most in sight, and strikes the vulgar; but better judgments under that coarse outside discover exquisite wit, just and sublime thoughts, vast learning, and the most profound reasonings of philosophy.

It is true, that those whose temper inclines them to a stoical severity will not have the same taste; and, indeed, rallying seldom or never becomes them; but those who would benefit themselves by the perusal of Rabelais need not imitate his buffoonery; and it is enough if it inwardly move us, and spread there such seeds of joy as will produce on all sorts of subjects an infinite number of pleasant reflections. In those places that are most dangerous, a judicious reader will curb his thoughts and desires, considering that the way is slippery, and thus will easily be safe; with wise reflections moderating his affections.

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It is even better to drink some too strong wines, tempering them with water, which makes them but the more pleasant, than to confine ourselves to flat and insipid liquors, which neither affect the palate nor cheer us within. The Roman ladies used to view the wrestlers naked in the cirque, and one of them discreetly said, that a virtuous woman was not more scandalized at their sight than at that of a statue, of which great numbers were naked in all places.

Thus the sight of those females at Sparta, who danced naked, being only covered with the public honesty, made no ill impression on the beholders. We may pass over, with as much ease, the impurities of our historian, as we forgive to excellent painters nudities, which they too faithfully represent; and we may only admire and fix our eyes on the other parts of the piece. *Omnia sana sanis.*

The age in which our author wrote was not so reserved in words as this, and perhaps he has not so much followed his own genius in making use of gross or loose expressions, as he has endeavoured to accommodate his way of writing to the humour of the people, not excepting a part of the clergy of those times. Now we ought not to blame those authors who wrote in former ages for differing from us in several things; since they followed customs and manners which were then generally received, though now they seem to us improper or unjust. To discover all the beauties in their works, we must awhile lay aside the thoughts of our practice, if it contradicts theirs; otherwise all books will be very short-lived, and the best writers, being disheartened with the thoughts of the speedy oblivion or contempt of their works, will no longer strive to deserve an immortal fame, which fantastic posterity would deny them.

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After all, as I could wish that some expressions, which I will not only call too bold and too free, but even immodest and profane, had not been in this book, I would not have those persons to read it whose lives are so well regulated, that they would not employ a moment of which they might not give an account without blushing; nor those whose minds, not being ripened by years and study, are most susceptible of dangerous impressions. Doubtless they may do much better than to read this book.

Some, therefore, will think, that either it was not to be translated, or ought to have been translated otherwise; and that, as in the most handsome faces there are always some lines which we could wish were not there; so, if those things, which here may shock some persons, had been omitted or softened, it would more justly and more generally have pleased: I suppose that the translator would have done so, had he not been afraid to have taken out some material thing, hid under the veil of some unhappy expression, instead of taking away a bare trifle.

But as what may be blameable in this book bears no proportion with the almost infinite number of admirable and useful things which are to be found in it, the ingenious ought not to be deprived of it. Lucian's works, notwithstanding a thousand passages in them against modesty and religion, have been handed down to us by the primitive Christians, which they would not have done, had they not been sensible that they could do much more good than harm.

The art of writing has caused much mischief, which made the ancients say, that its inventor had sown serpents' teeth. Yet who would be without the use of letters? We may as well cut out our tongue, that world of wickedness, as it is called in

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scripture. Weak minds may turn good things to the worst use, and even sacred writings have produced ill effects: readers are often more blameable than authors, and should like bees gather honey out of poetical flowers, instead of sucking the poison like spiders. The cause of the ill actions of most men is not in books, but in the wicked disposition of their hearts; and the soft melancholy with which the most chaste romances often cloud the mind, thus making way for violent passions, is much more to be feared than a work of this nature.

As long as those and some of our plays are in the hands of the weaker sex; that Catullus, Ovid, Juvenal, and Martial are learned by heart in schools by men children; and a thousand other books, more dangerous, prostituted to the ignorant vulgar; Rabelais's works, in which there is more morality, as well as more wit and learning, than in most that are read, may be allowed a place among the best.

PETER MOTTEUX.

N.B. At the end of the late French editions of Rabelais, without the least reason, the Dipsodes were said to be Lorrains. Friar John was said to be Cardinal de Lorraine. Gargantua was said to be Francis I. Grangousier was said to be Lewis XII. Great mare of Gargantua, Madame d'Estampes. Her Trippa, a great magician. Hippothadeus, the king's confessor. Lerné, Bresse. Loupgarou, Amiens. Pantagruel, Henry II. Sybil of Panzoust, a court lady. Panurge, Cardinal d'Amboise. Picrochole, Piedmont. Salmygondin, Benefices. Theleme, Protocol of the Council of Trent. Xenomanes, the chancellor.

These are all the names said to belong to these three books, and unjustly called a key to them.

THE LIST

OF

SOME OF THE NAMES

MENTIONED IN THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD BOOKS
OF RABELAIS, EXPLAINED IN THE PREFACE.

THE antidoted franfreluches .	{	A satire on the Pope, Emperor, etc.
Grangousier	{	John d'Albret, King of Navarre
Gargamelle	{	Catherine de Foix, Queen of Navarre
Gargantua	{	Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre
Badebec	{	Margaret de Valois, his Queen
Pantagruel	{	Anthony de Bourbon
Panurge	{	Montluc, Bishop of Valence.
Friar John of the funnels .	{	Cardinal Chatillon, also Martin Luther
Utopia	{	Navarre
Beusse	{	Albret
Verron	{	Bearn
Bibarois	{	Vivarez
Picrochole	{	King of Spain
Lerné	{	Spain
Cake-bakers of Lerné . . .	{	The Popish priests
The cakes	{	Bread in communion
Truands of Lerné	{	The Spanish army
Philip Marais, Viceroy of }	{	Philip, son to the Mareschal of
Papeligosse }	{	Navarre

List of Names

Theodorus, the physician for the brain	Berthaud, a Protestant divine
White and blue, Gargantua's colours	Innocence, piety, Bishop of Maillezais's colours
Epistemon	Ruffy, Bishop of Oleron
Anticyrian hellebore	The Holy Scripture
Vine of Seville	Cup in the Eucharist
Janotus de Bragmardo	Cenalis, Bishop of Avranches, also a head of a college
Gargantua's Mare	A lady
Master beggar of St Anthony .	The provincial father of that order
Ulrick Gallet	Constable of Navarre, also Ulrick Zuinglius
Giants	Princes
Gargantua's shepherds	Lutheran preachers
The medlars	The Reformers
The thirstiness of Gargantua and the great drought at Pantagruel's birth	The cry for the restitution of the wine in the Eucharist
The Limosin scholar	Helisaine, a pedantic author
The catalogue of the books in St Victor's library at Paris	A satire on some books in that library, now one of the best in France
The cause between Kiss-breech and Suck-fizzle	A trial between the mother of Francis I. and Const. Bourbon
Kiss-breech	Poyet, chancellor
Suck-fizzle	Monthelon, lord-keeper
Thaumast, the English scholar	Sir Thomas More, and Hie- ronymus Cardan
The Dyspodes	Netherlanders
The city of the Amaurotes . .	Terouenne
The Amaurotes	Picardy
Loupgarou	The town of Liliers
The giants armed with free- stone	Castles near Liliers, Saint Omer, etc.
King Anarchus made to cry green sauce in a canvas jacket	Boors that sheltered themselves there
The Almyrods	Bapaume
Pantagruel covering an army with his tongue	Anthony Bourbon, obtaining clothes for his army
The sickness of Pantagruel . .	His disgust
The colony of Utopians sent into Dyspodie	His vassals in Picardy, settled in the Low Countries

List of Names

Salmygondin . . .	Montluc's abbey
Sybil of Panzoust . . .	{ St Theresa, a nun. Virgo
	{ Veneta, etc.
Raminagrobis . . .	Cretin, an old poet
Enguerrant . . .	Monstrelet, historiographer
The Ogygian Islands . . .	Jersey, Guernsey, etc.
Sammalo . . .	St Malo
Her Trippa . . .	Henry Cornel. Agrippa
Hippothadeus . . .	Philip Melancthon
Rondibilis . . .	Rondeletus, a physician
Trouillogan . . .	Petrus Ramus
Triboulet . . .	A jester thus named
Judge Bridlégoose . . .	Chancellor Poyet
Herb Pantagruelion . . .	Hemp

TO THE READERS

Good friends, my readers, who peruse this book,
Be not offended, whilst on it you look;
Denude yourselves of all deprav'd affection,
For it contains no badness nor infection;
'Tis true that it brings forth to you no birth
Of any value, but in point of mirth;
Thinking therefore how sorrow might your mind
Consume, I could no apter subject find;
One inch of joy surmounts of grief a span;
Because to laugh is proper to the man.

BOOK I

THE INESTIMABLE LIFE OF THE
GREAT GARGANTUA, FATHER OF PANTAGRUEL,
HERETOFORE COMPOSED BY M. ALCOFRIBAS,¹
ABSTRACTOR OF THE QUINTESSENCE, A
BOOK FULL OF PANTAGRUELISM

THE AUTHOR'S PROLOGUE

MOST noble and illustrious drinkers, and you thrice precious pockified blades (for to you, and none else do I dedicate my writings), Alcibiades, in that dialogue of Plato's, which is entitled, 'The Banquet,' whilst he was setting forth the praises of his school-master, Socrates (without all question the prince of philosophers), amongst other discourses to that purpose said, that he resembled the Sileni.² Sileni of old were little boxes, like those we now may see in the shops of apothecaries, painted on the outside with wanton toyish figures, as harpies, satyrs, bridled geese, horned hares, saddled ducks, flying goats, thiller harts, and other such counterfeited pictures, at pleasure, to excite people unto laughter, as Silenus

¹ *Alcofribas Nasier*, anagram of François Rabelais.

² *Sileni*.—From *Σιλλαίνω*, to jeer, banter, scoff at.

himself, who was the foster-father of good Bacchus, was wont to do; but within those capricious caskets called Sileni, were carefully preserved and kept many rich and fine drugs, such as balm, ambergreese, amomon, musk, civet, with several kinds of precious stones, and other things of great price. Just such another thing was Socrates; for to have eyed his outside, and esteemed of him by his exterior appearance, you would not have given the peel of an onion for him, so deformed he was in body, and ridiculous in his gesture. He had a sharp-pointed nose,³ with the look of a bull and countenance of a fool; he was in his carriage simple, boorish in his apparel, in fortune poor, unhappy in his wives, unfit for all offices in the commonwealth, always laughing, tippling and merry, carousing to every one, with continual gibes and jeers, the better by those means to conceal his divine knowledge. Now, opening this box you would have found within it a heavenly and inestimable drug, a more than human understanding, an admirable virtue, matchless learning, invincible courage, inimitable sobriety, certain contentment of mind, perfect assurance, and an incredible disregard of all that for which men commonly do so much, watch, run, sail, fight, travel, toil, and turmoil themselves.

Whereunto (in your opinion) doth this little flourish of a preamble tend? For so much as you, my good disciples, and some other jolly fools of ease and leisure, reading the pleasant titles of some books of our invention, as Gargantua, Pantagruel, Whippot, the Dignity of Codpieces, of Pease and Bacon, with a commentary, etc., are too ready to judge that there

³ *Sharp-pointed nose.*—Yet, in all the antique gems, he is represented with a blunt, round, bottle-nose.

is nothing in them but jests, mockeries, lascivious discourse, and recreative lies; because the outside (which is the title) is usually, without any farther inquiry, entertained with scoffing and derision. But truly it is very unbecoming to make so slight account of the works of men, seeing yourselves avouch that it is not the habit that makes the monk, many being monasterially accoutred, who inwardly are nothing less than monachal; and that there are of those that wear Spanish caps, who have but little of the valour of Spaniards in them. Therefore is it, that you must open the book, and seriously consider of the matter treated in it. Then shall you find that it containeth things of far higher value than the box did promise; that is to say, that the subject thereof is not so foolish, as by the title at the first sight it would appear to be.

And put the case, that in the literal sense you meet with purposes merry and solacious enough, and consequently very correspondent to their inscriptions, yet must not you stop there as at the melody of the charming Syrens, but endeavour to interpret that in a sublimer sense, which possibly you intended to have spoken in the jollity of your heart. Did you ever pick the lock of a cupboard to steal a bottle of wine out of it? Tell me truly, and, if you did, call to mind the countenance which then you had. Or, did you ever see a dog with a marrow-bone in his mouth—the beast of all others, says Plato, lib. 2, de Republica, the most philosophical? If you have seen him, you might have remarked with what devotion and circumspectness he wards and watcheth it; with what care he keeps it; how fervently he holds it; how prudently he gobbets it; with what affection he breaks it; and with what diligence he sucks it. To what end all this?

What moveth him to take all these pains? What are the hopes of his labour? What doth he expect to reap thereby? Nothing but a little marrow. True it is that this little is more savoury and delicious than the great quantities of other sorts of meat, because the marrow (as Galen testifieth, 3, Facult. Nat. and 11, de Usu Partium) is a nourishment most perfectly elaboured by nature.

In imitation of this dog, it becomes you to be wise to smell, feel, and have in estimation these fair, goodly books stuffed with high conceptions, which though seemingly easy in the pursuit, are in the cope and encounter somewhat difficult. And then like him, you must, by a sedulous lecture and frequent meditation, break the bone and suck out the marrow; that is, my allegorical sense, or the things I to myself propose to be signified by these Pythagorical symbols; with assured hope, that in so doing, you will at least attain to be both well-advised and valiant by the reading of them; for, in the perusal of this treatise, you shall find another kind of taste, and a doctrine of a more profound and abstruse consideration, which will disclose unto you the most glorious doctrines and dreadful mysteries, as well in what concerneth our religion, as matters of the public state and life economical.

Do you believe, upon your conscience, that Homer, whilst he was couching his Iliads and Odysseys, had any thought upon those allegories, which Plutarch, Heraclides Ponticus, Eustathius, Cornutus, squeezed out of him, and which Politian⁴

⁴ *Which Politian filched.*—M. le Duchat plainly proves that Rabelais wrongs Politian very much by this expression (*derobé*), and that he did it to pleasure his friend Budæus, who, it is well known, was jealous, as well as his friend Lascaris, of Politian's great reputation.

filched again from them? If you trust it, with neither hand nor foot do you come near to my opinion, which judgeth them to have been as little dreamed of by Homer, as the gospel sacraments were by Ovid, in his *Metamorphoses*; though a certain gulligut friar,⁵ and true bacon-picker, would have undertaken to prove it, if, perhaps, he had met with as very fools as himself, and as the proverb says, 'a lid worthy of such a kettle.'

If you give any credit thereto, why do not you the same to these jovial new *Chronicles* of mine? Albeit, when I did dictate them, I thought thereof no more than you, who possibly were drinking the whilst, as I was. For in the composing of this lordly book, I never lost nor bestowed any more, nor any other time, than what was appointed to serve me for taking of my bodily refection, that is, whilst I was eating and drinking. And, indeed, that is the fittest and most proper hour, wherein to write these high matters and deep sentences: as Homer knew

⁵ *Gulligut friar, etc.*—In the French, *Frère Lubin*. Satirical writers have been a long time in possession of, and consequently claim by prescription, a right to call the whole posse of monks, in general, *Frères Lubins*, though, more properly, it seems to appertain to the Franciscans, not so much on account of the colour of their habit (grey, like a wolf, *loup*), as because their patriarch (St Francis) did so indulgently call brother, the wolf which had done so much damage to the inhabitants of Gubio. As for St Lubin, Bishop of Chartres, who died about the middle of the 6th century, his Latin name in the *Martyrologies*, is *Leobinus*. To bring this nearer home, the *Frère Lubin* whom Rabelais here alludes to is not a Franciscan friar, but an English Jacobin (white Friar), who explained Ovid's *Metamorphoses* allegorically. His book, in 4to, was printed at Paris, in 1509, by Josse Badius, and was intituled, '*Metamorphosis Ovidiana moraliter, à Magistro Thoma Walley's Anglico, de professione Prædicatorum sub sanctissimo Patre Dominico, explanata.*' It had appeared at Bruges, in folio, even in the year 1484, in French, printed by Colard Mansion.

very well, the paragon of all philologues, and Ennius, the father of the Latin poets, as Horace calls him, although a certain sneaking jobbernal alleged that his verses smelled more of the wine than oil.

So saith a Turlupin⁶ or a new start-up grub of my books; but a turd for him. The fragrant odour of the wine, oh! how much more dainty, pleasant, laughing, celestial, and delicious it is, than that smell of oil! and I will glory as much when it is said of me, that I have spent more on wine than oil, as did Demosthenes, when it was told him, that his expense on oil was greater than on wine. I truly hold it for an honour and praise to be called and reputed a frolic Gaulter⁷ and a Robin Goodfellow; for under this name am I welcome in all choice companies of Pantagruelists. It was upbraided to Demosthenes, by an envious, surly knave, that his Orations did smell like the sarpler, or wrapper of a foul and filthy oil vessel. For this cause interpret you all my deeds and sayings, in the perfectest sense; reverence the cheese-like brain⁸ that feeds you with these faire

⁶ *Turlupin*.—In the French *Tirelupin*. M. le Duchat says, *Tirelupin* (for so Rabelais always spells it) was a nick-name given, in 1372, to a certain sort of cynic-like people, who lived upon lupins, which they gathered (*tirèrent*) up and down the fields.

⁷ *Merry-Walter*.—In French, *Bon Gaultier*. Certain proper names have particular ideas affixed to them for ridiculous reasons. For instance, nothing being more common than cuckoldom, and the name of John, cuckolds are therefore called Johns or Jans. Gaultier (*Walter*) means a pleasant companion, in allusion to *gaudir*, to play the good-fellow (from *gaudere*, in Latin). Nicodemus is a foolish fellow, or *ninny-hammer*, from *nigaut* and *nice*, which last word has not the meaning of our word nice, but means dull. *Agnes* means harmless, lamb-like, from *agneau*, in Latin, *agnus*.

⁸ *Cheese-like brain*.—*Cerveau caseiforme*, a word of Rabelais' coining, to express the resemblance of the brain to soft cheese.

billevezees, and trifling jollities, and do what lies in you to keep me always merry. Be frolic now, my lads, cheer up your hearts, and joyfully read the rest, with all the ease of your body and profit of your reins. But hearken, joltheads, you viedazes,⁹ or dickens take ye, remember to drink a health to me for the favour again, and I will pledge you instantly, Tout ares-metys.

CHAPTER I

OF THE GENEALOGY AND ANTIQUITY OF GARGANTUA

I MUST refer you to the great Chronicle of Pantagruel for the knowledge of that genealogy and antiquity of race by which Gargantua is come unto us. In it you may understand more at large how the giants were born in this world, and how from them by a direct line issued Gargantua, the father of Pantagruel: and do not take it ill, if for this time I pass by it, although the subject be such, that the oftener it were remembered, the more it would please your worshipful Seniorias; according to which you have the authority of Plato in Philebo and Gorgias; and of Flaccus,¹⁰ who says that there are some kinds of purposes (such as these are without doubt), which, the frequentlier they be repeated, still prove the more delectable.

Would to God every one had as certain knowledge of his genealogy since the time of the ark of Noah until this age. I think many are at this day

⁹ *Vietzdazes*.—Ass-visaged (Provençal).

¹⁰ *Hæc placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit.* Horat. Art. Poet.

emperors, kings, dukes, princes, and popes on the earth, whose extraction is from some porters and pardon-pedlars; as on the contrary, many are now poor wandering beggars, wretched and miserable, who are descended of the blood and lineage of great kings and emperors, occasioned, as I conceive it, by the transport and revolution of kingdoms and empires, from the Assyrians to the Medes, from the Medes to the Persians, from the Persians to the Macedonians, from the Macedonians to the Romans, from the Romans to the Greeks, from the Greeks to the French.

And to give you some hint concerning myself, who speak unto you, I cannot think but I am come of the race of some rich king or prince in former times; for never yet saw you any man that had a greater desire to be a king, and to be rich, than I have, and that only that I may make good cheer, do nothing, nor care for anything, and plentifully enrich my friends, and all honest and learned men. But herein do I comfort myself, that in the other world I shall be so, yea, and greater too than at this present I dare wish. As for you, with the same or a better conceit console yourselves in your distresses, and drink fresh if you can come by it.

To return to our wethers,¹¹ I say, that by the sovereign gift of heaven, the antiquity and genealogy of Gargantua hath been reserved for our use more

¹¹ *To return to our wethers.*—In the French, *revenons à nos moutons*—a proverb taken from the old French play of Patelin, where a woollen draper is brought in, who, pleading against his shepherd concerning some sheep the shepherd had stole from him would ever and anon digress from the point, to speak of a piece of cloth which his antagonist's attorney had likewise robbed him of, which made the judge call out to the draper, and bid him 'return to his muttons.'

full and perfect than any other except that of the Messias, whereof I mean not to speak; for it belongs not unto my purpose, and the devils, that is to say, the false accusers and dissembled gospellers, will therein oppose me. This genealogy was found by John Andrew in a meadow, which he had near the pole-arch, under the olive-tree, as you go to Narsay: where, as he was making a cast-up of some ditches, the diggers with their mattocks struck against a great brazen tomb,¹² and unmeasurably long, for they could never find the end thereof, by reason that it entered too far within the sluices of Vienne. Opening this tomb in a certain place thereof, sealed on the top with the mark of a goblet, about which was written in Hetrurian letters 'HIC BIBITUR,' they found nine flagons, set in such order¹³ as they used to rank their skittles in Gascony, of which that which was placed in the middle had under it a big, fat, great, grey, pretty, small, mouldy, little pamphlet, smelling stronger, but no better, than roses. In that book, the said genealogy was found written all at length, in a chancery hand, not in paper, not in parchment, nor in wax, but in the bark of an elm tree; yet so worn with the long tract of time, that hardly could three letters together be there perfectly discerned.

I, though unworthy, was sent for thither, and with

¹² *A great brazen tomb.*—In a place called Civaux, within two leagues of Chauvigni, in Lower Poitou, there is still to be seen, almost even with the surface of the earth, a great number of stone tombs, for near two leagues together, in a circle, particularly near the River Vienne, wherein likewise, it is thought, are many more of those tombs. This is what Rabelais here alludes to, and the tradition of the country is, that they enclosed the bodies of a prodigious number of Visigoth Arians, defeated by Clovis.

¹³ *In such order.*—Not all upon a line, as in some places, and at a certain game, but upon three parallel lines, three pins on each line, as here with us.

much help of those spectacles, whereby the art of reading dim writings, and letters that do not clearly appear to the sight, is practised, as Aristotle teacheth it; did translate the book, as you may see in your Pantagruelising, that is to say, in drinking stiffly to your own heart's desire, and reading the dreadful and horrific acts of Pantagruel. At the end of the book there was a little treatise, entituled the 'Antidoted Fanfreluches; or, a Galimatias of extravagant conceits.' The rats and moths, or (that I may not lie) other wicked beasts, had nibbled off the beginning: the rest I have hereto subjoined, for the reverence I bear to antiquity.

CHAPTER II

THE ANTIDOTED FANFRELUCHES:¹⁴ OR, GALIMATIAS OF
EXTRAVAGANT CONCEITS FOUND IN AN ANCIENT
MONUMENT

No sooner did the Cymbrians' overcommer
Pass through the air to shun the dew of summer,
But at his coming straight great tubs were fill'd,
With pure fresh butter down in showers distill'd:

¹⁴ *Antidoted Fanfreluches*.—This piece is a snare laid by Rabelais for such of his readers as shall ridiculously set up for cunning people. He would have been very much puzzled, were he to have been obliged to unriddle his antidoted conundrums. It matters nothing to say, he qualified them in this manner, and made them so obscure by way of antidote against any offence they might have given had they been more intelligible. My answer is, he very well foresaw that even this obscurity would set the curious more agog to dive into the mystery thereof. Have not Nostradamus' Prophecies met with commentators? Have

Wherewith when water'd was his grandam heigh,
Aloud he cried, Fish it, sir, I pray;
Because his beard is almost all beray'd;
Or, that he would hold to'm a scale he pray'd.

To lick his slipper, some told was much better,
Than to gain pardons, and the merit greater.
In th'interim a crafty chuff approaches,
From the depth issued, where they fish for roaches;
Who said, Good sirs, some of them let us save,
The eel is here, and in this hollow cave
You'll find, if that our looks on it demur,
A great waste in the bottom of his fur.

To read this chapter when he did begin,
Nothing but a calf's horns were found therein;
I feel, quoth he, the mitre which doth hold
My head so chill, it makes my brain take cold.
Being with the perfume of a turnip warm'd,
To stay by chimney hearths himself he arm'd,
Provided that a new thill-horse they made
Of every person of a hair-brain'd head.

They talked of the bunghole of Saint Knowles,
Of Gilbathar and thousand other holes,
If they might be reduc'd t' a scarry stuff,
Such as might not be subject to the cough:

we not seen divers and sundry explications of the famed Enigma of Bologna, *Ælia Lælia Crispis*? Joseph Scaliger used to say Calvin was wise in not writing upon the Apocalypse. For my part, without profanely comparing Rabelais' conundrums with the works of St John, I shall always hold those to be prudent men who do not offer to explain the Book of Revelation. Grammatical notes indeed may be allowed of, but shame and eternal derision on those who shall make historical ones on it, and, having made them, shall publish them to the world.

Since ev'ry man unseemly did it find,
To see them gaping thus at ev'ry wind:
For, if perhaps they handsomely were clos'd,
For pledges they to men might be expos'd.

In this arrest by Hercules the raven
Was flayed at her [his] return from Lybia haven.
Why am not I, said Minos, there invited?
Unless it be myself, not one's omitted:
And then it is their mind, I do no more
Of frogs and oysters send them any store:
In case they spare my life and prove but civil,
I give their sale of distaffs to the devil.

To quell him comes Q. B. who limping frets
At the safe pass of trixy crackarets:
The boulder, the grand Cyclops' cousin, those
Did massacre, whilst each one wip'd his nose:
Few ingles¹⁵ in this fallow ground are bred,
But on a tanner's mill are winnowed.
Run thither all of you, th' alarms sound clear,
You shall have more¹⁶ than you had the last year.

¹⁵ *Ingles*.—It means a bardachio, a catamite; the French word is *boulgrin*. M. le Duchat says, Some people will have this fallow field to be the field of the Roman Church, which, in Rabelais' opinion, was not at that time cultivated as it ought; and the Boulgrins means the French Lutherans, whom he calls *boulgrins*, as being descended from the Vaudois, who were called *bougres*, from Bulgaria, over which they were spread. Rabelais, by the *Tanner's Mill*, intimates, that till his time few persons had undertaken to reform the Western Church, or to separate from it, without leaving their skin behind them, as the saying is.

¹⁶ *You shall have more, etc.*—If the Protestants' interpretation of this place be right, Rabelais here foretells the heretics of his time that they will be still more roughly treated than their ancestors were.

Short while thereafter was the bird of Jove
Resolv'd to speak, though dismal it should prove;
Yet was afraid, when he saw them in ire,
'They should o'erthrow quite flat, down dead,
th' empire.

He rather chus'd the fire from heaven to steal,
To boats where were red-herrings put to sale;
'Than to be calm 'gainst those who strive to brave us,
And to the Massorets' fond words enslave us.

All this at last concluded gallantly,
In spite of Até and her hern-like thigh,¹⁷
Who, sitting, saw Penthesilea ta'en,
In her old age, for a cress-selling quean.
Each one cried out, 'Thou filthy collier toad !
Doth it become thee to be found abroad ?
'Thou hast the Roman standard filch'd away,
Which they in rags of parchment did display.

Juno was born, who under the rainbow,
Was a bird-catching with her duck below:
When her with such a grievous trick they plyed,
That she had almost been bethwacked by it.
The bargain was, that, of that throat-full, she
Should of Proserpina have two eggs free;
And if that she thereafter should be found,
She to a hawthorn hill should be fast bound.

Seven months thereafter lacking twenty-two,
He, that of old did Carthage town undo,

¹⁷ *Hern-like thigh*.—The Até of the Greeks was a goddess who excited tumults and quarrelings, and Rabelais gives a hern, or heron's thigh, that is, long and light, as a heron's is, because Homer (*Iliad* 9), in order to insinuate that dissensions are very swift in arriving, and often for the slightest cause, paints that goddess very swift and light of foot.

Did bravely midst them all himself advance,
Requiring of them his inheritance;
Although they justly made up the division,
According to the shoe-welt-laws decision,
By distributing store of brews and beef
To these poor fellows that did pen the brief.

But th' year will come, sign of a Turkish bow,
Five spindles yarn'd and three pot-bottoms too,
Wherein of a discourteous king the dock
Shall pepper'd be under an hermit's frock.
Ah ! that for one she hypocrite you must
Permit so many acres to be lost!
Cease, cease, this vizard may become another,
Withdraw yourselves unto the serpent's brother.¹⁸

'Tis in times past that he who is shall reign
With his good friends in peace now and again.
No rash nor heady prince shall then rule crave,
Each good will its arbitrement shall have;
And the joy, promised of old as doom
To the heaven's guests, shall in its beacon come.
Then shall the breeding mares, that benumb'd were,
Like royal palfreys ride triumphant there.

And this continue shall from time to time,
Till Mars be fettered for an unknown crime;
Then shall one come, who others will surpass,
Delightful, pleasing, matchless, full of grace.

¹⁸ *Serpent's brother.*—I take it to be a burlesque curse for 'Go to hell.' The devil, every one knows, is called a serpent, because of that serpent which beguiled our first parents. See Apocalypse, c. 12 and 20. Serpent's brother for serpent, as *fraterculus gigantis* for *gigas* in Juvenal. Sat. iv. v. 98.

Cheer up your hearts, approach to this repast,
 All trusty friends of mine; for he's deceas'd
 Who would not for a world return again.
 So highly shall time past be cry'd up then.

He who was made of wax shall lodge each member
 Close by the hinges of a block of timber.
 We then no more shall Master ! Master ! whoot.
 The swaggerer, who th' alarum bell holds out,
 Could one seize on the dagger which he bears,
 Heads would be free from tingling in the ears,
 To baffle the whole storehouse of abuses;
 And thus farewell Apollo and the Muses.

CHAPTER III

HOW GARGANTUA WAS CARRIED ELEVEN MONTHS IN HIS MOTHER'S BELLY

GRANGOUSIER was a good fellow in his time, and notable jester; he loved to drink neat, as much as any man that then was in the world, and would willingly eat salt meat. To this intent he was ordinarily well furnished with gammons of bacon, both of Westphalia, Mayence and Bayonne,¹ with

¹ *Gammons of bacon, both of Westphalia, Mayence and Bayonne.*—M. le Duchat observes,—the hams (for so jambon, with an addition of place, means; otherwise a gammon) of Mayence, and those of Bayonne, continue still in great request. The former have their name from Mayence (Mentz), not because they are cured there, but because these hams, which come from Westphalia, used formerly to be sold there, at a fair which has since been transferred to Francfort on the Maine. As for Bayonne hams, the finest come to Paris, where they make pies of them for the best tables. See the Queen of Navarre's Heptameron, Nouv. 28.

store of dried neat's tongues, plenty of links, chitterlings and puddings, in their season; together with salt beef and mustard, a good deal of hard roes of powdered mullet called botargos,² great provision of sausages, not of Bolonia (for he feared the Lombard *Boccone*³), but of Bigorre, Longaulnay, Brene, and Rouargue. In the vigour of his age he married Gargamelle,⁴ daughter to the King of the Parpaillons,

² *Botargos*.—Duchât says,—In Provence they call Botargues the hard roe of the mullet, pickled in oil and vinegar. The mullet (*muge*) is a fish which is catch'd about the middle of December; the hard roes of it are salted against Lent, and this is what is called *Boutargues*, a sort of *boudins* (puddings), which have nothing to recommend them but their exciting thirst.

³ *For he feared the Lombard Boccone*.—‘Car il craignoit li Bouconi de Lombard.’ Bocconi in Italian signifies a mouthful of anything (from the Latin *bucca*, the hollow part of the cheek), but in French it signifies poison, or a poisoned bit absolutely. See Cotgrave, Miegé, Boyer, Richelet, etc. etc. The reason of this may be gathered from Duchât's note, viz.:—The sausages that come from Bologna la Grasse (the fat or fertile), in Italy, are in high renown for their goodness (and very justly, *teste meipso*); and what Rabelais here insinuates is, that for all it was so delicious a morsel, so excellent a thing to eat, Grangousier would never touch it, because he feared ‘the Lombard bit.’ Now the reader is to know, that the Italians, who are accused of being not over-scrupulous at poisoning their enemies, bore an extreme hatred to Louis XII. after he had made war upon them, in order to recover the Duchy of Milan, which belonged to him by lineal descent from Valentina of Milan, his grandmother, and which is composed of the ancient Lombardy. ‘God keep us from three things; the scrivener's *et cætera*; the apothecary's *qui pro quo*; and the Lombard bit,’ was a common proverb in Oliver Maillard's time (Serm. 35 of the Advent). Of these proverbial expressions, which are quoted by H. Stephens in c. 6 of his *Apology for Herodotus*, the last may have taken its rise from the aforesaid Valentina (Duchess of Milan) being violently suspected of foul play towards the King Charles VI. and attempting to poison him, to make way for that king's brother, her husband, to mount the throne.

⁴ *Gargamelle, daughter to the King of the Parpaillons*.—Parpaillon in some parts of France is the papillon (butterfly).

a jolly pug, and well-mouthed wench. These two did oftentimes do the two-backed beast together, joyfully rubbing and frotting their bacon against one another, in so far, that at last she became great with child of a fair son, and went with him unto the eleventh month; for so long, yea longer, may a woman carry her great belly, especially when it is some master-piece of nature, and a person predestinated to the performance, in his due time, of great exploits. As Homer says that the child which Neptune begot upon the Nymph was borne a whole year after the conception, that is in the twelfth month. For, as Aulus Gellius saith, lib. 3, this long time was suitable to the majesty of Neptune, that in it the child might receive his perfect form. For the like reason Jupiter made the night wherein he lay with Alcmena last forty-eight hours, a shorter time not being sufficient for the forging of Hercules, who cleansed the world of the monsters and tyrants wherewith it was opprest. My masters, the ancient Pantagruelists, have confirmed that which I say, and withal declared it to be not only possible, but also maintained the lawful birth and legitimation of the infant born of a woman in the eleventh month after the decease of her husband. Hypocrates, lib. de alimento. Plinius, lib. 7, cap. 5. Plautus, in his Cistellaria. Marcus Varro in his Satyre inscribed, The Testament, alleging to this purpose the authority of Aristotle. Censorinus, lib.

Gargamelle is a burlesque word for the gullet, the weasand. Gargante in Spanish signifies the same thing. The Greeks have their γαργαιών, and all these words, as well as the *gorges* of the Latins, the *gorgo* of the Italians, the *gargouille* of the French, the *gargle* of the English, *gorgelen* of the Hollanders, *gegurgel* of the Germans, etc., have been formed from that noise the throat makes in gargling one's mouth.

de die natali. Arist., lib. 7, cap. 3 and 4, de natura animalium. Gellius, lib. 3, cap. 16. Servius, in his exposition upon this verse of Virgil's Eclogues, Matri longa decem, etc., and a thousand other fools, whose number hath been increased by the lawyers ff. de suis, et legit l. intestato. paragrapho. fin. and in Auth. de restitut. et ea quæ parit in xi. mense. Moreover upon these grounds they have foisted in their Robidilardick, or Lapiturolive law. Gallus ff. de lib. et posth. l. sept. ff. de stat. hom. and some other laws, which at this time I dare not name.⁵ By means whereof the honest widows may without danger play at the close buttock game with might and main, and as hard as they can for the space of the first two months after the decease of their husbands. I pray you, my good lusty springal lads, if you find any of these females that are worth the pains of untying the cod-piece-point, get up, ride upon them, and bring them to me; for, if they happen within the third month to conceive, the child shall be heir to the deceased, if, before he died, he had no other children, and the mother shall pass for an honest woman.

When she is known to have conceived, thrust forward boldly, spare her not, whatever betide you, seeing the paunch is full. As Julia, the daughter of the Emperor Octavian, never prostituted herself to her belly-bumpers but when she found herself with child, after the manner of ships that receive not their steersman till they have their ballast and lading. And if any blame them for this their rataconniculation and reiterated lechery upon their pregnancy and big-

⁵ Which at present I dare not name. By which laws the widows, etc.—Thus the text of Rabelais stands, and this profusion of quotations is probably designed to ridicule that affectation in the writers of his time.

belliedness, seeing beasts, in the like exigent of their fulness, will never suffer the male-masculant to encroach them, their answer will be, that those are beasts, but they are women, very well skilled in the pretty vails, and small fees of the pleasant trade and mysteries of superfetation: as Populia heretofore answered, according to the relation of Macrobius, lib. 2, Saturnal. If the devil would not have them to bag, he must wring hard the spigot,⁶ and stop the bung-hole.

CHAPTER IV

HOW GARGAMELLE, BEING GREAT WITH GARGANTUA,
DID EAT A HUGE DEAL OF TRIPES

THE occasion and manner how Gargamelle was brought to bed and delivered of her child, was thus: and, if you do not believe it, I wish your bum-gut may fall out and make an escapade. Her bum-gut, indeed, or fundament escaped her in an afternoon, on the third day of February, with having eaten at dinner too many godebillios. Godebillios are the fat tripes of coiros. Coiros are beeves fattened at the cratch in ox stalls, or in the fresh guimo meadows. Guimo meadows are those that for their fruitfulness may be mowed twice a year. Of those fat beeves they had killed three hundred sixty-seven thousand and fourteen, to be salted at Shrovetide, that in the entering of the spring they might have

⁶ *He must wring hard the spigot.*—Rabelais means, that after a woman has been three months a widow, she should be cautious for fear of accidents which may hurt her reputation.

plenty of powdered beef wherewith to season their mouths at the beginning of their meals, and to taste their wine the better.

They had abundance of tripes, as you have heard, and they were so delicious, that everyone licked his fingers. But as the devil would have it,¹ for all men could do, there was no possibility to keep them long in that relish; for in a very short while they would have stunk, which had been an indecent thing. It was therefore concluded that they should be all of them gulched up, without losing anything. To this effect they invited all the burghers of Sainais, of Suillé, of the Roche-Clermaud, of Vaugaudry, without omitting the Coudray Monpensier, the Gué de Véde,² and other their neighbours, all stiff drinkers, brave fellows, and good players at nine-pins. The good man Grangousier took great pleasure in their company, and commanded there should be no want nor pinching for anything. Nevertheless he bid his wife eat sparingly, because she was near her time, and that these tripes were no very commendable meat. They would fain,³ said he, be at the

¹ *But as the devil would have it.*—In the original it is, 'Le grande diablerie à quatre personnages.' M. le Duchat tells us it is an expression used by the people of Poitou, to signify, 'le malheur voulut,' as if we should say, by devilish ill luck such or such a thing happened. The rise of it was this: in the amphitheatre of Doué and at St Maxent in Poitou, they heretofore used to act religious plays, with more or fewer actors, among whom were commonly some devils, who were hereafter to torment hardened sinners, world without end. These pious theatrical representations were called petite, or grande diablerie. Petite (little devilry) when there were less than four devils; grande, when there were four; whence the proverb comes, faire le diable à quatre, to make a more than ordinary hellish hurly-burly.

² *Gué de Véde, etc.*—All these places are either appertaining to Poitou, or adjoining to Chinon, Rabelais' town.

³ *They would fain, etc.*—In Alsace, where they are great eaters

chewing of ordure, that would eat the case wherein it was. Notwithstanding these admonitions, she did eat sixteen quarters, two bushels, three pecks, and a pipkin full. Oh, the fair fecality wherewith she swelled, by the ingrediency of such shitten stuff!

After dinner they all went out in a hurle, to the grove of the willows, where, on the green grass, to the sound of the merry flutes and pleasant bagpipes, they danced so gallantly, that it was a sweet and heavenly sport to see them so frolic.

CHAPTER V

HOW THEY CHIRPED OVER THEIR CUPS

THEN did they fall upon the chat of victuals, and some belly furniture to be snatched at in the very same place. Which purpose was no sooner mentioned, but forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, goblets to fly, great bowls to ting, glasses to ring. Draw, reach, fill, mix, give it me without water. So my friend, so, whip me off this glass¹ neatly, bring me hither some claret, a full weeping glass till it run over. A cessation and truce with thirst. Ha, thou false fever, wilt thou not be gone? By my figgins, godmother, I cannot as yet enter in the humour of being merry, nor drink so currently

of tripe, and where Rabelais lived some time, they have a proverb, which may run thus in English :—

Scrape tripe as clean as e'er you can,
A tythe of filth will still remain.

¹ *Whip, etc.*—*Fouette moi ce verre*, whip me that glass, turn up the bottom or breech of it, as when you whip a child.

as I would. You have catch'd a cold, gammer? Yea, forsooth, sir. By the belly of Sanct Buff, let us talk of our drink: I never drink but at my hours, like the Pope's mule. And I never drink but in my breviary,² like a fair father guardian. Which was first, thirst or drinking? Thirst, for who in the time of innocence would have drunk without being athirst? Nay, sir, it was drinking; for *privatio præsupponit habitum*. I am learned, you see; *Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum?* We poor innocents³ drink but too much without thirst. Not I truly, who am a sinner, for I never drink without thirst, either present or future. To prevent it, as you know, I drink for the thirst to come. I drink eternally. This is to me an eternity of drinking, and drinking of eternity. Let us sing, let us drink, and tune up our roundlays. Where is my funnel? What, it seems I do not drink but by an attorney? Do you wet yourselves to dry, or do you dry to wet you? Pish, I understand not the rhetoric (theoric I should say), but I help myself somewhat by the practice. Beast, enough! I sup, I wet, I humect, I moisten my gullet, I drink, and all for fear of dying. Drink always and you shall never die. If I drink not, I am a ground dry, gravelled and spent. I am stark dead without drink, and my soul ready to fly into some marsh amongst frogs; the soul⁴ never dwells in a dry place, drought

² *In my breviary*.—That is, at the time when he was canonically required to read his breviary.

³ *Innocents*.—These are monks, who call the hood of their habit the biggin or cap of innocence. But their words will bear an allusion to what is said of some innocent people who are tortured with water forced down their throats to make them confess.

⁴ *The soul, etc.*—Upon those words of St Augustin, '*Anima certè, quia spiritus est, in sicco habitare non potest,*' reported in 2d part of the decree, Caus. 32, etc.

kills it. Oh, you butlers, creators of new forms, make me of no drinker a drinker, perenity and everlastingness of sprinkling, and bedewing me through these my parched and sinewy bowels. He drinks in vain, that feels not the pleasure of it. This entereth into my veins, the pissing tool and urinal vessels shall have nothing of it. I would willingly wash the tripes of the calf which I apparelled this morning. I have pretty well now ballasted my stomach and stuffed my paunch. If the papers of my bonds and bills could drink as well as I do, my creditors would not want for wine when they come to see me, or, when they are to make any formal exhibition of their rights to what of me they can demand. This hand of yours spoils your nose. Oh, how many other such will enter here before this go out ! What, drink so shallow ? It is enough to break both girds and pettrel. This is called a cup of dissimulation, or flaggonal hypocrisy.

What difference is there between a bottle and a flagon ? Great difference ; for the bottle is stopped and shut up with a stopper, but the flagon with a vice. Bravely and well played upon the words ! Our fathers drank lustily, and emptied their cans. Well cacked, well sung ! Come, let us drink ; will you send nothing to the river ? Here is one going to wash the tripes. I drink no more than a sponge. I drink like a Templar Knight. And I, *tanquam sponsus*. And I, *sicut terra sine aqua*. Give me a synonymon for a gammon of bacon. It is the compulsory of drinkers: it is a pully. By a pully-rope⁵ wine is let down into the cellar, and by a gammon into the stomach. Hey ! now, boys, hither,

⁵ *A pully-rope, etc.*—Thus we say, a red herring is a shoeing-horn to a pot of ale.

some drink, some drink. There is no trouble in it. Respice personam, pone pro duo, bus non est in usu. If I could get up as well as I can swallow down, I had been long ere now very high in the air.

Thus became Tom Toss-pot rich ; thus went in the tailor's stitch. Thus did Bacchus conquer Inde ;⁶ thus Philosophy, Melinde.⁷ A little rain allays a great deal of wind ; long tippling breaks the thunder. But, if there came such liquor from my ballock, would you not willingly thereafter suck the udder whence it issued. Here page, fill ! I prythee, forget me not, when it comes to my turn, and I will enter the election I have made of thee into the very register of my heart. Sup, Guillot, and spare not, there is somewhat in the pot. I appeal from thirst, and disclaim its jurisdiction. Page, sue out my appeal in form. This remnant in the bottom of the glass must follow its leader. I was wont heretofore to drink out all, but now I leave nothing. Let us not make too much haste ; it is requisite we carry all along with us. Hey day, here are tripes fit for our sport, and, in earnest, excellent godebillios of the dun ox (you know) with the black streak. Oh, for God's sake, let us lash them soundly, yet thriftily. Drink, or I will—

⁶ *Thus did Bacchus conquer Inde.*—That is, all the conquests Bacchus made in the Indies are no more than the chimerical projects of drinkers when the wine gets into their noddles.

⁷ *Thus Philosophy, Melinde.*—The sages of Portugal, having undertaken to convert the people of Melinde, wrought upon them as much by drinking as reasoning, which afterwards made the conquests of the whole country easy to the Portuguese. The translator has here made too free with his author. The two first lines of Rabelais, are—

Ainsi se fit Jacques Cueur riche ;
Ainsi prouficient boys en friche, etc.

No, no, drink, I beseech you. Sparrows will not eat unless you bob them on the tail, nor can I drink if I be not fairly spoke to. The concavities of my body are like another hell for their capacity. *Lagonædatera*.⁸ There is not a corner nor cony-burrow in all my body where this wine doth not ferret out my thirst. Ho, this will bang it soundly. But this shall banish it utterly. Let us wind our horns by the sound of flagons and bottles, and cry aloud that whoever hath lost his thirst come not hither to seek it. Long clysters of drinking are to be voided without doors. The great God made the planets, and we make the platters neat.⁹ I have the word of the gospel in my mouth, *Sitio*. The stone called *Asbestos* is not more unquenchable than the thirst of my paternity. Appetite comes with eating, says *Angeston*,¹⁰ but the thirst goes away with drinking. I have a remedy against thirst, quite contrary to that which is good against the biting of a mad dog. Keep running after a dog, and he will never bite you; drink always before the thirst, and it will never come upon you. There I catch you, I awake you. *Argus* had a hundred eyes for his sight, a butler should have (like *Briareus*) a hundred hands wherewith to fill us wine indefatigably. Hey now, lads, let us moisten¹¹ ourselves, it will be time to

⁸ *Lagonædatera*.—It should be, as it is in Rabelais, *lagona edatera*. These two words are no other than Biscayan, and mean, ‘partner, some drink.’

⁹ *Platters neat*.—‘Plates neat,’ would come nearer the French pun, viz., *planetts*, and *plats netz*.

¹⁰ *Angeston*.—This, in all probability, alludes to *Jerom le Hangest*, a doctor of Paris, a great school divine, and a barbarous writer of those times, and serves to show that it was not, as has been thought, *Amyot*, Bishop of Auxerre, who first brought up this saying.

¹¹ *Let us moisten, etc.*—He before had said, in this chapter, Do

dry hereafter. White wine here, wine, boys !
 Pour out all in the name of Lucifer, fill here, you,
 fill and fill (peascods on you) till it be full. My
 tongue peels. Lans tringue ; to thee, countryman, I
 drink to thee, good fellow, comrade¹² to thee, lusty,
 lively ! Ha, la, la, that was drunk to some purpose,
 and bravely gulped over. Oh, lachryma Christi,¹³ it
 is of the best grape ? I' faith, pure Greek,¹⁴ Greek !
 Oh, the fine, white wine ! upon my conscience, it is
 a kind of taffatas wine ;¹⁵ hin, hin, it is of one ear,¹⁶

you wet yourselves to dry, or do you dry to wet you ? This is
 not unlike the song of an old testy toper—

Remplis ton verre vuide,
 Vuide ton verre plein.
 Je ne puis souffrir dans ta main,
 Un verre ni vuide ni plein.

Fill, fill your glass, which empty stands,
 Empty it and let it pass ;
 For I hate to see in people's hands
 A full or empty glass.

¹² *Comrade*.—*Compaygn*, an old French word, to which has
 succeeded *compagnon*, though *compain* is still used in Languedoc and
 Picardy. Caninius says it comes from the Latin *compaganus*, not
 from *com* and *panis*.

¹³ *Oh, lachryma Christi*.—Within eight miles of Viterbo, and
 two days' journey from Rome, on the descent of a hill inclosed
 within the territory of the little town of Montefiascone, grows the
 excellent Moscatello wine, otherwise called *Lachryma Christi*,
 from a neighbouring abbey which boasts of being possessed of a
 tear just like that at Vendôme.

¹⁴ *Pure Greek*.—*Deviniere* in the original, not Greek. *Deviniere*
 was the vineyard belonging to the author's father, and the place
 where he was born. Sir T. U. might take *deviniere* to be meant
 of the wine, as if it was *divine*, Greek wine.

¹⁵ *Taffatas wine*.—As smooth and pleasing to the taste as
 taffeta is to the feeling.

¹⁶ *Wine of one ear*.—It is a proverbial expression for exceeding
 good wine. I have introduced the same with good success
 (*Præfiscinè dico ; verbo absit invidia*) in some parts of Leicester-

well wrought, and of good wool. Courage, comrade ; up thy heart, Billy ! We will not be beasted at this bout, for I have got one trick. *Ex hoc in hoc.* There is no enchantment, nor charm there, every one of you hath seen it. My apprenticeship is out, I am a free man of this trade.¹⁷ I am prester Macé, Prish, Brum ! I should say, master *passé*. Oh, the drinkers, those that are a-dry, oh, poor, thirsty souls ! Good page, my friend, fill me here some, and crown the wine,¹⁸ I pray thee. *A la Cardinale !*¹⁹ *Natura abhorret vacuum.* Would you say that a fly could drink in this ? This is after the fashion of Switzerland. Clear off, neat, *supernaculum* ! Come, therefore, blades to this divine liquor, and celestial juice, swill it over heartily, and spare not ! It is a decoction of nectar and ambrosia.

shire, and elsewhere, speaking of *good ale*, ale of *one ear* : bad ale, *ale of two ears*. Because when it is good, we give a nod with *one ear* ; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both *ears* that we do not like it.

¹⁷ *I am a free man of this trade.*—*Je suis presbtre Macé*, he would say, *maître passé*, but his tongue tripped, being fuddled. As if any of us, in our cups, should say, The Chicop of Bichester loves beggs and acon, instead of The Bishop of Chichester loves eggs and bacon. A play of words on the benedictine René Macé, chronicler of Francis I.

¹⁸ *Crown the wine.*—Pour on till the wine seems to crown my glass. Homer and Virgil use this expression more than once. Writing the words *pour on*, puts me in mind of an honest, faithful drunkard, who, being called upon, when he lay snoring upon the floor, to get up, and not leave his wine behind him, answered, Pour it upon me.

¹⁹ *A la Cardinale.*—A brimmer. Rouge-bord, a red brim (for red wine) is another word for a brimmer, synonymous to *cardinale* : for rouge-bord means a red brim, as I said, and *cardinale* means a cardinal's hat, which is red.

CHAPTER VI

HOW GARGANTUA WAS BORN IN A STRANGE MANNER

WHILST they were on this discourse and pleasant tattle of drinking, Gargamelle began to be a little unwell in her lower parts; whereupon Grangousier arose from off the grass, and fell to comfort her very honestly and kindly, suspecting that she was in travail, and told her that it was best for her to sit down upon the grass under the willows, because she was likely very shortly to see young feet, and that therefore it was convenient she should pluck up her spirits, and take a good heart of new at the fresh arrival of her baby; saying to her withal, that although the pain was somewhat grievous to her, it would be but of short continuance, and that the succeeding joy would quickly remove that sorrow, in such sort that she should not so much as remember it. On with a sheep's courage,¹ quoth he. Dispatch this boy, and we will speedily fall to work for the making of another. Ha! said she, so well as you speak at your own ease, you that are men! Well then, in the name of God, I'll do my best, seeing that you will have it so; but would to God

¹ *On with a sheep's courage.*—Have at least as much courage as an ewe sheep that is going to yeau. Instead of these words, *on with a sheep's courage*, to those inclusively, *seeing you will have it so*, we find in the edition of Dolet, agreeably to those of Francis Justus, 1534 and 1535, the following words:—‘I will prove it,’ said he. ‘Our Saviour says in the Gospel, Joannis xvi., A woman, when she is in travail, hath sorrow, because her hour is come; but as soon as she is delivered of the child, she remembereth no more the anguish. Ha, said she, you say well, and I had much rather hear such sentences of the Gospel, and find myself the better for it, than to hear the Life of St Margaret, or such like canting hypocritical trumpery.’

that it were cut off from you ! What, said Gargousier ? Ha, said she, you are a good man indeed, you understand it well enough. What, my member ? said he. By the goat's blood, if it please you, that shall be done instantly ; cause bring hither a knife. Alas, said she, the Lord forbid, and pray Jesus to forgive me ! I did not say it from my heart, therefore let it alone, and do not do it neither more nor less any kind of harm for my speaking so to you. But I am like to have work enough to do to-day, and all for your member, yet God bless you and it.

Courage, courage, said he, take you no care of the matter, let the four foremost oxen do the work.² I will yet go drink one whiff more, and if, in the meantime, anything befall you that may require my presence, I will be so near to you, that, at the first whistling in your fist, I shall be with you forthwith. A little while after she began to groan, lament and cry. Then suddenly came the midwives from all quarters, who groping her below, found some peloderies,³ which was a certain filthy stuff, and of a

² *Let the four foremost oxen do the work.*—Let your reliance be on the vigour and stretching-leatheriness of the suffering part ; for we see but very few women, however weakly they be, but what happily get over the condition you are in. *Let the four foremost oxen do the work*, is a proverbial expression in the province of Poitou, where, not having horses enough to draw their waggons and carts, they usually draw with three couple of oxen, if they go far, and the way is bad. The four foremost, which are always the ablest, follow each other very close, but they are at a considerable distance from the two hillers, that when the cart or wain is set fast in a slough, these four, which are made to do it, may draw out of the mire the two others, together with the waggon or cart.

³ *Peloderies.*—*Pellauderies*, Rabelais spells it. Cotgrave construes it, filthy matter, beastly or ugly stuff. M. le Duchat says, it is the shreds, parings, clippings and scrapings of beasts' hides and skins, from *peau* (*pellis* in Latin.) In Normandy they call *pellautier*, a worker in hides, a pelter we may say in English.

taste truly bad enough. This they thought had been the child, but it was her fundament that was slipt out with the mollification of her straight entrail which you call the bum-gut, and that merely by eating of too many tripes, as we have showed you before. Whereupon an old ugly trot in the company, who had the repute of an expert she-physician, and was come from Brisepaille,⁴ near to Saint Genou, three score years before, made her so horrible a restrictive and binding medicine, and whereby all her larris, arse-pipes and conduits were so oppilated, stopped, obstructed and contracted, that you could hardly have opened and enlarged them with your teeth, which is a terrible thing to think upon; seeing the devil at the mass⁵ at

⁴ *Come from Brisepaille, near to St Genou.*—In Languedoc and in Dauphiny, to say of a woman that she is come from Brisepaille, near St Genou, so many years ago, is to call her an old whore, and literally, though punningly, signifies that the straw (*paille*) of her bed has been long since bruised (*brisée*) with the knees (*genoux*) of her belly-bumpers. These three make *Brise Paille Genou*.

⁵ *Seeing the devil at mass, etc.*—This is not very clear, as the translator has managed it. Perhaps the reader will understand it better when he has perused the following note of M. le Duchat, which is this: Peter Grosnet, in his Collection of Cato's Golden Sayings and other Moral Sentences, relates this story in the following terms:—

Two gossips prating in a church,
The dev'l, who stood upon the lurch,
In short-hand, on a parchment roll,
Writ down their words; and when the scroll
Could hold no more (it was so full),
His devilship began to pull
And stretch it with his teeth, which failing,
He knocked his head against the railing.
St Martin laughed, though then at mass,
To see the devil such an ass,
To think the parchment roll, or e'en a skin,
Could hold two women's chat, when they begin.



The birth of Gargantua.



Saint Martin's was puzzled with the like task, when with his teeth he had lengthened out the parchment whereon he wrote the tittle-tattle of two young mangy whores. By this inconvenience the cotyledons of her matrix were presently loosened, through which the child sprang up and leaped, and so, entering into the hollow vein, did climb by the diaphragm even above her shoulders, where the vein divides itself into two, and from thence taking his way towards the left side, issued forth at her left ear. As soon as he was born, he cried not as other babes use to do, *Miez, miez, miez, miez*, but with a high, sturdy, and big voice shouted about, *Some drink, some drink, some drink*, as inviting all the world to drink with him. The noise hereof was so extremely great, that it was heard in both the countries at once, of Beauce⁶ and Bibarois. I doubt me that you do not thoroughly believe the truth of this strange nativity. Though you believe it not, I care not much: but an honest man, and of good judgment, believeth still what is told him, and that which he finds written.

Is this beyond our law, or our faith; against reason or the Holy Scripture? For my part, I find nothing in the sacred Bible that is against it. But tell me, if it had been the will of God, would you say that he could not do it? Ha, for favour sake, I beseech you, emberlucock or impulregafize your spirits with these vain thoughts and idle conceits;

⁶ *Beauce and Bibarois*.—Beusse (for so Rabelais spells it) is a large town, which gives name to a little river, formed by divers springs near Loudun. The Bibarois is nothing else but the Vivarets, as the Gascons pronounce that word. Rabelais here reflects upon the country of Beusse and Vivarets, as if the inhabitants were great *drinkers*, *Buveurs* (*bibitores*, if I may use that Latin word, to answer the French *bibaroys*) and *bûverie* (*bibbing*), by way of pun upon Beusse.

for I tell you, it is not impossible with God; and, if he pleased, all women henceforth should bring forth their children at the ear. Was not Bacchus engendered out of the very thigh of Jupiter? Did not Roquetaillade come out of his mother's heel, and Crocmoush from the slipper of his nurse? Was not Minerva born of the brain, even through the ear of Jove? Adonis, of the bark of a myrrh tree; and Castor and Pollux of the doupe of that egg⁷ which was laid and hatched by Leda? But you would wonder more, and with far greater amazement, if I should now present you with that chapter of Plinius, wherein he treateth of strange births, and contrary to nature, and yet am I not so impudent a liar as he was. Read the seventh book of his Natural History, chap. 3, and trouble not my head any more about this.

CHAPTER VII

AFTER WHAT MANNER GARGANTUA HAD HIS NAME
GIVEN HIM, AND HOW HE TIPPLED, BIBBED,
AND CURRIED THE CAN

THE good man Grangousier, drinking and making merry with the rest, heard the horrible noise which his son had made as he entered into the light of this world, when he cried out, Some drink, some drink,

⁷ *Doupe of that egg.*—I know not what *doupe* means, unless it is Scotch for *double*. Leda was indeed double-egged; for Jupiter turned himself into a swan, and lay with her just after her husband; by them two she had two eggs; of one came Pollux and Helena; of the other, Castor and Clytemnestra. Rabelais' words are only *de la cocque d'un oeuf*. [*Doup* is a north-country word for the buttocks.]

some drink; whereupon he said in French, *Que grand tu as et souple le gousier!* that is to say, How great and nimble a throat thou hast! Which the company hearing said, that verily the child ought to be called Gargantua;¹ because it was the first word that after his birth his father had spoke, in imitation and at the example of the ancient Hebrews; whereunto he condescended, and his mother was very well pleased therewith. In the meanwhile, to quiet the child, they gave him to drink a tirelarigot, that is, till his throat was like to crack with it; then was he carried to the font, and there baptized according to the manner of good Christians.

Immediately thereafter were appointed for him seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirteen cows of the towns of Pautille and Brehemond,² to furnish him with milk in ordinary, for it was impossible to find a nurse sufficient for him in all the country, considering the great quantity of milk that was requisite for his nourishment; although there were not wanting some doctors of the opinion of Scotus, who affirmed that his own mother gave him suck, and that she could draw out of her breasts one thousand four hundred and two pipes, and nine pails milk at every time.

Which indeed is not probable, and this point hath

¹ *Gargantua*.—This word is partly made up of these three words before, *Grand tu as*, as the French pronounce it.

² *Pautille and Brehemond*.—The map of the Chinonois, Rabelais' native country, places Potille on the River Vienne, within a league of Chinon; and Brehemont on the Loire, three leagues from Chinon, on which it is dependent. Here are made those cheeses which, by the French translator of Platina de Obsoniis, were so highly valued, that in his translation printed in 1505, though Platina does not take any notice of those cheeses, yet he has made particular and very honourable mention of them; wherein he has been followed by Bruyerin, or La Bruyere Champier, l. 14, *de re cibaria*, c. 8.

been found duggishly scandalous³ and offensive to tender ears, for that it savoured a little of heresy. Thus was he handled for one year and ten months; after which time, by the advice of physicians, they began to carry him, and then was made for him a fine little cart drawn with oxen, of the invention of Jan Denio,⁴ wherein they led him hither and thither with great joy; and he was worth the seeing, for he was a fine boy, had a burly physiognomy, and almost ten chins. He cried very little, but beshit himself every hour; for, to speak truly of him, he was wonderly phlegmatic in his posteriors, both by reason of his natural complexion, and the accidental disposition which had befallen him by his too much quaffing of the Septembral juice. Yet without a cause did not he sup one drop; for if he happened to be vexed, angry, displeased or sorry, if he did fret, if he did weep, if he did cry, and what grievous quarter soever he kept, in bringing him some drink, he would be instantly pacified, reseated in his own temper in a good humour again, and as still and quiet as ever. One of his governesses told me (swearing by her fig), how he was so accustomed to this kind of way, that, at the sound of pints and flagons, he would on a sudden fall into an ecstasy, as if he had then tasted of the joys of paradise; so that they, upon consideration of this his divine com-

³ *Duggishly scandalous.*—*Mammallement scandaleuse.* Rabelais here seems particularly to have in view the anathema pronounced by the Universities of Lovain and Cologne, and afterwards by Pope Leo X. in 1520, against the propositions of Luther, which, as his very adversaries confessed, were not all equally heretical and capital. See Sleidan, l. 2, and Fra. Paolo's History of the Council of Trent.

⁴ *Jan Denio.*—Rabelais calls him Jehan, not Jan, for Jan means a cuckold, Denyau, not Denio. An ancient and honourable family, most of them lawyers, both in Poitou and Bretagne.

plexion, would every morning, to cheer him up, play with a knife upon the glasses, on the bottles with their stopples, and on the pottle-pots with their lids and covers, at the sound whereof he became gay, did leap for joy, would loll and rock himself in the cradle, then nod with his head, monocordising⁵ with his fingers, and barytonising⁶ with his tail.

CHAPTER VIII

HOW THEY APPARELLED GARGANTUA

BEING of this age, his father ordained to have clothes made to him in his own livery, which was white and blue. To work then went the tailors, and with great expedition were clothes made, cut and sewed, according to the fashion that was then in request. I find by the ancient records or pancarts, to be seen in the chamber of accounts, or Court of the Exchequer, at Montsoreau,¹ that he was accoutred in manner as

⁵ *Monocordising with his fingers.*—It should be *monochordising* with his fingers. Moving his fingers, as if he was about to play on the instrument called by the ancients monochord, because it had but one string. The monochord of the moderns has kept the same name (though it has several strings) because they are unisons.

⁶ *Barytonising with his tail.*—The art of rhetoric, quoted by Borel, has the word barytoniser, but barytoner is better. It means yielding a grave tone or accent, βαρυτονέειν; Gargantua formed the acute accent with his fingers (by snapping them) and the grave with his bum.

¹ *Chamber of accounts at Montsoreau.*—Rabelais, placing the scene of his romance in Touraine, and part of the adjoining provinces, was resolved to settle a chamber of accounts at Montsoreau, a little town and comté in Anjou, on the Loire, alluding belike to the title of comtes, which belonged to the lords of Montsoreau, a family so eminent about the twelfth century, that Walter de Montsoreau is styled Most Christian Prince in an instrument of those times, as M. Menage has observed, as did likewise M. Pavillon before him.

followeth. To make him every shirt of his were taken up nine hundred ells of Chateleraud linen, and two hundred for the gussets, in manner of cushions, which they put under his arm-pits. His shirt was not gathered nor plaited, for the plaiting of shirts² was not found out till the seamstresses (when the point of their needle was broken) began to work and occupy with the tail. There were taken up for his doublet, eight hundred and thirteen ells of white satin, and for his points fifteen hundred and nine dogs' skins and a half. Then was it that men began to tie their breeches to their doublets, and not their doublets to their breeches: for it is against nature,³ as hath most amply been showed by Ockam⁴ upon the exponibles of Master Haute chaussade.

² *Plaiting of shirts.*—The fashion began in Rabelais' time. 'Nam rugæ hæ, quid aliud sunt hoc tempore, quam nidi, aut receptacula pediculorum et pulicum,' says one in Vives. (Dial. intituled Vestitus, et deambulatio matutina.) The person who spoke thus did not like that new mode, it seems, and so says, the gathers of such shirts are fit for nothing but to harbour lice and fleas.

³ *Against nature.*—Indeed it is neither natural nor possible to fasten or hang one thing to another thing which was lower than it.

⁴ *Ockam.*—The copy in Rabelais' own hand-writing has it Olzam, in old characters, according to which, in the manuscripts, and many printed pieces of those times, the *k* is made like an *z*; whence it is, that not one of the editions I have yet seen has it Okam, or Ockam, which is that English doctor's true name; but all of them Olkam, Olcam, or Olzam. Here below, in chap. 33, the printers have committed the same fault in the word Lubeck; for in the edition of Niery, 1573, we see Lubelz for Lubeck. In c. 40, l. 3, A.D. 1553, that edition has Stolzom for Stockholm, and in Prol. of l. 4, Ollzagon for Ockeghem, still carried on by the same blunder; nay, even those that worked for H. Stephens, on the best edition of his 'Apology for Herodotus, A.D. 1566,' have stumbled at the words Kyrielle and Lansquenets; instead of which they have put Lzirielle and Lansquenelz. [William of Occam, or Ockam, is said to have been a favourite author of

For his breeches were taken up eleven hundred and five ells and a third of white broad-cloth. They were cut in the form of pillars, chamfered, channelled, and pinked behind, that they might not overheat his reins; and were, within the panes, puffed out with the lining of as much blue damask as was needful; and remark, that he had very good leg-harness, proportionable to the rest of his stature.

For his codpiece were used sixteen ells and a quarter of the same cloth, and it was fashioned on the top like unto a triumphant arch most gallantly fastened with two enamelled clasps, in each of which was set a great emerald, as big as an orange; for, as says Orpheus, lib. de lapidibus, and Plinius, libro ultimo, it hath an erective virtue and comfort and comfortative of the natural member. The exiture, out-jecting or out-standing of his codpiece, was of the length of a yard, jagged and pinked, and withal bagging, and strutting out with the blue damask lining, after the manner of his breeches. But had you seen the fair embroidery of the small needle-work pearl, and the curiously interlaced knots, by the goldsmith's art set out and trimmed with rich diamonds, precious rubies, fine torquoises, costly emeralds, and Persian pearls, you would have compared it to a fair Cornucopia, or horn of abundance, such as you see in antiques, or as Rhea gave to the two nymphs, Amalthea and Ida, the nurses of Jupiter.

And, like to that horn of abundance, it was still

Luther's. He wrote *A Dialogue between a knight and a clerk concerning the power spiritual and temporal*, in 1305 (printed at Cologne and Paris in the 15th century), in order to disabuse the clergy of their unreasonable expectations concerning the power or the Pope over the temporalities of princes, which they hoped would be exercised in such a way as to exempt the Church from contributing either to the relief of the poor or the security of the nation.]

gallant, succulent, droppy, sappy, pithy, lively, always flourishing, always fructifying, full of juice, full of flower, full of fruit, and all manner of delight. I avow God, it would have done one good to have seen him, but I will tell you more of him in the book which I have made of the Dignity of Codpieces. One thing I will tell you, that, as it was both long and large, so was it well furnished and victualled within, nothing like unto the hypocritical codpieces of some fond wooers, and wench-courtiers, which are stuffed only with wind, to the great prejudice of the female sex.

For his shoes were taken up four hundred and six ells of blue crimson velvet, and were very neatly cut by parallel lines, joined in uniform cylinders. For the soling of them were made use of eleven hundred hides of brown cows, shapen like the tail of a keeling.⁵

For his coat were taken up eighteen hundred ells of blue velvet, dyed in grain, embroidered in its borders with fair gilliflowers, in the middle decked with silver pearl, intermixed with plates of gold, and stores of pearls, hereby showing, that in his time he would prove an especial good fellow, and singular whip-can.

His girdle was made of three hundred ells and a half of silken serge, half white and half blue, if I mistake it not. His sword was not of Valentia, nor his dagger of Saragossa, for his father could not

⁵ *Keeling*.—An unusual word as the Camb. Dict. says, for what the Latins, or rather Greeks, call *salpa*, that is, a stockfish. Rather, as Cotgrave says, a kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made. He calls it a kneeling, but that must be a typographical error. *Merlus* is the French word. [*Keeling* is the common cod-fish—a name made use of by North-sea fishermen at the present day.]

endure these hidalgos borrachos maranisados como diablos: but he had a fair sword made of wood, and the dagger of boiled leather, as well painted and gilded as any man could wish.

His purse was made of the cod of an elephant, which was given him by Her Pracontal,⁶ proconsul of Lybia.

For his gown were employed nine thousand six hundred ells, wanting two thirds, of blue velvet as before, all so diagonally pearled, that by true perspective issued thence an unnamed colour, like that you see in the necks of turtle-doves or turkey-cocks, which wonderfully rejoiced the eyes of the beholders. For his bonnet or cap were taken up three hundred two ells and a quarter of white velvet, and the form thereof was wide and round, of the bigness of his head; for his father said, that the caps of the Marrabaise fashion,⁷ made like the cover of a pasty, would one time or other bring a mischief on those that wore them. For his plume, he wore a fair great blue feather, plucked from an Onocrotal of the country of Hircania the wild, very prettily hanging

⁶ *Her Pracontal*.—The sire Pracontal, of an ancient family in Dauphiny.

⁷ *Caps of the Marrabaise fashion*.—*Bonnetz à la Marrabaise*, i.e., *à la Juiva*, Jew fashion, and as they are worn by the Spaniards, many of whom are counted a sort of Jews and Mahometans concealed.—Marrabais seems to be a word compounded of Maurus and Arabs, because the Moors and Arabians ruled a long time in part of Spain; and as there were many Jews intermixed among them, thence Marrabais means a Mahometan and a Jew. And because the Spaniards are abusively named Marranes and Marrabais, as if they held with the Jews; therefore, when in c. 22, l. 3, we read of the poet Raminagrobis—He is by God, a witty, quick, and subtile sophister, I'll lay an even wager he is a Marrabais, Rabelais undoubtedly means he is acute as the Spaniards, who, as is well known, being much attached to school divinity, were consequently great logicians.

down over his right ear. For the jewel or brooch which in his cap he carried, he had in a cake of gold, weighing three score and eight marks, a fair piece enamelled, wherein was pourtrayed a man's body with two heads, looking towards one another, four arms, four feet, two arses, such as Plato, in *Symposia*, says was the mystical beginning of man's nature; and about it was written in Ionic letters, Ἀγαπηὸν ζῆται ταῖ αὐτοῦ.

To wear about his neck, he had a golden chain, weighing twenty-five thousand and sixty-three marks of gold, the links thereof being made after the manner of great berries, amongst which were set in work green jaspers, engraven and cut dragon-like, all environed with beams and sparks, as King Nicepsos of old was wont to wear them: and it reached down to the very bust of the rising of his belly, whereby he reaped great benefit all his life long, as the Greek physicians know well enough. For his gloves were put in work sixteen otters'⁸ skins, and three of the loup-garous or men-wolves⁹ for the bordering of

⁸ *Otters' skins.*—*Peaux de lutins.* Lutin in French is not an otter, but an hob-goblin. Loutre indeed is an otter, and Sir T. U. mistook it for the other, deceived by the similitude of the name, not of the thing: for there is no such thing as an hob-goblin; and for that reason Rabelais here introduces it; for what can be more imaginary than an hob-goblin's skin?

[It is, however, worthy of notice that the otter's skin was used for glove-making in Izaak Walton's day.

'Viator. Why, sir, what's the skin worth?

'Huntsman. 'Tis worth ten shillings to make gloves; the gloves of an otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather that can be thought of.'—*Compleat Angler*, 1655, p. 66.]

⁹ *Men-wolves.*—*Loup-garous.* This word means a man who is said to transform himself, or thinks himself transformed into a wolf. See Cotgrave's various and different accounts of this imaginary creature.

them: and of this stuff were they made, by the appointment of the Cabalists of Sanlouand.¹⁰ As for the rings which his father would have him to wear, to renew the ancient mark of nobility, he had on the forefinger of his left hand a carbuncle as big as an ostrich's egg, enchased very daintily in gold of the fineness of a Turkey seraph. Upon the middle finger¹¹ of the same hand, he had a ring made of four metals together, of the strangest fashion that ever was seen; so that the steel did not crash against the gold, nor the silver crush the copper. All this was made by Captain Chappuys, and Alcofribas his good agent. On the medical finger of his right hand, he had a ring made spireways, wherein was set a perfect baleu ruby, a pointed diamond, and a Physon emerald, of an inestimable value. For Hans Carvel, the King of Melinda's jeweller, esteemed them at the rate of three score nine millions eight hundred ninety-four thousand and eighteen French crowns of Berry,¹² and at so much did the Foucres of Augsburg¹³ prize them.

¹⁰ *Sanlouand*.—A priory on the Vienne, about a league from Chinon.

¹¹ *Middle finger*.—Medical finger in the original: which among the Greeks, indeed was the middle finger, 'quòd eo veteres Medici miscerent pharmaca,' Alex. ab Alex. Among the Latins it was otherwise; they called the ring-finger medicus, as well as annularis. See Camb. Dict. under Digitus, for the names and reasons of all the fingers, as well as thumb.

¹² *Crowns of Berry*.—In the French, *Moutons à la grande Laine*: well-wooled sheep. A gold coin, on one side whereof was represented Jesus Christ, under the figure of a lamb, with these words round it, 'Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis.' Rabelais often uses this word.

¹³ *Foucres of Augsburg*.—*Fourques de Augsbourg*. Rabelais, in his first letter, tells us, they were vastly rich and very eminent merchants; for his words are, Next to the Fourques of Augsbourg in Germany, Philip Strozzi, of Florence in Italy, is counted the richest merchant in Christendom.—Their true name is Fugger,

CHAPTER IX

THE COLOURS AND LIVERIES OF GARGANTUA

GARGANTUA's colours were white and blue, as I have showed you before, by which his father would give us to understand, that his son to him was a heavenly joy; for the white did signify gladness, pleasure, delight, and rejoicing, and the blue, celestial things. I know well enough, that, in reading this, you laugh

and they are at this day counts of the Empire, of which they were made barons by the Emperor Maximilian I. The Supplement to Morery giving an account of the name Fuggers, I thought fit to translate it. 'They were the richest merchants in Augsburg (their native city) in Charles the Fifth's time, and obtained of that Emperor a privilege, exclusive of all others, to bring from Venice into Germany all the spiceries, which were distributed in France, and all the neighbouring countries. As these spiceries at that time came from the Levant, only by the Red Sea, and from thence into the Mediterranean, they were very scarce and dear. Whereby the Fuggers made so great a fortune, that they were counted the wealthiest family throughout the Empire, insomuch that they have a proverb in Germany, "Such a one is as rich as the Fuggers," speaking of a person that is immensely rich, or has an overgrown estate. This family is yet in great credit, and makes a considerable figure, some in the army, others in the Emperor's court. It is related of these rich merchants, as a very singular thing, and curious to be known, that the Emperor Charles V. in his return from Tunis, passing into Italy and from thence through the city of Augsburg, took up his quarters at their house; that, to show their gratitude and their joy for the honour he did them with his presence, one day, among their other magnificent regalements of the Emperor, they put into the chimney-place a faggot or bundle of cinnamon, which was a very valuable commodity at that time; then showing him a promissory note they had of his, for a very large sum of money, they set it on fire, and with it kindled the faggot, which yielded an odour and a brightness, the more pleasing to the Emperor as he saw himself quit of a debt which his affairs did not, at that time, permit him to pay without some difficulty.'

at the old drinker, and hold this exposition of colours to be very extravagant, and utterly disagreeable to reason, because white is said to signify faith, and blue, constancy. But without moving, vexing, heating or putting you in a chafe (for the weather is dangerous), answer me, if it please you; for no other compulsory way of arguing will I use towards you, or any else; only now and then I will mention a word or two of my bottle. What is it that induceth you; what stirs you up to believe, or who told you that white signifieth faith, and blue constancy? An old paltry book, say you, sold by the hawking pedlars and ballad-mongers, entitled 'The Blazon of Colours.' Who made it? Whoever it was, he was wise in that he did not set his name to it. But, besides, I know not what I should rather admire in him, his presumption or his sottishness. His presumption and overweening, for that he should without reason, without cause, or without any appearance of truth, have dared to prescribe, by his private authority, what things should be denotated and signified by the colour: which is the custom of tyrants, who will have their will to bear sway instead of equity, and not of the wise and learned, who, with the evidence of reason, satisfy their readers. His sottishness and want of spirit, in that he thought, that without any other demonstration or sufficient argument the world would be pleased to make his blockish and ridiculous impositions the rule of their devices. In effect, according to the proverb, 'To a shitten tail fails never ordure,' he hath found, it seems, some simple ninny in those rude times of old, when the wearing of high round bonnets was in fashion, who gave some trust to his writings, according to which they carved and engraved their apophthegms and mottos, trapped and caparisoned

their mules and sumpter-horses, apparelled their pages, quartered their breeches, bordered their gloves, fringed the curtains and valances of their beds, painted their ensigns, composed songs, and, which is worse, played many deceitful jugglings, and unworthy base tricks undiscoveredly, amongst the very chastest matrons. In the like darkness and mist of ignorance are wrapped up these vain-glorious courtiers, and name-transposers, who, going about in their impresas to signify esperance [espoir], (that in hope) have pourtrayed a sphere; and bird's pennes, for pains; l'Ancholie (which is the flower colombine) for melancholy; a horned moon or crescent, to show the increasing or rising of one's fortune; a bench rotten and broken, to signify bankrupt; non and a corslet for non dur habit (otherwise non durabit, it shall not last); un lit sans ciel, that is, a bed without a tester, for un licentié, a graduated person, as, bachelor in divinity, or utter barrister-at-law; which are equivocals so absurd and witless, so barbarous and clownish, that a fox's tail¹ should be fastened to the neck-piece of, and a vizard made of a cowsherd given to, everyone that henceforth should offer, after the restitution of learning, to make use of any such fopperies in France.

By the same reasons (if reasons I should call them, and not ravings rather, and idle triflings about words) might I cause paint a pannier, to signify that I am in pain—a mustard-pot, that my heart tarries much for it—one pissing upwards for a bishop—the bottom of a pair of breeches for a vessel full of

¹ *A fox's tail, etc.*—A way of speaking borrowed from the ancients, who were wont to treat in this manner such as they had a mind should be laughed at. 'Veteres,' says the Scaligerana, 'iis quos irridere volebant, cornua dormientibus capiti imponebant, vel caudam vulpis, vel quid simile.'

fart-hings—a codpiece for the office of the clerks of the sentences, decrees or judgments, or rather (as the English bears it), for the tail of a cod-fish—and a dog's turd, for the dainty turret, wherein lies the heart of my sweetheart.

Far otherwise did heretofore the sages of Egypt, when they wrote by letters, which they called Hieroglyphics, which none understood who were not skilled in the virtue, property, and nature of the things represented by them. Of which Orus Apollo hath in Greek composed two books, and Polyphilus,² in his Dream of Love, set down more. In France you have a taste of them in the device³ or impresa of my Lord Admiral which was carried before that time by Octavian Augustus. But my little skiff along these unpleasant gulfs and shoals will sail no farther,

² *Polyphilus, etc.*—‘Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, ubi omnia non nisi somnium esse docet, atque obiter plurima scitu sanè quam digna commemorat.’ This is the inscription of the book, which is a folio, printed at Venice by Aldus Manutius, A. 1499. M. le Duchat gives a long, but not very advantageous character of this book and its author. Alchymists think the philosopher's stone may be found in it, if they had but the right key to it. The author was a Venetian monk, Francisco Colonna, who composed his strange love dream (it is nothing more) at Treviso in 1467.

³ *Device, etc.*—Rabelais, in two or three places, says positively, Augustus' motto was ‘Festina lentè,’ with the device of an anchor, a very heavy thing, and round it a dolphin, the swiftest of fishes, if not of all creatures. And yet it is certainly true that this very motto and device was the Emporor Titus'; that of Augustus having been, as H. Stephen observes, *Terminus fulmini conjunctus*, with the same words indeed, *Festina lentè*. Rabelais often wrote by memory. The Admiral of France he alludes to, is thought to be M. de Brion Chabot, whose device was the Anchor and Dolphin, the one referring to his marine employment, the other to his particular attachment to the Dauphin. (I think a noble English peer has likewise for his motto, *Festina lentè*, which, as it means *On slow*, there is no occasion to name him.)

therefore must I return to the port from whence I came. Yet do I hope one day to write more at large of these things, and to show both by philosophical arguments and authorities, received and approved of, by and from all antiquity, what, and how many colours there are in nature, and what may be signified by every one of them, if God save the mould of my cap, which is my best wine-pot, as my grandam said.

CHAPTER X

OF THAT WHICH IS SIGNIFIED BY THE COLOURS WHITE AND BLUE

THE white therefore signifieth joy, solace, and gladness, and that not at random, but upon just and very good grounds: which you may perceive to be true, if, laying aside all prejudicate affections, you will but give ear to what presently I shall expound unto you.

Aristotle saith, that, supposing two things contrary in their kind, as good and evil, virtue and vice, heat and cold, white and black, pleasure and pain, joy and grief,—and so of others,—if you couple them in such manner, that the contrary of one kind may agree in reason with the contrary of the other, it must follow by consequence, that the other contrary must answer to the remnant opposite to that wherewith it is conferred. As for example, virtue and vice are contrary in one kind, so are good and evil. If one of the contraries of the first kind be consonant to one of those of the second, as virtue and goodness, for it is clear that virtue is good, so shall the other two

contraries, which are evil and vice, have the same connexion, for vice is evil.

This logical rule being understood, take these two contraries, joy and sadness, then these other two, white and black, for they are physically contrary. If so be, then, that black do signify grief, by good reason then should white import joy. Nor is this signification instituted by human imposition, but by the universal consent of the world received, which philosophers call *Jus Gentium*, the Law of Nations, or an uncontrollable right of force in all countries whatsoever. For you know well enough, that all people, and all languages and nations, except the ancient Syracusans,¹ and certain Argives, who had cross and thwarting souls, when they mean outwardly to give evidence of their sorrow, go in black; and all mourning is done with black. Which general consent is not without some argument, and reason in nature, the which every man may by himself very suddenly comprehend, without the instruction of any; and this we call the law of nature. By virtue of the same natural instinct, we know that by white all the world hath understood joy, gladness, mirth, pleasure, and delight. In former times, the Thracians and Grecians² did mark their good,

¹ *Syracusans*.—Plutarch, describing the magnificence of the funeral ceremonies performed by the Syracusans to Timoleon, says, they appeared thereat in their neatest, cleanest clothes,—*Παντων καθαρὰς ἐθήτας φορούντων*. From whence Alexander ab Alexandro, cap. 7 of l. 3 of his *Genial Days*, has taken occasion to write, that the custom of the Syracusans was to attend funerals in a white robe. Wherein he has committed two faults, here faithfully copied by Rabelais. First in talking of a white robe, when Plutarch mentions no colour, but only the neatness of their clothes; the other, for taking the extraordinary funeral honours, done by the Syracusans to Timoleon, for a custom established among them in all funerals.

² *Grecians*.—Cretans, in Rabelais.

propitious, and fortunate days with white stones, and their sad, dismal, and unfortunate ones with black. Is not the night mournful, sad, and melancholy? It is black and dark by the privation of light. Doth not the light comfort all the world? And it is more white than anything else. Which to prove, I could direct you to the book of Laurentius Valla against Bartolos; but an Evangelical testimony I hope will content you. In Matth. xvii., it is said, that, at the transfiguration of our Lord, *Vestimenta ejus facta sunt alba sicut lux*, his apparel was made white like the light. By which lightsome whiteness he gave his three apostles to understand the idea and figure of the eternal joys; for by the light are all men comforted, according to the word of the old woman, who, although she had never a tooth in her head, was wont to say, *Bona lux*.³ And Tobit, chap. v., after he had lost his sight, when Raphael saluted him, answered, What joy can I have that do not see the light of heaven? In that colour did the angels testify the joy of the whole world, at the resurrection of our Saviour, John xx., and at his Ascension, Acts i. With the like colour of vesture did St John the Evangelist, Apoc. iv. 7, see the faithful clothed in the heavenly and blessed Jerusalem.

Read the ancient, both Greek and Latin histories, and you shall find, that the town of Alba (the first pattern of Rome) was founded, and so named by reason of a white sow that was seen there. You shall likewise find in those stories, that when any man, after he had vanquished his enemies, was by

³ *Bona Lux*.—Φῶς ἀγαθόν. 'Id est, Lumen bonum, vitæ lumen est. Id autem dictum est ab anu quapiam moriente, quam etiamnum juvabat vivere,' says Erasmus himself, under the name of Listrius, on the Φῶς ἀγαθόν of the *Encomium Moriæ*, p. 64 of the Basle edition, 1676.

a decree of the senate, to enter into Rome triumphantly, he usually rode in a chariot drawn by white horses: which, in the Ovatian Triumph, was also the custom; for by no sign or colour would they so significantly express the joy of their coming, as by the white. You shall there also find, how Pericles, the general of the Athenians, would needs have that part of his army, unto whose lot befel the white beans, to spend the whole day in mirth, pleasure, and ease, whilst the rest were a-fighting. A thousand other examples and places could I allege to this purpose, but that it is not here where I should do it.

By understanding hereof, you may resolve one problem, which Alexander Aphrodiseus hath accounted unanswerable,⁴ why the lion, who, with his only cry and roaring, affrights all beasts and dreads, feareth only a white cock? For, as Proclus⁵ saith, ‘*Libro de sacrificio et magia*,’ it is because the presence, or the virtue of the sun, which is the organ and promptuary of all terrestrial and sidereal light, doth more symbolise and agree with a white cock, as well in regard of that colour, as of his property and specifical quality, than with a lion. He saith furthermore, that devils have been often seen in the shape of lions, which, at the sight of a white cock, have presently vanished. This is the

⁴ *Unanswerable*.—Rabelais’ word is insoluble, which the reader will agree with me is the proper word here, to correspond with solve before. But this, by the bye, and only to show Rabelais’ correctness. M. le Duchat says, the place where Alexander Aphrodiseus declares this problem insoluble, is in his preface to his Problems, where, however, M. le Duchat takes notice, that that author does not actually say it is a white cock the lion dreads, but only a cock.

⁵ *Proclus*.—Rabelais cites him again, l. 2, c. 1, yet neither Proclus, nor Alexander Aphrodiseus, determines the colour of the cock.

cause why Galli (so are the Frenchmen called, because they are naturally as white as milk, which the Greeks call Gala) do willingly wear in their caps white feathers, for by nature they are of a candid disposition, merry, kind, gracious, and well-beloved,⁶ and for their cognizance and arms have the whitest flower of any, the Flower de Luce, or Lily.

If you demand, how, by white, nature would have us understand joy and gladness? I answer, that the analogy and uniformity is thus. For, as the white doth outwardly disperse and scatter the rays of the sight, whereby the optic spirits are manifestly dissolved, according to the opinion of Aristotle in his problems and perspective treatises; as you may likewise perceive by experience when you pass over mountains covered with snow, how you will complain that you cannot see well; as Xenophon writes to have happened to his men, and as Galen very largely declareth, lib. 10, de usu partium: just so the heart with excessive joy is inwardly dilated, and suffereth a manifest resolution of the vital spirits, which may go so far on, that it may thereby be deprived of its nourishment, and by consequence of life itself, by this pericharie or extremity of gladness, as Galen saith, lib. 12, Method, lib. 5, de Locis affectis, and lib. 2, de Symptomatum Causis. And as it hath come to pass in former times, witness Marcus Tullius, lib. 1, Quæst. Tuscul. Verrius, Aristotle, Titus Livius, in his relation of the battle of Cannæ, Plinius, lib. 7, cap. 32 and 34, A. Gellius, lib. 3, c. 15, and many other writers,—to Diagoras the Rhodian, Chilon, Sophocles, Dionysius the tyrant of

⁶ *Well-beloved*.—It should be well-disposed, as M. le Duchat clearly proves Rabelais to have meant here; from the old word *bien-esmez*.

Sicily, Philippides, Philemon, Polycrates,⁷ Philistion, M. Juventi,⁸ and others who died with joy. And as Avicen speaketh, in 2 canon et lib. de virib. cordis, of the saffron, that it doth so rejoice the heart, that, if you take of it excessively, it will by a superfluous resolution and dilation deprive it altogether of life. Here peruse Alex. Aphrodiseus, lib. 1. Probl. cap. 19, and that for a cause. But what? It seems I am entered further into this point than I intended at the first. Here, therefore, will I strike sail, referring the rest to that book of mine, which handleth this matter to the full. Meanwhile, in a word I will tell you, that blue doth certainly signify heaven and heavenly things, by the very same tokens and symbols that white signifieth joy and pleasure.⁹

CHAPTER XI

OF THE YOUTHFUL AGE OF GARGANTUA

GARGANTUA, from three years upwards unto five, was brought up and instructed in all convenient discipline, by the commandment of his father; and spent that time like the other little children of the country, that is, in drinking, eating, and sleeping: in eating, sleeping, and drinking: and in sleeping, drinking,

⁷ *Polycrates*.—Policrites it should be, for so is this woman named by Parthenius and Plutarch, not Polycrates a man, as the old edition of Aulus Gellius has it.

⁸ *M. Juventi*.—M. Juventius Talva, Plin. l. 7, c. 53. Val. Max. l. 9, c. 12, where Pighius observes, from the Fasti Capitolini and MSS., that it should be written Thalma.

⁹ [These and cognate matters are dealt with by Cornelius Agrippa in his *Occult Philosophy*, an English translation of which, by J. Freake, appeared in 1651.]

and eating. Still he wallowed and rolled himself up and down in the mire and dirt: he blurred and sullied his nose with filth; he blotted and smutched his face with any kind of scurvy stuff; he trod down his shoes in the heel; at the flies he did often times yawn, and ran very heartily after the butterflies, the empire whereof belonged to his father. He pissed in his shoes, shit in his shirt, and wiped his nose on his sleeve; he did let his snot and snivel fall in his pottage, and dabbled, paddled and slobbered everywhere; he would drink in his slipper, and ordinarily rub his belly against a pannier. He sharpened his teeth with a top, washed his hands with his broth, and combed his head with a bowl. He would sit down betwixt two stools, and his arse to the ground; would cover himself with a wet sack, and drink in eating of his soup. He did eat his cake sometimes without bread, would bite in laughing, and laugh in biting. Oftentimes did he spit in the basin, and fart for fatness, piss against the sun, and hide himself in the water for fear of rain. He would strike out of the cold iron, be often in the dumps, and frig and wriggle it. He would flay the fox,¹ say the ape's pater-noster, return to his sheep, and turn the hogs to the hay. He would beat the dogs before the lion, put the plough before the oxen, and claw where it did not itch. He would pump one to draw somewhat out of him, by griping all would hold fast nothing, and always eat his white bread first. He shoed the geese, tickled himself to make himself

¹ *Flay the Fox.*—*Escorcher le Regnard.* To cast up one's accounts upon excessive drinking; either, says Cotgrave, because in spewing one makes a noise like a fox that barks, or (from the subject to the effect) because the flaying of so unsavoury a beast will make any one spew.

laugh, and was cook-ruffin in the kitchen: made a mock at the gods, could cause sing Magnificat at matins, and found it very convenient so to do. He would eat cabbage, and shite beets; knew flies in a dish of milk, and would make them lose their feet. He would scrape paper, blur parchment, then run away as hard as he could. He would pull at the kid's leather, or vomit up his dinner, then reckon without his host. He would beat the bushes without catching the birds, thought the moon was made of green cheese, and that bladders are lanterns. Out of one sack he would take two moultures or fees for grinding; would act the ass's part to get some bran, and of his fist would make a mallet. He took the cranes at the first leap, and would have the mail-coats to be made link after link. He always looked a gift horse in the mouth, leaped from the cock to the ass, and put one ripe between two green. By robbing Peter he paid Paul, he kept the moon from the wolves, and hoped to catch larks if ever the heavens should fall. He did make of necessity virtue, of such bread such pottage, and cared as little for the peeled as for the shaven. Every morning he did cast up his gorge, and his father's little dogs eat out of the dish with him, and he with them. He would bite their ears, and they would scratch his nose; he would blow in their arses, and they would lick his chaps.

But harken, good fellows, the spigot ill betake you, and whirl round your brains, if you do not give ear! this little lecher was always groping his nurses and governesses, upside down, arsi-versy, topsiturvy, harri bourriquet,² with a Yacco haick, hyck gio!

² *Harri, etc.*—In the original it is *harri bourriquet*. *Bourriquet* is such a title for an ass, as jade for a horse; so *harri bourriquet*, says Cotgrave, are words wherewith the millers, etc., in France

handling them very rudely in jumbling and tumbling them to keep them going; for he had already begun to exercise the tools, and put his codpiece in practice. Which codpiece, or braguette, his governesses did every day deck up and adorn with fair nosebags, curious rubies, sweet flowers, and fine silken tufts, and very pleasantly would pass their time in taking you know what between their fingers and dandling it,³ till it did revive and creep up to the bulk and stiffness of a suppository, or street magdaleon, which is a hard-rolled-up salve spread upon leather. Then did they burst out in laughing, when they saw it lift up its ears, as if the sport had liked them. One of them would call it her pilli-cock,⁴ her fiddle-diddle, her staff of love, her tickle-gizzard, her gentle-titler. Another, her sugar-plum, her kingo, her old rowley, her touch-trap, her flap dowdle. Another again, her branch of coral, her placket-racket, her Cyprian sceptre, her tit-bit, her bob-lady. And some of the other women would give these names, my Roger, my cockatoo, my

drive forward their asses. M. le Duchat says the same thing, only he confines it to Languedoc; he also quotes the following verse of Merlin Coccaie, in lib. 8, of his *Macaronics*—

‘Non tibi fustigans asinum pronunciat ari.’

³ *Dandling it*.—Rabelais says, *Comme ung magdaleon d'entract*, they moulded his cock like a roller of green salve. M. le Duchat says, *Sorte d'onguent*. He goes on—Latin barbarous authors have said, *magdaleones*; others more correct, *magdalia*, in the neuter gender; the Greeks *μαγδαλῖαι*, and *μαγδαλίδες* in the feminine gender; the whole derived from *μασσειν*, to knead or mould as dough, because this unguent is kneaded, as it were, to give it the form of a cylinder. Extract or entrain, comes from *intractum*, because it is drawn out, in order to lengthen it, and withal give it a roundness.

⁴ *Pillicock*.—*Pine* or *pinne*: in the title 59 of the law of the Germans, the word *pinne* seems to mean a probe; ‘*Pinna instrumentum chirurgicum quo vulnera tentantur*,’ says Ducange, in his Latin glossary at the word *pinna*.

nimble-wimble, bush-beater, claw-buttock, eves-dropper, pick-lock, pioneer, bully-ruffin, smell-smock, trouble-gusset, my lusty live sausage, my crimson chitterlin, rump-splitter, shove-devil, down right to it, stiff and stout, in and to, at her again, my cony-burrow-ferret, wily-beguily, my pretty rogue. It belongs to me, said one. It is mine, said the other. What, quoth a third, shall I have no share in it? By my faith, I will cut it then. Ha, to cut it, said the other, would hurt him. Madam, do you cut little children's things? Were his cut off, he would be then Monsieur Sans-queue,⁵ the curtailed master. And that he might play and sport himself after the manner of the other little children of the country, they made him a fair weather whirl-jack, of the wings of the windmill of Myrebalais.

CHAPTER XII

OF GARGANTUA'S WOODEN HORSES

AFTERWARDS, that he might be all his lifetime a good rider, they made to him a fair great horse of wood, which he did make leap, curvet, yerck out behind, and skip forward, all at a time: to pace, trot, rack, gallop, amble, to play the hobby, the hackney gelding: go the gait of the camel, and of the wild ass.¹ He made him also change his colour of hair,

⁵ *Monsieur Sans-queue*.—Strictly, Master without a tail, *i.e.*, one that has no addition to his name, but only plain Mr Such-a-one. *Queue*, besides its primary meaning, the tail of a beast, had several secondary ones, such as the stalk of fruits, label of a deed, and also label of mortality, or bauble of a man, etc.

¹ *The Wild Ass*.—*L'onagrier*, a quick short step, like that of a wild ass, whose Latin name, from the Greek, is *onager*.

as the Monks of Coultibo² (according to the variety of their holidays) use to do their clothes, from bay brown to sorrel, dapple-grey, mouse-dun, deer-colour, roan, cow-colour, gin-gioline, skued colour, piebald, and the colour of the savage elk.

Himself of a huge big post made a hunting nag, and another for daily service of the beam of a wine-press; and of a great oak made up a mule, with a foot-cloth, for his chamber. Besides this, he had ten or twelve spare horses, and seven horses for post; and all these were lodged in his own chamber, close by his bed-side. One day the Lord of Breadinbag³ came to visit his father in great bravery, and with a gallant train: and at the same time, to see him, came likewise the Duke of Freemeale, and the Earl of Wetgullet. The house truly for so many guests at once was somewhat narrow, but especially the stables; whereupon the steward and harbinger of the said Lord Breadinbag, to know if there were any other empty stable in the house, came to Gargantua, a little young lad, and secretly asked him where the stables of the great

² *As the Monks of Coultibo.*—There are no such monks, nor any such place. *Courtibaut*, for that is the word, is a monk's vestment, so called from *curtum tibiale*, because it reaches but little lower than the knee. The monks do, according to the festival, change this *courtibaut*, as it is called in Berri, Saintonge, and Touraine. It is a sort of tunic or ancient dalmatica; so that the true translation of this place would be, Pantagrue made his horse change the colour of his hair, as monks do their *courtibauts* (vestments) according to the variety of their holidays. Et lui faisoit changer de poil, comme font les moynes de courtibaulx, selon les festes.

³ *Breadinbag.*—*Painensac.* (Bread-in-bag.) Of this name, which at first sight looks as if it was fictitious, or rather factitious, was the seneschal of Toulouse (le Sire de Pennensac) in 1452. See the History of Charles VII., falsely ascribed to Alan Chartier.

horses were, thinking that children would be ready to tell all. Then he led them up along the stairs of the castle, passing by the second hall unto a broad great gallery, by which they entered into a large tower, and as they were going up at another pair of stairs, said the harbinger to the steward,—This child deceives us, for the stables are never on the top of the house. You may be mistaken, said the steward, for I know some places at Lyons, at the Basmette,⁴ at Chaisnon,⁵ and elsewhere, which have their stables at the very tops of the houses; so it may be, that behind the house there is a way to come to this ascent.⁶ But I will question him further. Then said he to Gargantua, My pretty little boy, whither do you lead us? To the stable, said he, of my great horses. We are almost come to it, we have but these stairs to go up at. Then leading them along another great hall, he brought them into his chamber, and, closing the door, said unto them, This is the stable you ask for, this is my gennet, this is

⁴ *La Basmetta*.—It is a convent half a quarter of a league below Angers, in the hollow of a mountain. René d'Anjou, King of Sicily, Duke of Anjou, and Earl of Provence, founded it in 1451, for the Cordeliers, on the model of the Sainte Baume of Provence, called so from the Latin-barbarous Balmo. The founder of this baumette called it so, as being but a diminutive of the Sainte Baume, which the people of Provence do really believe to have served Mary Magdalen for a place of retirement. Anciently they called *basme*, that precious liquor which now is called *baum*, from *balsamum*, which gave occasion to the change that is made of the *baumette* of Anjou into *basmette*.

⁵ *Chaisnon*.—This is *Chinon*, which Rabelais calls thus *de Caino*, which is the name of this town, in Gregory of Tours. See Adrian de Valois, under the word *Caino*.

⁶ *There is a way to come to this ascent*.—It should be to the mounting-block *au montoir*. Behind, as in all houses situated on the side, or at the root of a hill; there, beyond the stables, is an easy way, leading to a place, where one may get on horseback, and pursue one's way on level ground.

my gelding, this is my courser, and this is my hackney, and laid on them with a great lever. I will bestow upon you, said he, this Frizeland horse. I had him from Francfort, yet will I give him you; for he is a pretty little nag, and will go very well, with a tessel of goshawks, half a dozen of spaniels,⁷ and a brace of grey-hounds; thus are you king of the hares and partridges for all this winter. By St John, said they, now we are paid, he hath gleeked us to some purpose, bobbed we are now for ever. I deny it, said he, he was not here above three days. Judge you now, whether they had most cause, either to hide their heads for shame, or to laugh at the jest. As they were going down again thus amazed, he asked them, Will you have a whimwham? What is that? said they. It is, said he, five turds to make you a muzzle. To-day, said the steward, though we happen to be roasted, we shall not be burned, for we are pretty well quipped and larded in my opinion. O my jolly dapper boy, thou has given us a gudgeon, I hope to see thee Pope⁸ before I die.

⁷ *Spaniels*.—Maturin Corderius tells us, this sort of dog has its name from the country from whence the breed first came (Spain).—Nay, the people of Spain were anciently called Spaniels, not Spaniards; *Espaigneuls*, not *Espagnols*, which is a modern word in comparison of the other.

⁸ *Thou hast given us a gudgeon; I hope to see thee Pope*.—It should be, *Thou hast hay in thy horns, I shall see thee Pope before I die*. *Fœnum habet in cornu, longè fuge*. He has hay in his horns, used to be the outcry at Rome against railers and carping cynics; because when a bull or ox was vicious and would run at people, the owner of him was obliged to fasten a handful of hay to his horns, as a warning for people to keep out of his way. The steward had the same idea of Gargantua, and seeing him so full of waggery and witty roguery for one of his years, says, he knows enough to be made a Pope in time. The vulgar have always thought the Pope knows everything, from whence they conclude that knowledge was the high road to the papacy. The fable of Pope Joan, and the examples of some poor priests,

I think so, said he, myself; and then shall you be a puppy, and this gentle popinjay a perfect papelard, that is, dissembler. Well, well, said the harbinger. But, said Gargantua, guess how many stitches there are in my mother's smock. Sixteen, quoth the harbinger. You do not speak Gospel, said Gargantua, for there is sent before, and sent behind,⁹ and you did reckon them ill, considering the two under holes. When? said the harbinger. Even then, said Gargantua, when they made a shovel of your nose to take up a quarter of dirt,¹⁰ and of your throat a funnel, wherewith to put it into another vessel, because the bottom of the old one was out.¹¹ Cocksbod, said the steward, we have met with a prater. Farewell, master tatler, God keep you, so goodly are the words which you come out with, and so fresh in your mouth, that it had need to be salted.

Thus going down in great haste, under the arch

as well secular as regular, have helped forward this belief. Why, I see you are a scholar, says Beroalde de Verville, in his *Moyen de Parvenir*, you are in danger of being a Pope one of these days. Thomas Naageorgus was not in jest when he said in a satire against John de la Casa, '*Quippe hoc sanctorum merita effecere paparum ut vulgo insigne jam de nebulone feratur*—

'*Tam malus est nequam, Christique inimicus, et osor,
Ut fieri possit papa.*'

⁹ *Sent before and sent behind.*—A pun upon the word cent (a hundred) and scent (or smell), *sens*, the imperative of the verb *sentir*.

¹⁰ *When they made a shovel of your nose to take up a quarter of dirt, etc.*—The parallel here is half lost; Rabelais says, *Alors qu'on fait de votre nez une dille pour tirer un muy de merde, etc.*—i.e., When they made a faucet of your nose to draw off a hog's-head of turd, and of your throat a funnel, etc.

¹¹ *The bottom of the old one was out.*—By the bottom's being out, or cracked, or ill-soldered, or badly caulked (as Rabelais says elsewhere), Gargantua reproaches the steward's want of sense.

of the stairs they let fall the great lever, which he had put upon their backs;¹² whereupon Gargantua said, What a devil! you are, it seems, but bad horsemen, that suffer your bilder to fail you,¹³ when you need him most. If you were to go from hence to Cahusac,¹⁴ whether had you rather ride on a gosling, or lead a sow in a leash? I had rather drink,¹⁵ said the harbinger. With this they entered into the lower hall, where the company was, and relating to them this new story, they made them laugh like a swarm of flies.¹⁶

CHAPTER XIII

HOW GARGANTUA'S WONDERFUL UNDERSTANDING BECAME KNOWN TO HIS FATHER GRANGOUSIER, BY THE INVENTION OF A TORCHECUL OR WIPE-BREECH.

ABOUT the end of the fifth year, Grangousier, returning from the conquest of the Canarians, went by the

¹² *The great lever which he had put upon their backs.*—*Le gros levier qu'il leur avoit chargé.* I fancy Rabelais means the great walking-staff he had put into their hands.

¹³ *Suffer your bilder to fail you.*—I know not what bilder means. Taking it in the sense, as I said just now, of a walking-staff, then instead of bilder, it will be, Suffer your horse (which we often call one's walking-cane) to fail you. It is in French, *courtaut*, a crop-eared or bob-tail horse. *Judicet lector.* [A bilder is what is known in country districts as a *clodmell*, a heavy mallet with a long handle, used for breaking up clods of dry earth in the ploughed fields.]

¹⁴ *Cahusac.*—An estate in the Agenois, then belonging to Louis, Baron d'Estissac. This *Cahusac* is again mentioned, l. 4, c. 52.

¹⁵ *I had rather drink.*—The poor man having been so often caught by the young Gargantua, did not dare any more to make a direct answer.

¹⁶ *Laugh like a swarm of flies.*—Confusedly, like the buzzing of flies.

way to see his son Gargantua. There was he filled with joy, as such a father might be at the sight of such a child of his : and whilst he kissed and embraced him, he asked many childish questions of him about divers matters, and drank very freely with him and with his governesses, of whom in great earnest he asked, amongst other things, whether they had been careful to keep him clean and sweet ? To this Gargantua answered, that he had taken such a course for that himself, that in all the country there was not to be found a cleanlier boy than he. How is that ? said Grangousier. I have, answered Gargantua, by a long and curious experience, found out a means to wipe my bum, the most lordly, the most excellent, and the most convenient that ever was seen. What is that ? said Grangousier, how is it ? I will tell you by and by, said Gargantua. Once I did wipe me with a gentlewoman's velvet mask, and found it to be good ; for the softness of the silk was very voluptuous and pleasant to my fundament. Another time with one of their hoods, and in like manner that was comfortable. At another time with a lady's neckkerchief, and after that I wiped me with some earpieces of hers made of crimson satin, but there was such a number of golden spangles in them (turdy round things, a pox take them !) that they fetched away all the skin off my tail with a vengeance. Now I wish St Anthony's fire burn the bum-gut of the goldsmith that made them, and of her that wore them ! This hurt I cured by wiping myself with a page's cap, garnished with a feather after the Switzers' fashion.

Afterwards, in dunging behind a bush, I found a March-cat, and with it I wiped my breech, but her claws were so sharp that they scratched and excoriated all my perinee. Of this I recovered the

next morning thereafter, by wiping myself with my mother's gloves, of a most excellent perfume and scent of the Arabian benin.¹ After that I wiped me with sage, with fennel, with anet, with marjorum, with roses, with gourdleaves, with beets, with colewort, with leaves of the vinetree, with mallows, wool-blade,² which is a tail-scarlet, with lettuce, and with spinage leaves. All this did very great good to my leg. Then with mercury, with pursly,³ with nettles, with comfrey, but that gave me the bloody flux of Lombardy, which I healed by wiping me with my braguette. Then I wiped my tail in the sheets, in the coverlet, in the curtains, with a cushion, with arras hangings, with a green carpet, with a table-cloth, with a napkin, with a handkerchief, with a combing-cloth; in all which I found more pleasure than do the mangy dogs when you rub them. Yea, but, said Grangousier, which torchecul did you find to be the best? I was coming to it, said Gargantua, and by and by shall you hear the *tu autem*, and know the whole mystery and knot of the matter. I wiped myself with hay, with

¹ *Benin*.—The Arabian gum called beninne: so Cotgrave renders Rabelais' word maujoin, which M. le Duchat says is the same thing as benjoin, only called maujoin by way of antiphrasis, or the rule of contrarities.

² *Wool-blade*.—*Verbasce*. Its leaf, which is large and broad, is covered with a prickly down, which makes Rabelais call it tail-scarlet, because it inflames the place it touches, and makes it look red.

³ *Pursly*.—*Persiguere* in the original, which signifies not pursly, but what we English call arse-smart. This I have often recommended to the country fellows for a wipe-brush, and have been well diverted and not a little cursed for my advice. This simple, says Duchat, is called in Latin, persicaria. Lobel, in his *Adversaria Nova*, p. 134. 'Gallis culraige vocatum est (he is speaking of the persicaria), ut cujus folia, quæ quis podici (honor sit auribus) abstergendi causa affricuerit, inurant rabiem clunibus, sive, ut loquuntur leguleii, culo.'

straw, with thatch-rushes, with flax, with wool, with paper, but,

Who his foul tail with paper wipes,
Shall at his ballocks leave some chips.

What, said Grangousier, my little rogue, hast thou been at the pot, that thou dost rhyme already? Yes, yes, my lord the king, answered Gargantua, I can rhyme gallantly, and rhyme till I become hoarse with rheum. Hark, what our privy says to the skiters :

Shittard
Squittard
Crakard
Turdous,

Thy bung
Hath flung
Some dung

On us :

Filthard
Cackard
Stinkard,

St Anthony's fire seize
on thy toane [boane ?]

If thy
Dirty
Dounby

Thou do not wipe, ere
thou be gone.

Will you have any more of it? Yes, yes, answered Grangousier. Then, said Gargantua,

A ROUNDELAY.

In shitting yesterday I did know
The cess I to my arse did owe :

The smell was such came from that slunk,
That I was with it all bestunk :
O had but then some brave Signor
Brought her to me I waited for,
In shitting !

I would have cleft her water-gap,
And join'd it close to my flip-flap,
Whilst she had with her fingers guarded
My foul nockandrow, all bemberd
In shitting.

Now say that I can do nothing ! By the Merdi,⁴ they are not of my making, but I heard them of this good old grandam, that you see here, and ever since have retained them in the budget of my memory.

Let us return to our purpose, said Grangousier. What, said Gargantua, to skite? No, said Grangousier, but to wipe our tail. But, said Gargantua, will not you be content to pay a puncheon of Breton wine,⁵ if I do not blank and gravel you in this matter, and put you to a non-plus? Yes truly, said Grangousier.

There is no need of wiping one's tail, said Gargantua, but when it is foul; foul it cannot be, unless one have been a skiting; skite then we must, before we wipe our tails. O my pretty little waggish boy,

⁴ *Merdi*.—Instead of *mort Dieu*, Cotgrave says. The old Dutch scholiast says it is equivalent to marmes, which Cotgrave says is a rustical Languedoc oath for mon arme, or mon ame, and to merdigues, which Cotgrave likewise interprets mother or mercy of God, another rustical oath or interjection. Be all this as it may, it is certain that *par la merdé* is a very proper allusion to the subject of this chapter.

⁵ *A puncheon of Breton wine.*—*Bussart de Vin Breton.* In Anjou they call a bussart a half-pipe of wine; and what they call Breton wine is the best wine that grows in the whole peninsula formed about Chinon by the Loire and the Vienne. It has this name belike from the Bretons (people of Bretagne) carrying it all off, as they usually do, for their own drinking.

said Grangousier, what an excellent wit thou hast? I will make thee very shortly proceed doctor in the jovial quirks of gay learning and that, by God, for thou hast more wit than age. Now, I prythee, go on in this torcheculatife, or wipe-bummatory discourse, and by my beard, I swear, for one puncheon, thou shalt have threescore pipes, I mean of the good Breton wine, not that which grows in Britain, but in the good country of Verron.⁶ Afterwards I wiped my bum, said Gargantua, with a kerchief, with a pillow, with a pantoufle, with a pouch, with a pannier, but that was a wicked and unpleasant torchecul; then with a hat. Of hats, note, that some are shorn, and others shaggy, some velvete, others covered with taffities, and others with satin. The best of all these is the shaggy hat, for it makes a very neat abstention of the fecal matter.

Afterwards I wiped my tail with a hen, with a cock, with a pullet, with a calf's skin, with a hare, with a pigeon, with a cormorant, with an attorney's bag, with a montero, with a coif, with a falconer's lure. But, to conclude, I say and maintain, that of all torcheculs, arsewisps, bumfodders, tail napkins, bunghole cleansers, and wipe-breeches, there is none

⁶ *Not that which grows in Britain, but in the good country of Verron.*—The Pais de Verron is all that peninsula from the confluence of the Loire and the Vienne, as far as the territory of Chinon, inclusive; and is it indeed there that the good Breton wine grows, and not in Bretagne; where, if what is related of King Francis I. be no fable, it may be said, that the best grapes are not worth a rush. No, not in the neighbourhood of Rennes itself, which is not the worst situated of any city of Bretagne. The forementioned Francis I. related it as a matter of fact, that a dog belonging to M. Ruzé, a councillor of Rennes, having eaten but one bunch of grapes, near Rennes, fell that moment to barking at the vinestock, by way of protesting that he would revenge himself for the belly-ache, which the sourness of the grapes had given him. See last chapter of tales of Eutrapel.

in the world comparable to the neck of a goose, that is well downed, if you hold her neck betwixt your legs. And believe me therein upon mine honour, for you will thereby feel in your knuckle a most wonderful pleasure, both in regard of the softness of the said down, and of the temperate heat of the goose, which is easily communicated to the bum-gut, and the rest of the inwards, in so far as to come even to the regions of the heart and brains. And think not, that the felicity of the heroes and demigods in the Elysian fields consisteth either in their Asphodele, Ambrosia, or Nectar, as our old women here used to say; but in this, according to my judgment, that they wipe their tails with the neck of a goose, holding her head betwixt their legs, and such is the opinion of Master John of Scotland,⁷ alias Scotus.

CHAPTER XIV

HOW GARGANTUA WAS TAUGHT LATIN BY A SOPHISTER.

THE good man Grangousier having heard this discourse, was ravished with admiration, considering the high reach and marvellous understanding of his son Gargantua, and said to his governesses, Philip King of Macedon knew the wit of his son Alexander, by his skilful managing of a horse; for his horse Buce-

⁷ *Master John of Scotland.*—Many have taken this subtile doctor, John, to be a Scotchman, and that Duns was the name of his family. Leland, from good authorities, and after him Pitseus, say it is a vulgar error. John, according to them, was born at Dunstan, vulgarly Dyns, a village about three English miles from Alnwick, in Northumberland. His family name was Scot, but his country was England.

phalus was so fierce and unruly, that none durst adventure to ride him, after that he had given to his riders such devilish falls, breaking the neck of this man, the other man's leg, braining one, and putting another out of his jaw-bone. This by Alexander being considered, one day in the hippodrome (which was a place appointed for the breaking and managing of great-horses), he perceived that the fury of the horse proceeded merely from the fear he had of his own shadow, whereupon getting on his back, he run him against the sun, so that the shadow fell behind, and by that means tamed the horse, and brought him to his hand. Whereby his father, knowing the divine judgment that was in him, caused him most carefully to be instructed by Aristotle, who at that time was highly renowned above all the philosophers of Greece. After the same manner I tell you, that by this only discourse, which now I have here had before you with my son Gargantua, I know that his understanding doth participate of some divinity, and that if he be well taught, and have that education which is fitting, he will attain to a supreme degree of wisdom. Therefore will I commit him to some learned man to have him indoctrinated according to his capacity, and will spare no cost. Presently they appointed him a great sophister-doctor, called Master Tubal Holophernes,¹ who taught him his A. B. C. so well, that he could say it by heart backwards; and about this he was five years and three months. Then read he to him Donat,² le Facet,³ Theodolet, and

¹ *Tubal Holophernes*.—Supposed by M. le Duchat to be a sham name of Rabelais' own inventing.

² *Donat*.—*Ælii Donati de octo partibus Orationis Libellus*.

³ *Le Facet*, etc.—These three treatises are part of the *Auctores octo morales*, in Latin verse, printed with their Gloss. (also in Latin) at Lyons (anno 1490), by John Fabri. The author of

Alanus in Parabolis. About this he was thirteen years, six months, and two weeks. But you must remark, that in the meantime he did learn to write in Gothic characters, and that he wrote all his books,—for the art of printing was not then in use,—and did ordinarily carry a great pen and ink-horn, weighing about seven thousand quintals (that is 700,000 pounds weight), the pence whereof was as big and as long as the great pillar of Enay,⁴ and the horn was hanging to it in great iron chains, it being of the wideness of a tun of merchant ware. After that he read unto him the book *de Modis significandi*,⁵ with the commentaries of Hurbise,⁶ of Fasquin, of Tropdieux, of Gaulhaut, of John Calf, of Billonio, of Berlinguandus, and a rabble of others; and herein he spent more than eighteen years and eleven months, and was so well versed in it, that, to

Facetus, or of the book called *Mr Merryman* (if you will), was one Reinerus Allemannus, quoted by the vocabulist Hugutio, who died about the year 1212. See in Duchat a further account of these school-books, of which Alanus in Parabolis is the best. He died in 1189.

⁴ *The great pillar of Enay*.—There are four such pillars. At Lyons, there is an abbey called Enay; or, as it should be written, Ainay, built on the ruins of the ancient Athenæum, or Temple of Augustus, at the point and mouth of the Rhone and Saone, famous for several antiquities still to be seen there; but there is nothing more remarkable than these pillars, which, because of their being spotted red and white, are reckoned by the people of Lyons to be an artificial made stone.

⁵ *De modis significandi*.—One John de Garlandia, alias Garlandia, an Englishman, of the 11th century, wrote this book, which Erasmus speaks but contemptuously of in his *Discourse de Colloquiorum Utilitate*, printed after his *Colloquies*. See also Babelin's *Opuscula*.

⁶ *Hurbise, etc.*—Some of these names were forged by Rabelais, such as Hurbise, quasi Heurter la bise, beating the air, as if he was such an impertinent writer, that the reading him would be throwing away one's time without any advantage, etc.

try masteries in school disputes with his condisciples, he would recite it by heart backwards; and did sometimes prove on his finger ends to his mother, quod de modis significandi non erat scientia. Then did he read to him the Compost, for knowing the age of the moon, the seasons of the year, and tides of the sea, on which he spent sixteen years and two months, and that justly at the time that his said preceptor died of the French pox, which was in the year one thousand four hundred and twenty.⁷ Afterwards he got an old coughing fellow to teach him, named Master Jobelin Bridé, or muzzled dolt, who read unto him Hugutio, Hebrard's *Grecisme*,⁸ the *Doctrinal*, the *Parts*, the *Quid est*, the *Supplementum*, Marmotret, *De Moribus in mensa servandis*; Seneca *de quatuor Virtutibus cardinalibus*; Passavantus *cum commento*,⁹

⁷ *In the year one thousand etc.*—Thus given by Rabelais:—

Et feut l'an mil quatre cens vingt •

De la verole qui luy vint.

Two lines of Marot's, in his epitaph on the Cordelier Jean Lévêque, of Orléans.

⁸ *Hugutio*, Hebrard, etc.—Ugutio, Bishop of Ferrara, author of a grammar; Ebrard's (of Béthune) *Grecisme*, a work written in 1112, and still in use at the time of Erasmus; the *Doctrinal*, a Latin grammar, written about 1242, by Alexander of Villedieu; the *Parts*, instruction divided according to the eight parts of speech; the *Quid est*, instruction in question and answer; the *Supplementum*, Philippe de Bargame's *Supplementum Chronicorum*; Marmotret, Marchesim's *Mammetractus, sive expositio in singulis libris Bibliæ*; *De Moribus in mensa servandis*, a treatise of Jean Sulpice, of Veroli, a writer of the 15th century; Seneca, a pseudonym of Martin, Bishop of Brague, in 583.

⁹ *Passavantus cum commento*.—James Passavant, a celebrated Jacobin of Florence, lived about the close of the 14th century. He wrote the *Specchio di Penitenza*, so highly in esteem among the Tuscans for the purity of its style. Rabelais, by *jeu de mots*, in saying Passavantus instead of Passavantius, alludes to *pas savant* (ignorant), and has ludicrously added *cum commento*, a way of speaking usually in those days employed, when they had a mind to say that a thing was well-conditioned, and nothing wanting.

and Dormi securè,¹⁰ for the holidays, and some other of such like meally stuff, by reading whereof he became as wise as any we ever since baked in an oven.¹¹

CHAPTER XV

HOW GARGANTUA WAS PUT UNDER OTHER SCHOOL-MASTERS

AT the last his father perceived, that indeed he studied hard, and that, although he spent all his time in it, he did nevertheless profit nothing, but which is worse, grew thereby foolish, simple, doted, and blockish, whereof making a heavy regret to Don Philip of Marays, Viceroy or Depute King of Papeligosse,¹ he found that it were better for him to learn

¹⁰ *Dormi Securè, etc.*—The Sermons intituled Dormi Securè; or, Sermones de Sanctis per Annum satis notabiles et utiles omnibus Sacerdotibus, Pastoribus et Capellanis, qui Dormi Securè; or, Dormi sine curâ sunt nuncupati, eò quod absque magno studio faciliter possint incorporari et populo prædicari, were printed in 1486, at Nuremberg, by Ant. Koberger; at Paris, in 1503, by John Petit; afterwards at Lyons, by John Vincle; and lastly at Cologne, in 1612, and in 1615, by John Crithius, with notes by Rodolph Clutius, a Jacobin. Luke Wading, de Scriptoribus Ordinis Minoraticæ, informs us that Matthew Huss, a Cordelier, and a German, wrote the Dormi Securè. [These sermons were written for the use of inferior preachers, who were thus enabled to sleep soundly, without care for the morrow's homily, which was provided to their hand.]

¹¹ *He became as wise as any, etc.*—It means Gargantua, after threescore and odd years' study, was no wiser, nor his bread better baked (to use Rabelais's metaphor) than ours, who set in but yesterday.

¹ *Papeligosse.*—An imaginary country, called Papeligosse, from a supposition that the inhabitants of it dwell there in perfect liberty, even to the ridiculing the Pope (se gauser du Pape) with impunity.

nothing at all, than to be taught such like books, under such schoolmasters; because their knowledge was nothing but brutishness, and their wisdom but blunt foppish toys, serving only to bastardise good and noble spirits, and to corrupt all the flower of youth. That it is so, take, said he, any young boy of this time, who hath only studied two years; if he have not a better judgment, a better discourse, and that expressed in better terms than your son, with a completer carriage and civility to all manner of persons, account me for ever hereafter a very clouch, and bacon-slicer of Brene.² This pleased Grangousier very well, and he commanded that it should be done. At night at supper the said Des Marays brought in a young page of his of Ville-gouges,³ called Eudemon, so neat, so trim, so handsome in his apparel, so spruce, with his hair in so good order, and so sweet and comely in his behaviour that he had the resemblance of a little angel more than of a human creature. Then he said to Grangousier, Do you see this young boy? He is not as yet full twelve years old. Let us try, if it please you, what difference there is betwixt the knowledge of the doting Mateologians⁴ of old time, and the young lads that are now. The trial pleased Gran-

² *Bacon-slicer of Brene.*—*Taille-bacon de la Brene.* Bacon-slicer is as much as to say, a worthless fellow, though strictly a bragadochio, a vapourer, a beater of a fast-tied cow, a breaker-down of open doors, such as trinc' amellos, a kernel-splitter, among the people of Toulouse. [See Diction. de la Langue Toulousaine, aux mots Amello et Trinca.] Bacon is as common a word, and means the same thing, in the Lyonnois, Dauphiny, Poitou, and Lorrain, as in England.—As for la Brene, mentioned above, it is a small territory of Touraine, where is Mezieres, otherwise St Michael, in Brene.

³ *Ville-gouges.*—A parish of Berri, two leagues from the river Indre.

⁴ *Mateologians.*—A Greek word for vain discoursings.

gousier, and he commanded the page to begin. Then Eudemon, asking leave of the Viceroy his master so to do, with his cap in his hand, a clear and open countenance, beautiful and ruddy lips, his eyes steady, and his looks fixed upon Gargantua with a youthful modesty, standing up straight on his feet, began very gracefully to commend him; first, for his virtue and good manners; secondly, for his knowledge; thirdly, for his nobility; fourthly, for his bodily accomplishments: and in the fifth place, most sweetly exhorted him to reverence his father with all due observancy, who was so careful to have him well brought up. In the end he prayed him, that he would vouchsafe to admit of him amongst the least of his servants; for other favour at that time desired he none of heaven, but that he might do him some grateful and acceptable service. All this was by him delivered with such proper gestures, such distinct pronounciation, so pleasant a delivery, in such exquisite fine terms, and so good Latin, that he seemed rather a Gracchus, a Cicero, an Æmilius of the time past, than a youth of this age. But all the countenance that Gargantua kept was, that he fell to crying like a cow, and cast down his face, hiding it with his cap, nor could they possibly draw one word from him no more than a fart from a dead ass. Whereat his father was so grievously vexed, that he would have killed Master Jobelin, but the said Des Marays withheld him from it by fair persuasions, so that at length he pacified his wrath. Then Gargousier commanded he should be paid his wages, that they should whittle him up soundly like a sophister,⁵

⁵ *Whittle him up soundly like a sophister.*—It is in the original, *Qu'on le feist bien choppiner theologalement*, i.e., Make him ply the pot theologically. The sottishness of the old regents of the college (schoolmasters) and of the Sorbonnists of past ages, had

with good drink, and then give him leave to go to all the devils in hell. At least, said he, to-day shall it not cost his host much, if by chance he should die as drunk as an Englishman.⁶ Master Jobelin being gone out of the house, Grangousier consulted with the viceroy what schoolmaster they should choose for him, and it was betwixt them resolved that Ponomocrates, the tutor of Eudemon, should have the charge, and that they should go all together to Paris, to know what was the study of the young men of France at that time.

given occasion to this proverbial expression. H. Stephens explains this tippling theologically, by drinking abundantly, and that, too, of the very best wine.

⁶ *Drunk as an Englishman*.—Rabelais says, *Saoul comme ung Anglois*. The word *saoul* means as well glutted, cloyed, overcharged with eating as well as drinking. *Saouler*, to satiate, give a gorge-full, etc. The English soldiers, and ordinary people are the fonder of wine, because there is none grows in their country, says M. le Duchat. That nation is moreover very carnivorous (adds he), great flesh-eaters, and they had for a long space ravaged France. At that time, when the French burghers could not, without extreme heart-breaking, behold the English gorging themselves with their substance, it was customary (as in the poet Cretins' epistle to King Francis I.) to call a rough, harsh creditor, an Englishman; sometimes (as in Marot) an unrelenting, hard-hearted bum-bailly, living at discretion upon a poor debtor, they would call un Anglois, an Englishman. It is to those times we are to refer this proverbial expression, which Erasmus had before taken notice of in his *Adages*, and which is also to be found in Rondeletius' *Physical Works*, c. 18, de Sudoris excretionem.

CHAPTER XVI

HOW GARGANTUA WAS SENT TO PARIS, AND OF THE
HUGE GREAT MARE THAT HE RODE ON; HOW SHE
DESTROYED THE OX-FLIES OF THE BEAUCE

IN the same season, Fayoles,¹ the fourth King of Numidia, sent out of the country of Africa to Grangousier, the most hideous great mare that ever was seen, and of the strangest form, for you know well enough how it is said, that Africa always is productive of some new thing. She was as big as six elephants, and had her feet cloven into fingers, like Julius Cæsar's horse, with slouch-hanging ears, like the goats in Languedoc, and a little horn on her buttock. She was of a burnt sored hue, with a little mixture of dapple grey spots, but above all she had a horrible tail; for it was little more or less, than every whit as great as the steeple-pillar of St Mark,² besides Langes: and squared as that is, with tufts, and ennicroches or hair-plaits wrought within one another, no otherwise than as the beards are upon the ears of corn.

If you wonder at this, wonder rather at the tails of the Scythian rams, which weighed above thirty pounds each, and of the Surian sheep, who need, if Tenaud³ say true, a little cart at their heels to

¹ *Fayoles*.—M. le Duchat declares he does not know who this Fayoles is, unless he be of the house of Melet, of which there was, in 1587, one Bertrand de Melet de Fayoles Sieur de Neuvy.

² *St Mark*.—Wrong. Read St Mars; in Latin, Martius, and sometimes Medardus. See Duchat further on this head.

³ *Tenaud*.—It is said that the Abbot Guyet, by Tenaud, understood the geographer, Stephanus, in which he was mistaken, Stephanus, or Stephens, having related no such thing. It is Herodotus, l. 3, 4, 113, speaking of the sheep of Arabia; and

bear up their tail, it is so long and heavy. You female lechers in the plain countries have no such tails. And she was brought by sea in three carricks and a brigantine into the harbour of Olone in Thalmondoïs. When Grangousier saw her, 'Here is,' said he, 'what is fit to carry my son to Paris. So now, in the name of God, all will be well. He will in times coming be a great scholar. If it were not, my masters, for the beasts, we should live like clerks.⁴ The next morning, after they drunk, you must understand, they took their journey; Gargantua, his pedagogue Ponocrates, and his train, and with them Eudemon the young page. And because the weather was fair and temperate, his father caused to be made for him a pair of dun boots; Babin calls them buskins. Thus did they merrily pass their time in travelling on their high way, always making good cheer, and were very pleasant till they came a little above Orleans, in which place there was a forest of five-and-thirty leagues long, and seventeen in breadth, or thereabouts. This forest was most

after him *Ælian*, c. 4, l. 10, of *Animals*. Aristotle 8, *Animal*. 28, speaking of the tails of the Scythian sheep, says they are a cubit wide; but that is all he says of them. Thus Rabelais' Tenaud is in all likelihood some modern, named Stephen, or Stephens. Suria, as Rabelais speaks, according to the custom of the age he lived in, perhaps from the Italian, Soria, is the ancient Syria.

⁴ *If it were not for the beasts, we should live like clerks.*—*Froissart*, in ch. 173 of the 2d vol. of *Verard's* edition, frankly says, The temporal lords would not know how to live or behave, and would be no better than mere beasts, or idiots, were it not for the clergy. But here Rabelais, to let us see what his opinion was as to the capacity of the clergy of his time, affects to mistake *Froissart's* words, as it were, to make Grangousier say, since he resolved his son should be a student, that, after all, the world might do very well without such a clergy, whose example was the occasion that nobody cared a pin for instruction, or concerned themselves about what might tend thereto.

horribly fertile and copious in dorflies, hornets, and wasps, so that it was a very purgatory for the poor mares, asses, and horses. But Gargantua's mare did avenge herself handsomely of all the outrages therein committed upon beasts of her kind, and that by a trick whereof they had no suspicion. For as soon as ever they were entered into the said forest, and that the wasps had given the assault, she drew out and unsheathed her tail, and therewith skirmishing, did so sweep them, that she overthrew all the wood alongst and athwart, here and there, this way and that way, longwise and sidewise, over and under, and felled everywhere the wood with as much ease as the mower doth the grass, in such sort that never since hath there been there, neither wood, nor dorflies:⁵ for all the country was thereby reduced to a plain champagne field. Which Gargantua took great pleasure to behold, and said to his company no more but this, 'Je trouve beau ce,' I find this pretty; whereupon that country hath been ever since that time called Beauce. But all the breakfast the mare got that day, was but a little yawning and gaping, in memory whereof the gentlemen of Beauce do as yet to this day break their fast with gaping,⁶ which

⁵ *Neither wood nor dorflies.*—The forest of Orleans is, however, still in being; but it had been newly felled at the time Rabelais speaks of, as they still continue from time to time to make great falls of timber and underwood, when it is too thick.

⁶ *Break their fast with gaping.*—Coquillart, in the Monologue of Perriwigs, speaking of certain people who dress out, and go very trim and jantée, though they want necessaries,

Et desjeuner tous les matins
Comme les escuiers de Beaulce.

And every morning break their fast
Like gentlemen of Beauce.

That is to say, they gape and spit, as it is usual in a morning when one has not broke one's fast.

they find to be very good, and do spit the better for it. At last they came to Paris, where Gargantua refreshed himself two or three days, making very merry with his folks, and inquiring what men of learning there were then in the city, and what wine they drank there.

CHAPTER XVII

HOW GARGANTUA PAID HIS WELCOME TO THE PARISIANS,
AND HOW HE TOOK AWAY THE GREAT BELLS OF OUR
LADY'S CHURCH

SOME few days after that they had refreshed themselves, he went to see the city, and was beheld of everybody there with great admiration; for the people of Paris are so sottish, so badot, so foolish and fond by nature, that a juggler, a carrier of indulgences, a sumpter-horse, or mule with cymbals, or tinkling bells, a blind fiddler in the middle of a cross lane, shall draw a greater confluence of people together, than an Evangelical preacher. And they pressed so hard upon him, that he was constrained to rest himself upon the towers of Our Lady's Church. At which place, seeing so many about him, he said with a loud voice, I believe that these buzzards will have me to pay them here my welcome hither, and my Proficiat. It is but good reason. I will now give them their wine, but it shall be only in sport. Then smiling, he untied his fair braguette, and drawing out his mentul into the open air, he so bitterly all-to-be-

pissed them,¹ that he drowned two hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and eighteen, besides the women and little children. Some, nevertheless, of the company escaped this piss-flood by mere speed of foot, who, when they were at the higher end of the university, sweating, coughing, spitting, and out of breath, they began to swear and curse, some in good hot earnest, and others in jest. Carimari,² carimara : golynoly, golynolo. But my sweet Sanctesse, we are washed in sport, a sport truly to laugh at;—in French, *Par ris*, for which that city hath been ever since called Paris, whose name formerly was Leucotia, as Strabo testifieth, lib. quarto, from the Greek word λευκοτης, whiteness, because of the white thighs of the ladies of that place. And forasmuch as, at this imposition of a new name, all the people that were there swore every one by the Sancts of his parish, the Parisians, which are patched up of all nations, and all pieces of countries, are by nature both good jurors, and good jurists, and somewhat overweening; whereupon Joanninus de Barrauco, libro de copiositate

¹ *He so bitterly all-to-be-pissed them.*—King Francis I., if, however, it be true that Rabelais did design him by the name of Gargantua, had so many amiable qualities by nature, that the French were transported with joy at having him for their king; the Parisians, in particular, admired him. But soon after his accession to the crown, that prince, who was unprovided of the necessary funds for the war he was going to make in Italy, having created several new imposts, and established the venality of abundance of offices, all this together put a great damp on the hopes the Parisians had conceived of the easiness and mildness of his reign; and in all probability it is this that Rabelais means, in saying, he so bitterly all-to-be-pissed them, soon after his arrival in their city; that is to say he put such hardships and affronts upon them, that they had much ado to digest them.

² *Carimari.*—Confused, senseless sounds.

reverentiarum, thinks that they are called Parisians, from the Greek word *παρρησία*, which signifies boldness and liberty of speech.³

This done, he considered the great bells, which were in the said towers, and made them sound very harmoniously. Which whilst he was doing, it came into his mind, that they would serve very well for tingling Tantans, and ringing Campanels, to hang about his mare's neck, when she should be sent back to his father, as he intended to do, loaded with Brie cheese, and fresh herring. And indeed he forthwith carried them to his lodging. In the meanwhile there came a master beggar of the friars of St Anthony, to demand in his canting way the usual benevolence of some hoggish stuff, who, that he might be heard afar off, and to make the bacon he was in quest of shake in the very chimnies, made account to filch them away privily. Nevertheless, he left them behind very honestly, not for that they were too hot, but that they were somewhat too heavy for his carriage. This was not he of Bourg, for he was too good a friend of mine.

All the city was risen up in sedition, they being, as you know, upon any slight occasion, so ready to

³ *Boldness and liberty of speech.*—This opinion, which is refuted by Adrian de Valois, is one of those offered by Andrew du Chesne, in ch. i. of his *Antiquities of Paris*, where it appears that he whom Rabelais means by Joanninus de Barrauco, or Barranco, as we read in Dolet's edition, must needs be William le Breton, who, in Lib. i. of his *Philippid*, thus speaks of the Parisians :—

Finibus egressi patriis, per Gallica rura
Sedem quærebant ponendis mœnibus aptam,
Et se Parrhisios dixerunt nomine Græco,
Quod sonat expositum nostris Audacia verbis,
Erroris causâ vitandi, nomine solo
A quibus extiterant Francis distare volentes.

uproars and insurrections, that foreign nations wonder at the patience of the kings of France, who do not by good justice restrain them from such tumultuous courses, seeing the manifold inconveniences which thence arise from day to day. Would to God, I knew the shop wherein are forged these divisions and factious combinations, that I might bring them to light in the confraternities of my parish! Believe for a truth, that the place wherein the people gathered together, were thus sulphured, hopurymated, moiled, and be-pissed, was called Nesle, where then was, but now is no more, the Oracle of Leucetia.⁴ There was the case proposed, and the inconvenience showed of the transporting of the bells. After they had well ergoted pro and con, they concluded in baralipton, that they should send the oldest and most sufficient of the faculty unto Gargantua, to signify unto him the great and horrible prejudice they sustained by the want of those bells. And notwithstanding the good reasons given in by some of the university, why this charge was fitter for an orator than a sophister, there was chosen for this purpose our Master Janotus de Bragmardo.⁵

⁴ *Oracle of Leucetia*.—The goddess Isis is reckoned to have been the tutelar deity of the Parisians, when they were in the state of Paganism. The idol which they had consecrated to her was still subsisting, and in good condition, in the abbey of St Germain des Prez, at the beginning of the 16th century; but in 1514 it was taken away, by order of William Bricconnet, Bishop of Meaux, and Abbot of Saint Germain, who put up in the room of it a red cross. As for this idol, her statue, which was tall and erect, rough, and discoloured with age, was placed against the wall, on the north side, where the crucifix of the church stands, and it was naked, except some drapery in a certain place or two.

⁵ *Janotus de Bragmardo*.—Vallambert d'Avalon, physician and poet, is the author of some Latin epigrams, among which are some against one Janotus, a very tedious fatiguing orator. The surname

CHAPTER XVIII

HOW JANOTUS DE BRAGMARDO WAS SENT TO GARGANTUA,
TO RECOVER THE GREAT BELLS

MASTER JANOTUS, with his hair cut round like a dish à la Cæsarine, in his most antic accoutrement liripipionated with a graduate's hood, and, having sufficiently antidoted his stomach with oven marmalades, that is, bread and holy water of the cellar, transported himself to the lodging of Gargantua, driving before him three red-muzzled beadles, and dragging after him five or six artless masters,¹ all thoroughly bedraggled with the mire of the streets. At their entry Ponocrates met them, who was afraid, seeing them so disguised, and thought they had been some maskers out of their wits, which moved him to inquire of one of the said artless masters of the company, what this mummary meant? It was answered him, that they desired to have their bells restored to them. As soon as Ponocrates heard that, he ran in all haste to carry the news unto Gargantua, that he might be ready to answer them, and speedily resolve what was to be done. Gargantua being advertised hereof, called apart his schoolmaster Ponocrates, Philotimus steward of his house, Gymnastes his esquire, and Eudemon, and very summarily conferred with them, both of

of de Bragmardo puts me in mind of John le Cornu, to whom the poet Villon, in his (little) Will and Testament, bequeaths his *Branc d'Acier* (cutlass I take it), a word which Marot, in the margin of his edition, renders *Braquemard*, and which Cotgrave says, as I said before, is a sort of wood knife, hanger, |whineyard, couteau.

¹ *Artless Masters*.—Maistres Inerts, [as Rabelais ludicrously calls them.

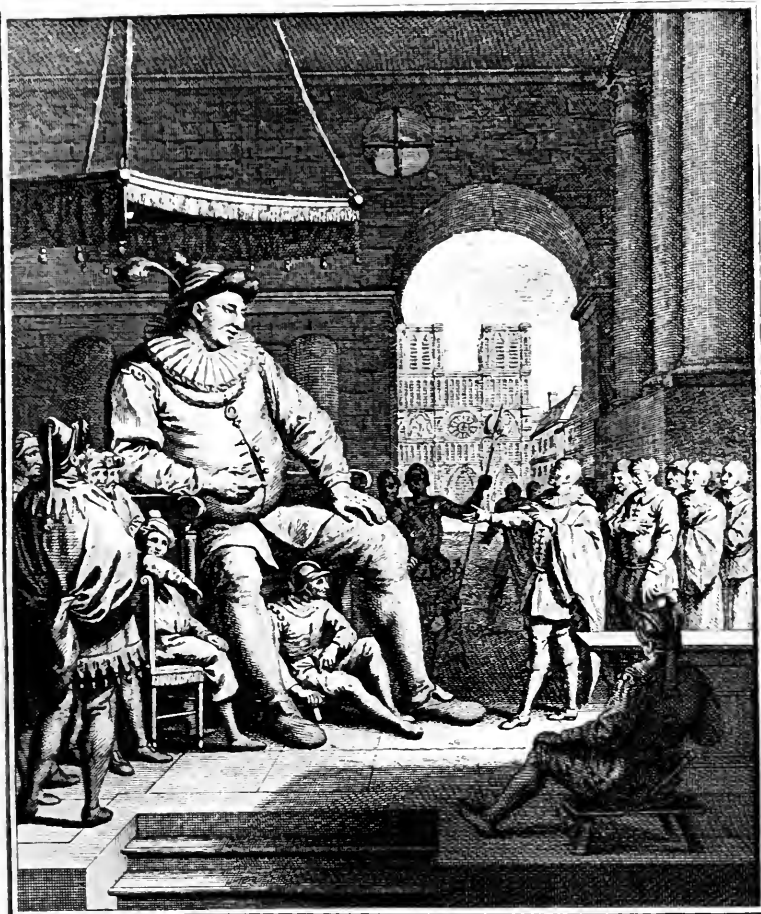
what he should do, and what answer he should give. They were all of opinion that they should bring them unto the goblet-office, which is the buttery, and there make them drink like oysters, and line their jackets soundly. And that this cougher might not be puffed up with vain-glory, by thinking the bells were restored at his request, they sent, whilst he was chopining and plying the pot, for the major of the city, the rector of the faculty, and the vicar of the church, unto whom they resolved to deliver the bells, before the sophister had propounded his commission. After that, in their hearing, he should pronounce his gallant oration, which was done; and they being come, the sophister was brought in full hall, and began as followeth, in coughing.

CHAPTER XIX

THE ORATION OF MASTER JANOTUS DE BRAGMARDO, FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE BELLS

HEM, hem, gud-day, sirs, gud-day.¹ Et vobis, my masters. It were but reason that you should restore to us our bells; for we have great need of them. Hem, hem, aihfuhash. We have often-times here-

¹ *Hem, hem, gud-day, sir, gud-day.*—In the original it runs, *Ehen, hen, hen, Mnadies, Monsieur, Mnadies.* On which M. le Duchat observes, that what made Janotus cough thus, before he began his speech, was neither the great age of that doctor, nor the great quantity of bread he had eaten at home, or at Gargantua's. It was a piece of premeditated affectation, to imitate the famous preacher Oliver Maillard, who in his time was wont to cough at the principal passages of his sermons. The minister Faucheur, p. 81, of the treatise of the action of an orator, mistakingly ascribed by many to M. Gonrart, says, 'As for coughing, there



The oration of Master Janotus.



tofore refused good money for them of those of London in Cahors,² yea and those of Bourdeaux in Brie, who would have bought them for the substantial quality of the elementary complexion, which is intronicated in the terrestreity of their quidditative nature, to extraneize the blasting mists, and whirlwinds upon our vines, indeed not ours, but these round about us. For if we lose the plot and liquor of the grape, we lose all, both sense and law. If you restore them unto us at my request, I shall gain by it six basketfuls of sausages, and a fine pair of breeches, which will do my legs a great deal of good, or else they will not keep their promise to me. Ho by gob, Domine, a pair of breeches is good, *et vir sapiens non abhorrebit eam*. Ha, ha, a pair of breeches is not so easily got; I have experience of it myself. Consider, Domine, I have been

were heretofore preachers of so odd a fancy, as to cough in their sermons without the least occasion, but only because they thought it gave a grace and weight to their words; witness Oliver Maillard, who, in a sermon preached at Bruges, 1500, marked the places of his sermon where he designed a cough, by putting down hem, hem, hen, as is still to be seen in the printed copies; which gave occasion to the pretended Vigneul Marville, an inexact copier of this place, to say, that had it not been for this example, people would perhaps never have dreamed of such a thing as a coughing eloquence.' But to proceed, 'As for the mnadies with which old Janotus begins his oration, nothing can be better fancied, since such an impertinent and senseless pronunciation of *bona dies* equally shows the faltering of a drunkard, and the vicious and barbarous way of speaking which prevailed in the schools before the restitution of polite literature. Besides, could anything be more sottish, than for this pedant to begin a speech to his prince with a *bona dies*? (good day to you). And lastly, did it not argue great want of sense, to revive the ridiculous custom of the Menots and Maillards to speak sometimes French and sometimes Latin in the same discourse?'

² *London in Cahors, etc.*—*Londres en Cahors, etc.*, a wipe for those who venture to speak of things beyond their understanding. They make as many blunders as they speak words.

these eighteen days in matagrabolising³ this brave speech. Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris, Cæsari, et quæ sunt Dei, Deo. Ibi jacet lepus. By my faith, Domine, if you will sup with me in cameris,⁴ by cox body, charitatis, nos faciemus bonum cherubin.⁵ Ego occidi unum porcum, et ego habet bonum vino:⁶ but of good wine we cannot make bad

³ *Matagrabolising*.—A word forged at pleasure, and signifies the studying or writing of vain things. When Rabelais coined this word, says M. le Duchat, he had in his eye these three, μάταιος ineptus, γράφω scribo, and βάλλω jacio, from whence making ματαιογραφοβαλίζειν ineptas scriptiones mittere, he afterwards formed his French matagraboliser.

⁴ *Cameris, etc.*—The camera charitatis is the chamber where the mendicants make good cheer with the tid-bits given them out of charity.

⁵ *Bonum cherubin*.—We shall make good cheer, and by banging the bottle about shall make our faces cherubical.

⁶ *Ego habet bonum vino*.—These are indeed Rabelais' words, and it may be imagined by some, that he carried the railery too far, or at least had only a view to the theologians, with respect to that maxim, non debent verba cælestis oraculi subesse regulis Donati (St Gregory towards the close of the preface of his morality). But there is no such thing; and it is most certainly true, that abundance of doctors in all faculties did maintain, that pronouns of the first person might, without incongruity, be joined with the third person of a verb. 'Incredibile prope dictu est,' says Freigius in Ramus' life, 'sed tamen verum, et editis libris proditum, in Parisiensi Academia Doctores extitisse, qui mordicus tuerentur ac defenderent, *Ego amat*, tam commodam orationem esse, quàm, *Ego amo*, ad eamque pertinaciam comprimendam consilio publico opus fuisse.' One would be at a loss to guess at the grounds of these doctors' opinion, which was, however, at length solemnly condemned by the Sorbonne, and by the divinity faculty of Oxford, had not Agrippa informed us, that they built this extravagant notion of theirs on the Hebrew text of two passages of the old Testament, bringing in God speaking of himself. (One in Isaiah, c. xxxviii. v. 5. Ecce *Ego addet* super dies tuos, etc. Behold, I will add unto thy days, etc. For he does not say, *addam*, but *addet*. The other in Malachi, c. i. v. 6. If I be a master, where is my fear? He does not say *Dominus ego*, but *Domini ego*.) See more of this in Cornelius Agrippa, de Vanitate Scientiarum, c. 3.

Latin.⁷ Well, de parte Dei date nobis bellas nostras. Hold, I give you in the name of the faculty a Sermones de Utino,⁸ that utinam you will give us our bells. Vultis etiam pardonos? Per diem⁹ vos habebitis, et nihil payabitis.

⁷ *But of good wine we cannot make bad Latin.—De bon vin, on ne peut faire mauvais Latin.* It is certain, hating the falseness of the concord, whether we say bonum vino, or bonus vina, as in Dolet's edition, we understand that good wine is what is meant, as easily as if we say bonum vinum. Now, according to the Canonists, it sufficeth if we be understood. Ask them whether it is a baptism to say, omine atris et illi, etc., instead of nomine patris et filii, etc. They will tell you no, and that such a diminution hinders it from being a baptism; for, say they, the sense and meaning is removed and changed, for atris does not signify father, nor illi, son; ergo, such baptism is null. But if this diminution be at the end of the word, as if the s be taken from patris, by saying patri, or the like, such diminution does not hinder the baptism; for one and the same sense remains in the words, but then the intention of saying them aright must go along with them. Of this we have an example in a decree of consecr. dist. 4 cap. retulerunt: A priest ignorant in the Latin tongue, baptizeth a child thus, In Nomina Patria et Filia Spitum Sancta, amen. In this decree the Pope says, the child was baptised; considering the priest was a very devout man, and had an intention to speak aright, and only failed through ignorance and inscience.

⁸ *A Sermones de Utino, etc.*—Allusion of the word utinam to the name Utinum or Udino, the chief city of Friuli, and the country of a Dominican monk, who published a huge volume of sermons under the title of 'Sermones aurei de Sanctis Fr. Leonardi de Utino,' printed first in 1473, at Venice, reprinted in 1496, again 1503, at Lyons; then again here in 1517. In order to understand this passage of Janotus' speech, we need but suppose, that as these sermons were very much in vogue—the faculty, who thought to please the prince's taste, being persuaded that Gargantua might be prevailed on to restore the bells, if at the same time that they besought him so to do, they presented him with a copy of Utino's sermons—the pedant Janotus thought he could not more properly tender his present, than by accompanying, with an affectionate Utinam, the most humble petition which he made to Gargantua to restore the bells of the church of Notre Dame.

⁹ *Per diem.*—He swears per diem (by day) not daring to swear

O Sir, Domine, bellagivaminor¹⁰ nobis; verily, est bonum urbis. They are useful to everybody. If they fit your mare well, so do they do our faculty; quæ comparata est jumentis insipientibus, et similis facta est eis, Psalmo nescio quo.¹¹ Yet did I quote it in my note-book, et est unum bonum Achilles,¹² a good defending argument. Hem, hem, hem, haikhash! For I prove unto you, that you should give me them. Ego sic argumentor. Omnis bella bellabilis in bellerio bellando, bellans bellativo, bellare facit, bellabiliter bellantes. Parisius habet bellas. Ergo gluc,¹³ Ha, ha, ha. This is spoken to some purpose. It is in tertio primæ, in Darii, or elsewhere. By my soul, I have seen the time that I could play the devil in arguing, but now I am much failed, and henceforward want nothing but a cup of good wine, a good bed, my back to the fire,

per Deum; and Beza is still more facetious, when in swearing per diem in his Passavantius, he adds, sicut dicit David, as if that would save his oath, by favour of the 6th verse of the 121st Psalm. The sun shall not smite thee *by day, etc.*

¹⁰ *Bellagivaminor*.—In the original, Clochidonnaminor nobis. [Let our bells (Cloches, in French) be given us.]

¹¹ *Psalmo nescio quo*.—A rare textuary, this Master Janotus! These words are in Psalm 49, 'Et homo cum in honore esset, non intellexit; comparatus est jumentis insipientibus et similis factus est illis.' His applying this passage to the university of Paris, is, because having abused their too great authority to the exciting several mutinies in preceding reigns, they were now somewhat curbed in comparison of what they were in those times.

¹² *Est unum bonum Achilles*.—He means that his argument, taken from the Psalm, was invincible, like a second Achilles.

¹³ *Ergo gluc*.—M. le Duchat concludes that gluc is likewise a word used by the Germans, when they wish anyone well, as, that God would help them, etc. (from whence I suppose we have our word luck). In this sense it may be, that, after them, we have applied it to a timorous logician, and seeing him in convulsions at his ergo, we say to him gluc! *i.e.*, cheer up, have a good heart, to encourage him to push home his argument.

my belly to the table, and a good deep dish. Hei, Domine, I beseech you, in nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritûs Sancti, Amen, to restore unto us our bells : and God keep you from evil, and our Lady from health,¹⁴ qui vivit et regnat per omnia secula seculorum, Amen. Hem, hashchehhawksash, qzrch-remhemhash.

Verum enim vero, quandoquidem, dubio procul. Edepol, quoniam, ita certe, meus deus fidius ; a town without bells is like a blind man without a staff, an ass without a crupper, and a cow without cymbals. Therefore be assured, until you have restored them unto us, we will never leave crying after you, like a blind man that hath lost his staff, braying like an ass without a crupper, and making a noise like a cow without cymbals. A certain Latinisator, dwelling near the hospital, said once, producing the authority of one Taponus—I lie, it was one Pontanus the secular poet¹⁵—who wished those bells¹⁶ had been made of feathers, and the

¹⁴ *God keep you from evil and our Lady from health.*—This old dotard would have said, God, and our Lady of health, keep you from evil ! Rabelais ridicules the vicious and careless ways of speaking used by the old French, and too many of the moderns too, especially among the vulgar.

¹⁵ *Pontanus the secular poet.*—This is the famous John Jovian Pontanus. Janotus calls him the secular poet by way of sneer ; for, under the notion of this nick-name, the Sorbonists generally comprehend all the good Greek and Latin authors both ancient and modern, but particularly Reuchlin's friends, and others who then had renounced the empty titles of the schools, and the barbarisms thereof, in order to bend their minds to the study of the languages, philosophy, and the belles lettres. Under the pretence that Tully, Virgil, and such authors, had not taken their doctor's degree at Paris or Cologne, they were, in these barbarian theologues' account, so many paltry secular poets.

¹⁶ *Bells, etc.*—Pontanus did break a jest or two on bells in his dialogue, intituled Charon, which was indeed prohibited to be read, not on that account, but because he made too free with

clapper of a foxtail,¹⁷ to the end that they might have begot a chronicle¹⁸ in the bowels of his brain, when he was about the composing of his carminiformal lines. But nac¹⁹ petetin petetac, tic, torche lorgne, or rot kipipur kipipot put pantse malf, he was declared an heretic. We make them as of wax.²⁰ And no more saith the deponent. Valete et plaudite.²¹ Calepinus recensui.²²

churchmen, but the author was never declared a heretic for either one or the other.

¹⁷ *A Fox-tail*.—This thought, which is repeated in ch. 27 of l. 5, is to be met with in the book intituled the Ship of Fools, in the chapter, advising, not to mind everybody's ill-natured or idle discourse about us. All the calumnies that can be spread abroad against an honest man, says that old book, ought no more to move him than if they shook in his ears a bell with a fox-tail in it for a clapper.

¹⁸ *A Chronicle*.—Wrong; *la chronique* is not a chronicle (or history), but a chronical disorder, i.e., Vertigo of the brain, etc.

¹⁹ *Nac, etc.*—Janotus, in his dull way, rings the bells with his voice and two arms, as if he was actually mocking poor Pontanus and his bells.

²⁰ *We make them as of wax*.—We make heretics as we please, to perfection, as if we cast them in a mould.

²¹ *Valete et plaudite*.—Janotus having exhibited a comedy in his own person, it was but just he should finish it, as Plautus and Terence do most of theirs.

²² *Calepinus recensui*.—The pedant concludes his speech like the ancient grammarians, who used to put their names at the bottom of their manuscripts, which they had revised and corrected; after which, they were copied out. Thus Rabelais here gives to understand, that the vocabulist Calepin, who died about 1510, had revised Janotus' speech, which this ignoramus had composed in Latin yet worse than we see it in.

CHAPTER XX

HOW THE SOPHISTER CARRIED AWAY HIS CLOTH, AND
HOW HE HAD A SUIT IN LAW AGAINST THE
OTHER MASTERS

THE sophister had no sooner ended, but Ponocrates and Eudemon burst out into a laughing so heartily, that they had almost split with it, and given up the ghost, in rendering their souls to God : even just as Crassus did, seeing a lubberly ass eat thistles ; and as Philemon,¹ who, for seeing an ass eat those figs which were provided for his own dinner, died with force of laughing. Together with them Master Janotus fell a-laughing too as fast as he could, in which mood of laughing they continued so long, that their eyes did water by the vehement concussion of the substance of the brain, by which these lachrymal humidities, being prest out, glided through the optic nerves, and so to the full represented Democritus Heraclitising, and Heraclitus Democritising.

When they had done laughing, Gargantua consulted with the prime of his retinue, what should be done. There Ponocrates was of opinion, that they should make this fair orator drink again ; and seeing he had showed them more pastime, and made them laugh more than a natural fool² could have

¹ *Philemon*.—This is the same person whom (in l. 4, c. 17) Rabelais calls Philomenes, to show he had also read Valerius Maximus, in fol., Paris 1517, where he is called so, l. 9, c. 12. This story is to be found in Lucian, l. 2, in the chapter treating of the longevity of some persons.

² *A natural fool*.—*Songecreux* in French. Our author strikes at Magister noster Songecrusius, whose character you have in the catalogue of St Victor's library.

done, that they should give him ten baskets full of sausages, mentioned in his pleasant speech, with a pair of hose,³ three hundred great billets of logwood, five and twenty hogsheads of wine, a good large down bed, and a deep capacious dish, which he said were necessary for his old age. All this was done as they did appoint: only Gargantua, doubting that they could not quickly find out breeches fit for his wearing, because he knew not what fashion would best become the said orator, whether the martingal fashion⁴ of breeches, wherein is a spunghole with a draw-bridge, for the more easy caguing: or the fashion of the mariners,⁵ for the greater solace and comfort of his kidneys: or that of the Switzers, which keeps warm the bedondaine or belly-tabret: or round breeches with strait cannions, having in the seat a piece like a cod's tail,⁶ for fear of over-heating his reins. All which considered, he caused to be given him seven ells of white cloth for the linings. The wood was carried by the porters, the masters of arts carried the sausages and the dishes, and Master

³ *A pair of hose.*—Une paire de chausses, means a pair of breeches, not hose.

⁴ *Martingal fashion.*—*A la martingale.* Beza, in his letter under the name of Benedictus Passavantius, to the President Liset, newly made Abbot of St Victor, acquaints us, that the said President used to wear such breeches. 'Quamvis,' says he to him, 'non plus faciat ad propositum quam si canendo Missam, tu faceres totum (tu bene me intelligis) in caligis tuis ad martingalam.' These martingal breeches, so called, as it is said elsewhere, from the Martegaux people of Provence, were still in fashion in 1579, among the court minions, who made them serve for a quite different use than what they were at first invented for. See note 114, bk. ii., ch. 7.

⁵ *The fashion of the mariners.*—*A la mariniere.* *Caligæ follicantes.* These breeches, different from those since called chausses à la matelotte, were full of plaits and gathers both above and below, and hardly reached to the knee.

⁶ *Like a cod's tail.*—[This allusion is frequent in Rabelais].

Janotus himself would carry the cloth. One of the said masters, called Jousse Bandouille, showed him that it was not seemly nor decent for one of his condition to do so, and that therefore he should deliver it to one of them. Ha, said Janotus, Baudet, Baudet, or Blockhead, Blockhead, thou dost not conclude in modo et figura. For lo, to this end serve the Suppositions, and Parva Logicalia.⁷ Pannus, pro quo supponit? Confusè, said Bandouille, et distributivè. I do not ask thee, said Janotus, blockhead, quomodo supponit, but pro quo? It is, blockhead, pro tibiis meis, and therefore I will carry it, Egomet, sicut suppositum portat appositum. So did he carry it away very close and covertly, as Patelin,⁸ the

⁷ *The Suppositions and Parva Logicalia*.—Agrippa, in his enumeration of the ridiculous and dangerous subtilties of the learning of the sophists or scholastics of his time, speaks thus of the book intitled 'Parva Logicalia,' where this pernicious doctrine was taught and treated to the bottom. 'The late Schools of Sophistry have made an addition of far greater and more monstrous prodigies. . . . vain and intolerable barbarisms which are thick-sown in their Logical Systems (*Parva Logicalia*) whereby they endeavour to make all those things to appear truths which are in themselves absolutely false and impossible, and those things which are really true, like Furies breaking out of the Trojan Horse, they seek to ruin and destroy with the flames of their barbarous words.'—*Vanity of Arts and Sciences*, 1676, pp. 43-4. This false dialectic, which was set up in the 12th century, upon the crying down of the solid dialectic, taught by Aristotle, was some time after reduced into an art by Petrus Hispanus, of Lisbon, who lived to be Pope under the name of John XXII. This man was the author of the *Parva Logicalia*, consisting of eight particular treatises, to which were added two more in the re-impression which was made thereof in 8vo, with a large commentary, at Cologne, by H. Quintel, in 1500; and it was out of this fine work (highly valued by the old pedants) that the sophist Janotus had drawn the science he thought to get so much honour by with Gargantua, and those about him.

⁸ *Patelin*.—See in Duchat an account at large of this old French farce, and of Reuchlin's supposed translation of it into

buffoon, did his cloth. The best was, that when this cougher, in a full act or assembly held at the Mathurins, had with great confidence required his breeches and sausages, and that they were flatly denied him, because he had them of Gargantua, according to the informations thereupon made, he showed them that this was gratis, and out of his liberality, by which they were not in any sort quit of their promises. Notwithstanding this, it was answered him, that he should be content with reason, without expectation of any other bribe there. Reason? said Janotus. We use none of it here. Unlucky traitors, you are not worth the hanging. The earth beareth not more arrant villains than you are. I know it well enough; halt not before the lame. I have practised wickedness with you. By God's rattle I will inform the king of the enormous abuses that are forged here and carried underhand by you, and let me be a leper, if he do not burn you alive like bougres, traitors, heretics,⁹ and seducers, enemies to God and virtue.

Latin, under the name of Alexander Connibertus, and intituled 'Veterator, alias Patelinus, etc.

⁹ *Bougres—Heretics*—Anciently, these two words, bougres, and heretics, were terms convertible; two words for the same thing, being joined immediately together, and most commonly the second explaining the first. Froissard, vol. i., chap. 227. 'Et fut (Don Pedro de Castile) en pleine Consistoire en Avignon, et en la chambre des excommuniez publicquement déclaré et réputé pour bougre et incrédule.' And in ch. 7, vol. 4, one Betisarch, treasurer to the Duke of Berri, is burnt alive at Beziers, for having owned that he was a heretic, and held the opinions of the Bougres; that is, in the language of that country, denied the Trinity and Incarnation. He had been only charged with extortion, but he pretended to hold heretical opinions, in hopes that being a cleric, he should be sent to the Pope, but the Bailli of Beziers caused him to be executed on his own word. In these two passages *Heretic* and *Bougre* are synonymous, and mean the same thing; but here in Rabelais the case is somewhat

Upon these words they framed articles against him: he on the other side warned them to appear. In sum, the process was retained by the Court, and is there as yet. Hereupon the magisters made a vow, never to decrott themselves in rubbing off the dirt of either their shoes or clothes: Master Janotus with his adherents vowed never to blow or snuff their noses, until judgment was given by a definitive sentence.

By these vows do they continue unto this time both dirty and snotty;¹⁰ for the court hath not garbled, sifted, and fully looked into all the pieces as yet. The judgment or decree shall be given out and pronounced at the next Greek Calends,¹¹ that is, never. As you know that they do more than nature, and contrary to their own articles. The articles of Paris maintain, that to God alone belongs infinity, and nature produceth nothing that is immortal; for she putteth an end and period to all things by her engendered, according to the saying, *Omnia orta cadunt*,¹² etc. But these thick-mist swallows¹³

different, and I am apt to think Janotus accuses his brethren of sodomy, treason, and heresy. Every man of reading knows the proverb in the Confession of Sancy, l. 1, c. 2, 'In Francia los Grandes y los Pedantes.'

¹⁰ *Dirty and Snotty*.—Dirt, ordure, filth and vermin, were in a manner inherent to the persons of Messieurs our Masters, particularly in Vives' time; who, speaking of the gowns of the Sorbonists of Paris, tells us they wore them, 'crassas, detritas, laceras, lutulentas, immundas, pediculosas.' He compares them likewise to the ancient cynics, etc.

¹¹ *At the next Greek Calends*.—Never. The Greeks had no Calends, i.e., did not reckon by them.

¹² *Omnia orta cadunt*.—'Omniaque orta occidunt,' says Sallust, in the beginning of his *Bellum Jugurthinum*.

¹³ *Thick-mist swallows*.—*Avalleurs de frimarts*. See elsewhere why Rabelais calls the lawyers by this name, as *frimats* means a thick mist; but there is another meaning in it, which is *frimat* for

make the suits in law depending before them both infinite and immortal. In doing whereof, they have given occasion to, and verified the saying of Chilo the Lacedæmonian, consecrated to the Oracle at Delphos, that misery is the inseparable companion of law-suits; and that suitors are miserable; for sooner shall they attain to the end of their lives, than to the final decision of their pretended rights.

CHAPTER XXI

THE STUDY OF GARGANTUA, ACCORDING TO THE DISCIPLINE OF HIS SCHOOLMASTERS AND SOPHISTERS

THE first day being thus spent, and the bells put up again in their own place, the citizens of Paris, in acknowledgment of this courtesy, offered to maintain and feed his mare as long as he pleased, which Gargantua took in good part, and they sent her to graze in the forest of Biere.¹ I think she is not there now. This done, he with all his heart submitted his study to the discretion of Ponocrates; who for the beginning appointed that he should do as he was accustomed, to the end he might understand by what means, in so long time, his old masters had made him so sottish and ignorant. He disposed therefore of his time in such fashion, that ordinarily he did awake between eight and nine o'clock, whether it was day or not, for so had his

fremart. Now the word *ferme* (a farm) used to be spelt *freme*, or *frime*, so then it will allude to their swallowing the farms of the poor widows and orphans, and the strong houses of the gentry.

¹ *Forest of Biere*.—So called in old time. It is near the village of Bievre, where rises the little river of Bievre, better known by the name of the Gobelins Brook.

ancient governors ordained, alleging that which David saith, *Vanum*² est vobis ante lucem surgere. Then did he tumble and toss, wag his legs, and wallow in the bed some time, the better to stir up and rouse his vital spirits, and apparelled himself according to the season: but willingly he would wear a great long gown of thick frieze,³ furred with fox skins. Afterwards he combed his head with an Almain comb,⁴ which is the four fingers and the thumb. For his preceptor said, that to comb himself other ways, to wash and make himself neat, was to lose time in this world. Then he dunged, pist, spued, belched, cracked, yawned, spitted, coughed, yxed, sneezed, and snotted himself⁵ like an archdeacon, and to suppress the dew and bad air, went to breakfast, having some good fried tripe, fair rashers on the coals, excellent gammons of bacon, store of

² *Vanum, etc.*—Psalm cxxviii. v. 2. It is in vain for you to rise up early.

³ *Great long gown of thick frieze.*—This was a Bachelor or Master of Arts gown, which by reason of its length was always dagged. It was of a coarse thick stuff, like all the disciples or scholars' habits in the university, as we learn from Vives. From the length and width of these gowns of thick frieze (*grosse frise*) the wits used to call the apartments or quarters of these gentry, 'le Pais de Frise,' the county of Freeze, or Freezeland.

⁴ *Combed his hair with an Almain.*—'Se pygnoit du pygne de Almaing.' Germans, of all the civilised nations of Europe, being perhaps the last that came into the wear of periwigs, the French, who are seldom seen without a comb in one hand, were apt to laugh when they saw a German ever and anon all the day long using both his to keep the hair on his forehead parted in two divisions, as he had adjusted it with his comb in the morning.

⁵ *Snotted himself, etc.*—'Se morvait en archidiacre.' Because an archdeacon, having a much fatter prebend and a greater income than the ordinary and undignified canons of his chapter, has wherewithal to make better cheer, and so by faring better and being fully fed, he must abound more with humours than the others.

fine minced meat, and a great deal of sippet brewis, made up of the fat of the beef-pot, laid upon bread, cheese, and chopped parsley stewed together. Pono-crates showed him, that he ought not eat so soon after rising out of his bed, unless he had performed some exercise beforehand. Gargantua answered, What ! have not I sufficiently well exercised myself ? I have wallowed and rolled myself six or seven turns in my bed, before I rose. Is not that enough ? Pope Alexander did so,⁶ by the advice of a Jew his physician, and lived till his dying day in despite of his enemies. My first masters have used me to it, saying that to breakfast made a good memory, and therefore they drank first. I am very well after it, and dine but the better. And Master Tubal, who was the first licenciante at Paris, told me, that it was not enough to run a pace, but to set forth betimes: so doth not the total welfare of our humanity depend upon perpetual drinking in a ribble rabble, like ducks, but on drinking early in the morning ; unde versus,

To rise betimes is no good hour,
To drink betimes is better sure.

After he had thoroughly broke his fast, he went to church and they carried him in a great basket, a huge impantouffed or thick covered breviary, weighing, what in grease, clasps, parchment, and cover, little more or less than eleven hundred and six pounds.

⁶ *Pope Alexander did so.*—This must be meant of Pope Alexander V., a great crammer and as great a guzzler, says his historian Theodoric de Niem (l. 2, c. 33). I very well remember to have read somewhere, that this Pontiff being unable so sit up (he was grown so corpulent and heavy), Marsilius of Parma, his physician, prescribed him a wench to frisk and gambol it together a-bed now and then by the way of exercise, and in this posture the holy father was one day surprised by company, who unexpectedly came to see him.

There he heard six and twenty or thirty masses. This while, to the same place came his orison-mutterer impaletocked, or lapped up about the chin, like a tufted whoop,⁷ and his breath antidoted with the store of the vine-tree-sirup. With him he mumbled all his kiriels, and dunsicals breborions, which he so curiously thumbed and fingered, that there fell not so much as one grain to the ground. As he went from the church, they brought him, upon a dray drawn with oxen, a confused heap of pater-nosters and aves of Sanct Claude, every one of them being of the bigness of a hat-block; and thus walking through the cloisters, galleries or garden, he said more in turning them over, than sixteen hermits would have done. Then did he study some paltry half hour with his eyes fixed upon his book; but as the comic saith, his mind was in the kitchen. Pissing then a full urinal,⁸ he sat down at table; and

⁷ *Like a tufted whoop*.—Cotgrave says it is a sort of dunghill cock that loves to nestle in man's ordure, and hath a great crest or tuft of feathers on its head. M. le Duchat (quoting Belon, Of Birds) says, It is a silly bird, almost without any tongue, and, by its ill articulated voice, it resembles that of matin mumblers. [This bird is the Hoopoe, *La Huppe* in French (*upupa epops*), specimens of which are not uncommon in Devonshire and Cornwall, as well as in other parts of this country. Yarrell says, 'It utters a sound closely resembling the word hoop, hoop, hoop, but breathed out so softly but rapidly as to remind the hearer of the notes of the dove.']

⁸ *Pissing then a full urinal*.—'Pissant donc plein official.' In all the editions except that of 1535, and that of Dolet, it is urinal instead of official, which inclines M. le Duchat to think that official, in the sense of urinal, is a word peculiar to the people of Lyons, where those two editions were printed. In c. 9, Rabelais laughs at those who call a chamber-pot an official; because in his time, some people, thinking to speak politely, would call that implement an official, under colour that it did the office of a wardrobe (*garde-robe*), so the French call a house of office, or close stool closet.

because he was naturally phlegmatic, he began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried neat's tongues, hard roes of mullet, called botargos, andouilles, or sausages, and such other forerunners of wine. In the mean while, four of his folks did cast into his mouth one after another continually mustard by whole shovels full. Immediately after that, he drank a horrible draught of white-wine for the ease of his kidneys. When that was done, he ate according to the season meat agreeable to his appetite, and then left off eating when his belly began to strout, and was like to crack for fulness. As for his drinking, he had neither end nor rule. For he was wont to say, that the limits and bounds of drinking were, when the cork of the shoes of him that drinketh swelleth up half a foot high.

CHAPTER XXII

THE GAMES OF GARGANTUA

THEN blockishly mumbling with a set-on countenance a piece of scurvy grace, he washed his hands in fresh wine, picked his teeth with the foot of a hog, and talked jovially with his attendants. Then the carpet being spread, they brought plenty of cards, many dice, with great store and abundance of checkers and chessboards.

There he played

At flusse	At trump
At primero	At the prick and spare
At the beast	not
At the rifle	At the hundred

At the peeny	At the squares
At the unfortunate	At the coves
woman	At the lottery
At the fib	At the chance or mum-
At the pass ten	chance
At one and thirty	At three dice or maniest
At post and pair, or even	bleaks
and sequence	At the tables
At three hundred	At nivinivinack
At the unlucky man	At the lurch
At the last couple in hell	At doublets or queen's
At the hock	game
At the surly	At the failie
At the lanskenet	At the French trictrac
At the cuckoo	At the long tables or
At puff, or let him speak	ferkeering
that hath it	At feldown
At take nothing and	At tods body
throw out	At needs must
At the marriage	At the dames or draughts
At the frolic or jack daw	At bob and mow
At the opinion	At primus secundus
At who doth the one,	At mark-knife
and doth the other	At the keys
At the sequences	At span-counter
At the ivory bundles	At even or odd
At the tarots	At cross or pile
At losing load him	At ball and huckle-bones
At he's gulled and esto	At ivory balls
At the torture	At the billiards
At the handruff	At bob and hit
At the click	At the owl
At honours	At the charming of the
At love	hare
At the chess	At pull yet a little
At Reynard the fox	At trudgepig

At the magatipes	At the flints, or at the
At the horn	nine stones
At the flowered or shrov-	At to the crutch hulch back
tide ox	At the sanct is found
At the madge-owlet	At hinch, pinch, and
At pinch without laugh-	laugh not
ing	At the leek
At prickle me tickle me	At bumdockdousse
At the unshoing of the	At the loose gig
ass	At the hoop
At the cocksess	At the sow
At hari hohi	At belly to belly
At I set me down	At the dales or straths
At earlie beardie	At the twigs
At the old mode	At the quoits
At draw the spit	At I'm for that
At put out	At tilt at weekie
At gossip lend me your	At nine pins
sack	At the cock quintin
At the ramcod ball	At tip and hurle
At thrust out the harlot	At the flat bowles
At Marseil figs	At the veere and tourn
At nicknamrie	At rogue and ruffian
At stick and hole	At bumbatch touch
At boke or him, or flay-	At the mysterious trough
ing the fox	At the short bowls
At the branching it	At the dapple grey
At the cat selling	At cock and crank it
At trill madam, or	At break pot
grapple my lady	At my desire
At blow the coal	At twirly whirlytril
At the re-wedding	At the rush bundles
At the quick and dead	At the short staff
judge	At the whirling gigge
At unoven the iron	At hide and seek, or arc
At the false clown	you all hid

At the picket	At ox moudy
At the blank	At purpose in purpose
At the pilferers	At nine less
At the caveson	At blind-man-buff
At prison bars	At the fallen bridges
At have at the nuts	At bridled nick
At cherry-pit	At the white at buts
At rub and rice	At thwack swinge him
At whip-top	At apple, pear, and plum
At the casting top	At mumgi
At the hobgoblins	At the toad
At the O wonderful	At cricket
At the soilie smutchy	At the pounding stick
At fast and loose	At jack and the box
At scutchbreech	At the queens
At the broom-besom	At the trades
At St Cosme I come to	At heads and points
adore thee	At the vine-tree hug
At the lusty brown boy	At black be thy fall
At I take you napping	At ho the distaffe
At fair and softly passeth	At Joanne Thomson
Lent	At the boulting cloth
At the forked oak	At the oat's seed
At truss	At greedy glutton
At the wolf's tail	At the moorish dance
At bum to buss or nose	At feeble
in breech	At the whole frisk and
At Geordie give me my	gambole
lance	At battabum, or riding
At swaggy, waggy, or	the wild mare
shoggyshou	At Hinde the Plowman
At stook and rook, shear	At the good mawkin
and threave	At the dead beast
At the birch	At climb the ladder
At the musse	Billy
At the dilly dilly darling	At the dying hog

At the salt doup	At the gome
At the pretty pigeon	At the relapse
At barley break	At jog breech, or prick
At the bavine	him forward
At the bush leap	At knockpate
At crossing	At the Cornish chough
At bo-peep	At the crane dance
At the hardit arsepursey	At slash and cut
At the harrowers nest	At bobbing, or flirt on
At forward hey	the nose
At the fig	At the larks
At gunshot crack	At flipping
At mustard peel	

After he had thus well played, revelled, past and spent his time, it was thought fit to drink a little, and that was eleven glassfuls the man, and, immediately after making good cheer again, he would stretch himself upon a fair bench, or a good large bed, and there sleep two or three hours together, without thinking or speaking any hurt. After he was awakened he would shake his ears a little. In the mean time they brought him fresh wine. Then he drank better than ever. Ponocrates showed him, that it was an ill diet to drink so after sleeping. It is, answered Gargantua, the very life of the patriarchs and holy fathers ;¹ for naturally I sleep salt, and my

¹ *The very life of the patriarchs and holy fathers.*—There is no patriarchs in the original, only fathers. This thought of Gargantua's alludes to the 42d chapter of the rule of St Benedict, which directs the monks of that order 'mox ut surrexerint à cœna (from dinner) sedeant omnes in unum et legat unus collationes, vel vitas patrum: aut certè aliquid quod ædificet audientes.' It is founded upon this; after such reading, the monks are used to go and drink a cup in the refectory. Now Gargantua thought himself privileged to drink like them at the hour of vespers, because, though indeed he slept while those monks got thirsty by reading

sleep hath been to me instead of so many gammons of bacon. Then began he to study a little, and out came the patenotres or rosary of beads, which the better and more formally to despatch, he got up on an old mule, which had served nine kings, and so mumbling with his mouth, nodding and doddling his head, would go see a coney ferreted or caught in a gin. At his return he went into the kitchen, to know what roast meat was on the spit, and what otherwise was to be drest for supper. And supped very well upon my conscience, and commonly did invite some of his neighbours that were good drinkers, with whom carousing and drinking merrily, they told stories of all sorts from the old to the new. Amongst others, he had for domestics the Lords of Fou, of Gourville,² of Griniot, and of Marigny. After supper were brought in upon the place the fair wooden gospels, and the books of the four kings, that is to say, many pairs of tables and cards; or the fair flusse, one, two, three; or all to make short work; or else they went to see the wenches thereabouts, with little small banquets, intermixed with collations and rear-suppers. Then did he sleep without unbridling, until eight o'clock in the next morning.

the Lives of the Fathers, and the Collations and Conferences of Cassian, his nature being, he said, to sleep salt, he found himself at that hour no less athirst than they were.

² *Lords of Fou, of Gourville, etc.*—These were worthy gentlemen of Poitou. In the neighbourhood of Poitiers, there is a seat or castle called Du Fou.

CHAPTER XXIII

HOW GARGANTUA WAS INSTRUCTED BY PONOCRATES,
AND IN SUCH SORT DISCIPLINATED, THAT HE
LOST NOT ONE HOUR OF THE DAY

WHEN Ponocrates knew Gargantua's vicious manner of living, he resolved to bring him up in another kind; but for a while he bore with him, considering that nature cannot endure such a change, without great violence. Therefore to begin his work the better, he requested a learned physician of that time, called Master Theodorus,¹ seriously to perpend, if it were possible, how to bring Gargantua unto a better course. The said physician purged him canonically with Anticyrian hellebore,² by which medicine he cleansed all the alteration and perverse habitude of his brain. By this means also Ponocrates made him forget all that he had learned under his ancient preceptors, as Timotheus did to his disciples,³ who had been instructed under other

¹ *Master Theodorus.*—Theodorus, *i.e.*, God's Gift. By the Greek name of this physician, Rabelais would give us to understand, that it was through the especial favour and gift of God, that Gargantua was at last put into the hands of other-guise masters than those who till then had been spoiling his head and corrupting his heart.

² *Anticyrian hellebore.*—Hellebore was made use of to purge the brain, in order to fit it the better for study. Pliny, l. 25, c. 25. Aulus Gellius, l. 17, c. 15.

³ *As Timotheus did to his disciples.*—Quintilian, l. 2, c. 3, relates that such as had a mind to learn music of that excellent master, were obliged to give him a double salary, in case they had before received any tincture of that art from other hands; because he was to take double the pains with them. First to unteach them what they had been taught amiss, and then to instruct them aright. All the old editions have Thimotus, by

musicians. To do this better, they brought him into the company of learned men, which were there, in whose imitation he had a great desire and affection to study otherwise, and to improve his parts. Afterwards he put himself into such a road and way of studying that he lost not any one hour in the day, but employed all his time in learning and honest knowledge. Gargantua awaked, then, about four o'clock in the morning. Whilst they were in rubbing of him, there was read unto him some chapter of the Holy Scripture aloud and clearly, with a pronounciation fit for the matter, and hereunto was appointed a young page born in Basché, named Anagnostes. According to the purpose and argument of that lesson, he oftentimes gave himself to worship, adore, pray, and send up his supplications to that good God, whose word did show his majesty and marvellous judgment. Then went he into the secret places to make excretion of his natural digestions. There his master repeated what had been read, expounding unto him the most obscure and difficult points. In returning, they considered the face of the sky, if it was such as they had observed it the night before, and into what signs the sun was entering, as also the mood for that day. This done, he was apparelled, combed, curled, trimmed, and perfumed, during which time they repeated to him the lessons of the day before. He himself said them by heart, and upon them would ground some practical cases concerning the estate of man, which he would prosecute sometimes two or three hours, but ordinarily they ceased as soon

following bad editions of Quintilian, as hath been already noted in the case of Polycrates (ch. 10), by following an old copy of Aulus Gellius, printed at Paris, 1508.

as he was fully clothed. Then for three good hours he had a lecture read unto him. This done, they went forth, still conferring of the substance of the lecture, either unto a field⁴ near the university called the Brack, or unto the meadows where they played at the ball, the long-tennis, and at the pile trigone,⁵ most gallantly exercising their bodies, as formerly they had done their minds. All their play was but in liberty, for they left off when they pleased, and that was commonly when they did sweat over all their body, or were otherwise weary. Then were they very well wiped and rubbed, shifted their shirts, and walking soberly, went to see if dinner was ready. Whilst they stayed for that, they did clearly and eloquently pronounce some sentences that they had retained of the lecture. In the meantime Master Appetite came, and then very orderly sat they down at table. At the beginning of the meal, there was read some pleasant history of the warlike actions of former times, until he had taken a glass of wine. Then, if they thought good, they continued reading, or began to discourse merrily together; speaking first of the virtue, propriety, efficacy, and nature of all that was served in at that table; of bread, of wine, of water, of salt, of fleshs, fishes, fruits, herbs, roots, and of their dressing. By means whereof, he learned in a little time all the passages competent for this, that were

⁴ *A field, etc.*—Read a Tennis Court, in the suburb of St Marcellus, at the sign of the Bracque, a short-tailed spotted setting dog.

⁵ *Pile trigone.*—Read, A la Pile Trigone. Duchat says, It is an ancient game at tennis, wherein three persons, placed at the corners of a triangle, strike the ball reciprocally from one to the other. Martial, Epig. 19, l. 4. 'Seu lentum ceroma teris, tepidumve trigona.'

to be found in Pliny, Athenæus, Dioscorides, Julius Pollux, Galen, Porphyrius, Oppian, Polybius, Heliodorus, Aristotle, Œlian, and others. Whilst they talked of these things, many times, to be the more certain, they caused the very books to be brought to the table, and so well and perfectly did he in his memory retain the things above said, that in that time there was not a physician that knew half so much as he did. Afterwards they conferred of the lessons read in the morning, and ending their repast with some conserve or marmalade of quinces, he picked his teeth with mastic tooth-pickers,⁶ washed his hands and eyes with fair fresh water, and gave thanks unto God in some fine canticks, made in praise of the divine bounty and munificence. This done, they brought in cards, not to play, but to learn a thousand pretty tricks and new inventions, which were all grounded upon arithmetic. By this means he fell in love with that numerical science, and every day after dinner and supper he passed his time in it as pleasantly as he was wont to do at cards and dice; so that at last he understood so well both the theory and practical part thereof, that Tunstal the Englishman,⁷ who had written very largely of that purpose, confessed that verily in

⁶ *He picked his teeth with mastic tooth-pickers.*—*S'escuroit les dens avecques ung trou de lentisque.* In the ancientest editions we find *trou* instead of *tronc*, by changing the *n* into a *u*, as in *couvent* instead of *convent* (Covent-garden instead of Convent-garden). *Trou de lentisque* therefore means the stem or stalk of the lentisk tree; the stalks of this tree, from whence drops the mastic, were used by the Romans for tooth-pickers, preferable to quills.. Martial, Epig. 22, l. 24.

‘Lentiscum melius: sed si tibi frondea cuspis
Defuerit, dentes, penna, levare potes.’

⁷ *Tunstal the Englishman.*—Cuthbert Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, in England.

comparison of him he had no skill at all. And not only in that, but in the other mathematical sciences, as geometry, astronomy, music, etc. For in waiting on the concoction, and attending the digestion of his food, they made a thousand pretty instruments and geometrical figures, and did in some measure practise the astronomical canons.

After this they recreated themselves with singing musically, in four or five parts, or upon a set theme or ground at random, as it best pleased them. In matter of musical instruments, he learned to play upon the lute, the virginals, the harp, the Almain flute with nine holes, the violin, and the sackbut. This hour thus spent, and digestion finished, he did purge his body of natural excrements, then betook himself to his principal study for three hours together, or more, as well to repeat his matutinal lectures, as to proceed in the book wherein he was, as also to write handsomely, to draw and form the antique and Roman letters. This being done, they went out of their house, and with them a young gentleman of Touraine, named the Esquire Gymnast, who taught him the art of riding. Changing then his clothes, he rode a Naples courser, Dutch roussin, a Spanish gennet, a barbed or trapped steed, then a light fleet horse, unto whom he gave a hundred carieres, made him go the high saults, bounding in the air, free a ditch with a skip, leap over a stile or pale, turn short in a ring both to the right and left hand. There he broke not his lance; for it is the greatest foolery in the world to say, I have broken ten lances at tilts or in fight. A carpenter can do even as much. But it is a glorious and praiseworthy action, with one lance to break and overthrow ten enemies. Therefore with a sharp, stiff, strong, and well-steeled lance, would he usually force up a door,

pierce a harness, beat down a tree, carry away the ring, lift up a cuirassier saddle, with the mail-coat and gauntlet. All this he did in complete arms from head to foot. As for the prancing flourishes, and smacking popisms, for the better cherishing of the horse, commonly used in riding, none did them better than he. The voltiger of Ferrara was but as an ape compared to him. He was singularly skilful in leaping nimbly from one horse to another without putting foot to ground, and these horses were called desultories. He could likewise from either side, with a lance in his hand, leap on horseback without stirrups, and rule the horse at his pleasure without a bridle, for such things are useful in military engagements. Another day he exercised the battle-axe, which he so dexterously wielded, both in the nimble, strong, and smooth management of that weapon, and that in all the feats practiceable by it, that he passed knight of arms in the field, and at all essays.

Then tossed he the pike, played with the two-handed sword, with the back sword, with the Spanish tuck, the dagger, poniard, armed, unarmed, with a buckler, with a cloak, with a target. Then would he hunt the hart, the roebuck, the bear, the fallow deer, the wild boar, the hare, the pheasant, the partridge, and the bustard. He played at the balloon, and made it bound in the air, both with fist and foot. He wrestled, ran, jumped, not at three steps and a leap, called the hops, nor at clochepied, called the hare's leap, nor yet at the Almain's; for, said Gymnast, these jumps are for the wars altogether unprofitable, and of no use; but at one leap he would skip over a ditch, spring over a hedge, mount six paces upon a wall, ramp and grapple after this fashion up against a window, of

the full height of a lance. He did swim in deep waters on his belly, on his back, sideways, with all his body, with his feet only, with one hand in the air, wherein he held a book, crossing thus the breadth of the River Seine, without wetting, and dragging along his cloak with his teeth, as did Julius Cæsar; then with the help of one hand he entered forcibly into a boat, from whence he cast himself again headlong into the water, sounded the depths, hollowed the rocks, and plunged into the pits and gulfs. Then turned he the boat about, governed it, led it swiftly or slowly with the stream and against the stream, stopped it in his course, guided it with one hand, and with the other laid hard about him with a huge great oar, hoisted the sail, hied up along the mast by the shrouds, ran upon the edge of the decks, set the compass in order, tackled the bowlines, and steered the helm. Coming out of the water, he ran furiously up against a hill, and with the same alacrity and swiftness ran down again. He climbed up trees like a cat, leaped from the one to the other like a squirrel. He did pull down the great boughs and branches, like another Milo; then with two sharp well-steeled daggers, and two tried bodkins, would he run up by the wall to the very top of a house like a rat; then suddenly come down from the top to the bottom, with such an even composition of members, that by the fall he would catch no harm.

He did cast the dart, throw the bar, put the stone, practise the javelin, the boar spear or partisan, and the halbert. He broke the strongest bows in drawing, bended against his breast the greatest cross-bows of steel, took his aim by the eye with the hand-gun, and shot well, traversed and planted the

cannon, shot at butt-marks, at the paggay from below upwards, or to a height from above downwards, or to a descent; then before him, sidewise, and behind him, like the Parthians. They tied a cable-rope to the top of a high tower, by one end whereof hanging near the ground he wrought himself with his hands to the very top; then upon the same tract came down so sturdily and firm that you could not on a plain meadow have run with more assurance. They set up a great pole fixed upon two trees. There would he hang by his hands, and with them alone, his feet touching at nothing, would go back and fore along the aforesaid rope with so great swiftness, that hardly could one overtake him with running; and then, to exercise his breast and lungs, he would shout like all the devils in hell. I heard him once call 'Eudemon!' from St Victor's gate to Montmartre. Stentor never had such a voice at the siege of Troy. Then for the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they made him two great sows of lead,⁸ each of them weighing eight thousand and seven hundred quintals, which they called *Alteres*.⁹ Those he took up from the ground, in each hand one, then lifted them up over his head, and held them so without stirring three quarters of an hour or more, which was an inimitable force.

⁸ *Sows of Lead*.—So we English call them. The French call them *salmons*, not *sows* of lead, because of their resembling that fish, both in shape and size. The reader will forgive the digression I am going to make. In Derbyshire there is a living worth £500 or £600 a-year in tithe pigs. It is Wirksworth. (Pigs of lead.)

⁹ *Alteres*.—A poise of iron, stone, but chiefly lead, which tumblers, and dancers on ropes, hold in their hands for a counterpoise, also a piece of lead, etc., to lift up with both hands for exercise. In Latin, or rather Greek, Halter, eris, ἀλτήρ, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλλεσθαι, a saliendo. Dumb-bells in English.

He fought at barriers with the stoutest and most vigorous champions; and when it came to the cope, he stood so sturdily on his feet, that he abandoned himself unto the strongest, in case they could remove him from his place, as Milo was wont to do of old. In whose imitation likewise he held a pomegranate in his hand, to give it unto him that could take it from him. The time being thus bestowed, and himself rubbed, cleansed, wiped, and refreshed with other clothes, he returned fair and softly; and passing through certain meadows, or other grassy places, beheld the trees and plants, comparing them with what is written of them in the books of the ancients, such as Theophrast, Dioscorides, Marinus, Pliny, Nicander, Macer, and Galen, and carried home to the house great handfuls of them, whereof a young page called Rizotomos had charge; together with little mattocks, pickaxes, grubbing hooks, cabbies, pruning knives, and other instruments requisite for herborising. Being come to their lodging, whilst supper was making ready, they repeated certain passages of that which had been read, and then sat down at table. Here remark, that his dinner was sober and thrifty, for he did then eat only to prevent the gnawings of his stomach, but his supper was copious and large; for he took then as much as was fit to maintain and nourish him; which indeed is the true diet prescribed by the art of good and sound physic, although a rabble of loggerheaded physicians muzzled in the brabbling shop of sophisters,¹⁰ counsel the

¹⁰ *Sophisters*.—By these Sophisters, or Arabians, as Dolet's edition has it, Rabelais means Avicenna and his followers; and by those of the good and sound opinion, Galen and his disciples. It is certain, the Goths first brought in the custom of set dinners and suppers, that is, of eating two full meals a day; whereas the

contrary. During that repast was continued the lesson read at dinner as long as they thought good: the rest was spent in good discourse, learned and profitable. After that they had given thanks, he set himself to sing vocally, and play upon harmonious instruments, or otherwise passed his time at some pretty sports, made with cards and dice, or in practising the feats of legerdemain, with cups and balls. There they staid some nights in frolicking thus, and making themselves merry till it was time to go to bed; and on other nights they would go make visits unto learned men, or to such as had been travellers in strange and remote countries. When it was full night before they retired themselves, they went unto the most open place of the house to see the face of the sky, and there beheld the comets, if any were, as likewise the figures, situations, aspects, oppositions and conjunctions of both the fixed stars and planets.

Then with his master did he briefly recapitulate, after the manner of the Pythagoreans, that which he had read, seen, learned, done and understood in the whole course of that day.

Then prayed they unto God the Creator, in falling down before him, and strengthening their faith towards him, and glorifying him for his boundless bounty; and, giving thanks unto him for the time that was past, they recommended themselves to his divine clemency for the future. Which being done, they went to bed, and betook themselves to their repose and rest.

ancients used to make a light dinner, but at supper they would eat their fill.

CHAPTER XXIV

HOW GARGANTUA SPENT HIS TIME IN RAINY WEATHER

IF it happened that the weather were anything cloudy, foul, and rainy, all the forenoon was employed, as before specified, according to custom, with this difference only, that they had a good clear fire lighted, to correct the distempers of the air. But after dinner, instead of their wonted exertations, they did abide within, and, by way of Apotherapie,¹ did recreate themselves in bottling up of hay, in cleaving and sawing of wood, and in threshing sheaves of corn at the barn. Then they studied the art of painting or carving; or brought into use the antique play of tables,² as Leonicus hath written of it, and as our good friend Lascaris playeth at it. In playing they examined the passages of ancient authors, wherein the said play is mentioned, or any metaphor drawn from it. They went likewise to see the drawing of metals, or the

¹ *Apothérapie*.—The new editions have it *Apothérapie*, with a *c*, which is no word at all. The Dutch editor says *ἀποθεραπεία* means, the issue and end of exercise. I like Robertson's definition better, 'Cura post remedia vehementiora, vel curatio post exercitationem exhibita.' Anglicè, a healer after hard drinking, as one may say in mirth, from *ἀπὸ* et *θεραπείω*.

² *Tables*.—Read instead of Tables, Talus, or Tali. Talus is a bone to play with like a die. Ludus Talaris, in Latin. All the editions, except this of Duchat, have it Tables, but it should be Tales, *i.e.*, Tali, as above, and as in l. 4, c. 7. Leonicus, who is mentioned by Rabelais, in the same breath, wrote a Treatise by way of Dialogue, de Lude Talario, intituled Sannutus (not Samnutus, as in Gryphius' Edition, both in title and text. The game of the Tali (*τῶν ἀστραγάλων*) is certainly of great antiquity, especially if it be true that the Lydians used it, even before the Trojan war; nor did it cease to be in vogue in Italy, under the name of *Parelles*, till about 1484.

casting of great ordnance: how the lapidaries did work, as also the goldsmiths and cutters of precious stones. Nor did they omit to visit the alchymists, money-coiners, upholsterers, weavers, velvet-workers, watchmakers, looking-glass framers, printers, organists, and other such kind of artificers, and everywhere giving them somewhat to drink, did learn and consider the industry and invention of the trades. They went also to hear the public lectures, the solemn commencements, the repetitions, the acclamations, the pleadings of the gentle lawyers, and sermons of Evangelical preachers. He went through the halls and places appointed for fencing, and there played against the masters themselves at all weapons, and showed them by experience, that he knew as much in it as, yea more than they. And, instead of herborising, they visited the shops of druggists, herbalists and apothecaries, and diligently considered the fruits, roots, leaves, gums, seeds, the grease and ointments of some foreign parts,³ as also how they did adulterate them.⁴ He went to see jugglers, tumblers, mountebanks and quacksalvers, and considered their cun-

³ *Grease and ointments of some foreign parts.*—*Axunges peregrines.* *Axunge* signifies grease, properly of swine, says Cotgrave, also ointment made thereof. Duchat says, the softest and most humid fat, or grease of beasts. Boyer says, *Axonge*, man's grease prepared with herbs, and good against cold humours. The authors of Camb. Dict., '*Axungia* ab unguendo plaustris axe, ad faciliorem circumactum rotarum.' Grease or unguent, for an axle-tree, whence its name *axungia*, swine's grease; also the fat, froth, or cream of any other thing.

⁴ *Adulterate them.*—It is indeed *adulterer* in French; but here it means to compound, make up, mingle together, as you will find *adultero* in the Camb. Dict. sometimes to signify. Duchat confirms me in this opinion: '*Adulterer, la maniere dont on faisoit des remedes composez de toutes ces Drogues.*' In this sense it is an apothecary's business to adulterate, and not any objection to him for doing so.

ning, their shifts, their summer-saults and smooth tongues, especially of those of Chauny in Picardy, who are naturally great praters, and brave givers of fibs, in matter of green apes.

At their return they did eat more soberly at supper than at other times, and meats more dessicative and extenuating; to the end that the intemperate moisture of the air, communicated to the body by a necessary confinity, might by this means be corrected, and that they might not receive any prejudice for want of their ordinary bodily exercise. Thus was Gargantua governed, and kept on in this course of education, from day to day profiting, as you may understand such a young man of his age⁵ may, of a pregnant judgment, with good discipline well continued. Which, although at the beginning it seemed difficult, became a little after so sweet, so easy, and so delightful, that it seemed rather the recreation of a king than the study of a scholar. Nevertheless Ponocrates, to divert him from this vehement intension of the spirits, thought fit, once in a month, upon some fair and clear day to go out of the city betimes in the morning, either towards Gentilly, or Boulogne, or to Montrouge, or Charanton-bridge, or to Vanves, or St Clou, and there

⁵ *Of his age.*—It appears before, in chap. 14, that Gargantua, in 1420, had spent in study fifty-three years, ten months and two weeks. He was at least five years old when Master Thubal gave him his first lesson; but let us reckon no more than fifty-eight years. He is made to read, since 1420, the *Supplimentum Chronicorum*, which came out sixty-five years after, viz., in 1485. Add these sixty-five to the other fifty-eight, and you will find that this young man Gargantua was at least a hundred and twenty-three years old, even before he put himself under the discipline of Ponocrates. But this is, because Gargantua's adolescence ought to be in proportion to the duration of his life; now his life was of a very great length, since l. 2, c. 2, he was 524 years old when he begot Pantagruel.

spend all the day long in making the greatest cheer that could be devised, sporting, making merry, drinking healths, playing, singing, dancing, tumbling, in some fair meadow, unnestling of sparrows, taking of quails, and fishing for frogs and crabs. But although that day was past without books or lecture, yet was it not spent without profit; for in the said meadows they usually repeated certain pleasant verses of Virgil's agriculture, of Hesiod, and of Politian's husbandry; would set a-broach some witty Latin epigrams, then immediately turned them into roundelays and songs for dancing in the French language. In their feasting, they would sometimes separate the water from the wine that was therewith mixed, as Cato teacheth, *De Re Rustica*, and Pliny with an ivy cup⁶ would wash the wine in a basin full of water, then take it out again with a funnel as pure as ever. They made the water go from one glass to another, and contrived a thousand little automatory engines,⁷ that is to say, moving of themselves.

⁶ *With an ivy cup.*—Pliny, l. 16, c. 35, after Cato, c. *De Re Rust.*

⁷ *Automatory engines.*—The reader may upon this satisfy himself further, by having recourse to Leonicus, l. 1, c. 7, of his '*De Varia Historia.*'

CHAPTER XXV

HOW THERE WAS A GREAT STRIFE AND DEBATE RAISED
BETWIXT THE CAKE-BAKERS OF LERNÉ, AND THOSE
OF GARGANTUA'S COUNTRY, WHEREUPON WERE
WAGED GREAT WARS

AT that time, which was the season of vintage, in the beginning of harvest,¹ when the country shepherds were set to keep the vines, and hinder the starlings from eating up the grapes, as some cake-bakers of Lerné² happened to pass along in the broad highway, driving into the city ten or twelve horses loaded with cakes, the said shepherds courteously entreated them to give them some for their money, as the price then ruled in the market. For here it is to be remarked, that it is a celestial food to eat for breakfast, hot fresh cakes with grapes, especially the frail clusters, the great red grapes, the muscadine, the verjuice grape, and the luskard, for those that are costive in their belly; because it will make them gush out, and squirt the length of a hunter's staff, like the very tap of a barrel; and oftentimes, thinking to let a squib, they did all-to-besquatter and conskite themselves, where-

¹ *Harvest*.—Autumn, Rabelais says.

² *Lerné*.—Lerné or Lerney, as Bernier spells it, is a parish in Poitou, where they make a kind of Galette (wreathed cake, says Cotgrave, a broad thin cake, says Boyer, with whom I concur). Be that as it will, it was a large sort of brown cake, or a bun, hastily baked on a hot hearth (Focus in Latin, from whence I suppose the people of Perigord, Languedoc, etc., call it Fouace), with hot embers laid on it, and burning coals over it. In France, the people that make and sell the fouace cake, are they whom Rabelais calls *foüaciars*: cake-bakers or cake-venders of Lerné.

upon they are commonly called the vintage thinkers.³ The bunsellers or cake-makers were in nothing inclinable to their request; but (which was worse) did injure them most outrageously, calling them prattling gabblers, licorous gluttons, freckled bittors, mangy rascals, shite-a-bed scoundrels, drunken roysters, sly knaves, drowsy loiterers, slapsauce fellows, slabberdegullion druggels, lubbardly louts, cozening foxes, ruffian rogues, paltry customers, sycophant-varlets, drawlatch hoydons, flouting milksops, jeering companions, staring clowns, forlorn snakes, ninny lob-cocks, scurvy sneaksbies, fondling fops, base loons, saucy coxcombs, idle lusk, scoffing braggards, noddie meacocks, blockish grutnols, doddipol joltheads, jobbernol goosecaps, foolish loggerheads, flutch calf-lollies, grouthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings, codshead loobies, woodcock slangams, minnie-hammer flycatchers, noddiepeak simpletons, turdy-gut, shitten shepherds, and other such like defamatory epithets; saying further that it was not

³ *Vintage thinkers*.—An Englishman will be apt to stare at this word, and imagine it should be vintage drinkers. But no, it is rightly translated; *Cuideurs de vendanges* are Rabelais' words; and since, as the French proverb says, a filthy tale seldom wants filthy auditors, 'à cul de foirard toujours abonde merde,' I will even explain these words. There is you must know an ancient home-spun French saying, 'Je cuidois seulement peter, et je me suis embrene.' I thought (mind that word, for it explains thinkers)—I thought to have only farted and have all beshit myself. This piece of loose wit is grounded on the laxative quality of the white grape, called for that very reason foirard (squitterer): of which when a man, and the same with a woman, I suppose, has eaten too freely, and thinks to ease him (or her) self by farting, they are very apt to do something more. Thus when Rabelais, ch. 9 of his Pantagruelian Prognostication, says, that in Autumn the cuidez will be in season, he means that in time of vintage, people will often have occasion to say *Je cuidois*, etc. I thought, etc. He says many a one will let a brewer's fizzle, *i.e.*, grains and all.

for them to eat of these dainty cakes, but might very well content themselves with the coarse unraunged bread,⁴ or to eat of the great brown household loaf. To which provoking words, one amongst them, called Forgier, an honest fellow of his person, and a notable springal, made answer very calmly thus. How long is it since you have got horns, that you are become so proud? Indeed formerly you were wont to give us some freely, and will you not now let us have any for our money? This is not the part of good neighbours, neither do we serve you thus, when you come hither to buy our good corn, whereof you make your cakes and buns. Besides that, we

⁴ *Coarse unraunged bread, etc.*—*Gros pain ballé, et de tourte.* Ballé is the chaff or coat that holds the grains of wheat or other corn. So pain ballé is chaff bread. This bread, coarse with a witness, which in Poitou is given only to country servants, consists of several sorts of corn, as oats, barley, and the great and small plâtre (a sort of rye, if I do not mistake M. le Duchat's petit blé), the ear of which is very long, and the grain placed two and two in a husk, which is flat and very hard. Now, as no great care is taken at the mill to separate this husk nor even the chaff (ballé above mentioned) from the meal, this makes the chaff bread (pain ballé) so despicable. As for the other word Rabelais uses, viz., *tourte*, Cotgrave, from whom Sir T. U. takes it, says, it is a loaf of household (or brown) bread, called so in Lionnois and Dauphiné. But M. le Duchat being more particular, I shall translate what he says of this same *tourte*. It is bread made of rye, peculiar to the peasants of certain provinces, chiefly to the poor inhabitants of the mountains of the country of Foretz, the Lyonnois, Savoy, Auvergne, and the Bourbonnois. This bread, which is made into loaves, almost as big as a Parmesan cheese, and muchwhat of the same form, will keep several months; nay, it is said, that *tourte* is more savoury for being stale, and that age gives it a yellow colour, like that of wax, if due care be taken to pile these huge loaves one upon another as soon as they come out of the oven, and some very heavy weight be set upon them. Upon the whole, this sort of bread is very undigestive, and agrees with none but ploughmen, porters, quarry-men, masons, bricklayers, and blacksmiths. See Jerom. Mercurialis, Var. Lect. l. 2, c. 5. Bruyerin de re Cibiaria, l. 1. c. 9.





Strife between the Cake- & Bakers.

would have given you to the bargain some of our grapes, but, by his zounds, you may chance to repent it, and possibly have need of us at another time, when we shall use you after the like manner, and therefore remember it. Then Marquet, a prime man in the confraternity of the cake-bakers, said unto him, Yea, sir, thou art pretty well crest-risen this morning, thou didst eat yesternight too much millet and bolymong.⁵ Come hither, sirrah, come hither, I will give thee some cakes. Whereupon Forgier, dreading no harm, in all simplicity went towards him, and drew a sixpence out of his leather satchel, thinking that Marquet would have sold him some of his cakes. But instead of cakes, he gave him with his whip such a rude lash overthwart the legs, the marks of the whipcord knots were apparent in them, then would have fled away; but Forgier cried out as loud as he could, O murder, murder, help, help, help! and in the meantime threw a great cudgel after him, which he carried under his arm, wherewith he hit him in the coronal joint of his head, upon the crotaphic artery of the right side thereof, so forcibly, that Marquet fell down from his mare, more like a dead than a living man. Meanwhile the farmers and country swains that were watching their walnuts near to that place, came running with their great poles and long staves, and laid such load on these cake-bakers, as if they had been to thrash upon green rye. The other shepherds and shepherdesses, hearing the lamentable shout of Forgier, came with their slings and slackies⁶

⁵ *Bolymong*.—Mingled corn. This is not in the original; it says only millet, which if you feed a cock with over night, he will be the stouter and bolder for it the next day.

⁶ *Slackies*.—I know not what slacky means; I suppose it may be a Scotch word for something like a sling; for that is what

following them, and throwing great stones at them, as thick as if it had been hail. At last they overtook them, and took from them about four or five dozen of their cakes. Nevertheless they paid for them the ordinary price, and gave them over and above one hundred eggs,⁷ and three baskets full of mulberries.⁸ Then did the cake-bakers help to get up to his mare, Marquet, who was most shrewdly wounded, and forthwith returned to Lerné, changing the resolution they had to go to Pareille, threatening very sharp and boisterously the cowherds, shepherds, and farmers, of Seville and Sinays. This done, the shepherds and shepherdesses made merry with these cakes and fine grapes, and sported themselves together at the sound of the pretty small pipe, scoffing and laughing at those vain glorious cake-bakers, who had that day met with a mischief for want of crossing themselves with a good hand in the morning. Nor did they forget to apply to Forgier's leg some fair great red medicinal grapes,⁹ and so handsomely dressed it and bound it up, that he was quickly cured.

Rabelais means by the word *brassier*.—*Cotgrave*. [See, however, p. 226, *post*, where a 'slacky' is made equivalent to 'a short cudgel.']

⁷ *One hundred eggs*.—Rabelais does not say eggs, but shelled nuts, for that's the meaning of *quecas*, *Cotgrave* says, and M. le Duchat too. *Un cent de noix*, etc., says Duchat, a hundred walnuts, which Grangousier's tenants had just been shelling for themselves.

⁸ *Mulberries*.—*Francs aubiers* means, according to M. le Duchat, a sort of white grapes, the pulp whereof is very firm. The word comes from *albus*, white.

⁹ *Great red medicinal grapes*.—*Gros raisins chenins*; a kind of great red grape, fitter for medicines than for meat.—*Cotgrave*.

CHAPTER XXVI

HOW THE INHABITANTS OF LERNÉ, BY THE COMMANDMENT OF Picrochole, THEIR KING, ASSAULTED THE SHEPHERDS OF GARGANTUA UNEXPECTEDLY AND ON A SUDDEN

THE cake-bakers, being returned to Lerné, went presently, before they did either eat or drink, to the capitol,¹ and there before their King, called Picrochole,² the third of that name,³ made their complaint, showing their panniers broken, their caps all crumbled, their coats torn, their cakes taken away, but, above all, Marquet most enormously wounded, saying, that all that mischief was done by the shepherds and herdsmen of Grangousier, near the broad highway beyond Seville. Picrochole incontinent grew angry and furious; and, without asking

¹ *Capitol*.—*Capitoly* in French. In some provinces of France they call the session-house and court of judicature, the capitol, and at Thoulouse the echevins (magistrates not unlike the English sheriffs), are called capitouls. It is in this sense, we are to understand the country gibberidge capitoly, since it is said the cake-bakers went thither to carry their complaints, and supplicate their king for justice, who, according to ancient custom, dispensed it to his subjects personally and instantly.

² *Picrochole*.—Bitter bile, Greek; *i.e.*, a choleric man.

³ *The third of that name*.—M. le Duchat takes this to mean, that he was still more choleric than his two predecessors of the same name. To call one Simpleton the third, Codshead the third, is the same as to call him a complete simpleton, a finished fool, a codshead in the superlative degree. In this sense it is, that ch. 27, l. 5, our author, speaking of King Benius, founder of the order of Semiquaver Friars, says he was the third of the name of Benius, as much as to say he was a greater Tony (Benest in French) than his predecessors, who had impoverished themselves to enrich other orders which they had likewise founded. See ch. 6 and 27, Rabelais, l. 5.

any further what, how, why or wherefore, commanded the ban and arriere-ban to be sounded throughout all his country, that all his vassals of what condition soever should, upon pain of the halter,⁴ come in the best arms they could, unto the great place before the castle, at the hour of noon,⁵ and the better to strengthen his design, he caused the drum to be beat about the town. Himself, whilst his dinner was making ready, went to see his artillery mounted upon the carriage, to display his colours, and set up the great royal standard, and loaded wains with store of ammunition both for the field and the belly, arms and victuals. At dinner he despatched his commissions, and by his express edict my Lord Shagrag⁶ was appointed to command the vanguard, wherein were numbered sixteen thousand and fourteen harquebussiers or firelocks, together with thirty thousand and eleven volunteer adventurers. The great Torquedillon, master of the horse, had the charge of the ordnance, wherein were reckoned nine hundred and fourteen brazen pieces, in cannons, double cannons, basilisks, serpentes, culverins, bombards or murderers, falcons, bases or passevolans, spiroles and other sorts of great guns. The rearguard was committed to the Duke of Scrapegood. In the main battle was the king, and the princes of his kingdom. Thus being hastily furnished, before they would set forward, they sent three hundred light horsemen under the conduct of

⁴ *Halter*.—*Sur peine de la hart*. *Hart* properly means a green withy, with which in old time malefactors were hanged, and still are, says Cotgrave, in some barbarous countries.

⁵ *At the hour of noon*.—Rabelais could not have pitched upon a proper hour for this choleric prince to do a hot-headed thing, than at high noon.

⁶ *Shagrag*.—*Trepelu*. *Pilosissimus*, in Latin.

Captain Swillwind, to discover the country, clear the avenues, and see whether there was any ambush laid for them. But, after they had made diligent search, they found all the land round about in peace and quiet, without any meeting or convention at all; which Picrochole understanding commanded that everyone should march speedily under his colours. Then immediately in all disorder, without keeping either rank or file, they took the fields one amongst another, wasting, spoiling, destroying and making havoc of all wherever they went, not sparing poor nor rich, privileged nor unprivileged places, church nor laity, drove away oxen and cows, bulls, calves, heifers, wethers, ewes, lambs, goats, kids, hens, capons, chickens, geese, ganders, goslings, hogs, swine, pigs and such like; beating down the walnuts, plucking the grapes, tearing the hedges, shaking the fruit-trees, and committing such incomparable abuses, that the like abomination was never heard of. Nevertheless, they met with none to resist them, for everyone submitted to their mercy, beseeching them, that they might be dealt with courteously, in regard that they had always carried themselves as became good and loving neighbours; and that they had never been guilty of any wrong or outrage done unto them, to be thus suddenly surprised, troubled and disquieted, and that if they would not desist, God would punish them very shortly. To which expostulations and remonstrances no other answer was made, but that they would teach them to eat cakes.

CHAPTER XXVII

HOW A MONK OF SEVILLÉ SAVED THE CLOSE OF THE
ABBEY FROM BEING RANSACKED BY THE ENEMY

So much they did, and so far they went pillaging and stealing, that at last they came to Sevellé, where they robbed both men and women, and took all they could catch: nothing was either too hot or too heavy for them. Although the plague was there in the most part of all their houses, they nevertheless entered everywhere, then plundered and carried away all that was within, and yet for all this not one of them took any hurt, which is a most wonderful case. For the curates, vicars, preachers, physicians, chirurgeons and apothecaries, who went to visit, to dress, to cure, to heal, to preach unto, and admonish those that were sick, were all dead with the infection; and these devilish robbers and murderers caught never any harm at all. Whence comes this to pass, my masters? I beseech you think upon it. The town being thus pillaged, they went unto the abbey with a horrible noise and tumult, but they found it shut and made fast against them. Whereupon the body of the army marched forward towards a pass or ford called the Gué de Véde, except seven companies of foot, and two hundred lancers, who, staying there, broke down the walls of the close, to waste, spoil and make havoc of all the vines and vintage within that place. The monks (poor devils) knew not in that extremity to which of all their sancts they should vow themselves. Nevertheless, at all adventures, they rang the bells *ad capitulum capitulantes*.¹ There

¹ *Ad capitulum capitulantes*.—All such as had a vote in the

it was decreed, but they should make a fair procession, stuffed with good lectures, prayers, and litanies *contra hostium insidias*, and jolly responses *pro pace*.²

There was then in the abbey a claustral monk, called Friar John of the funnels and gobbets, in French, des Entonneures, young, gallant, frisk, lusty, nimble, quick, active, bold, adventurous, resolute, tall, lean, wide-mouthed, long-nosed, a fair despatcher of morning prayers, unbridler of masses, and runner over vigils; and, to conclude summarily in a word, a right monk, if ever there was any, since the monk-ing world monk'd a monkery: for the rest, a clerk even to the teeth³ in matter of breviary. This monk, hearing the noise that the enemy made within the inclosure of the vineyard, went out to see what they were doing; and perceiving that they were cutting and gathering the grapes, whereon was grounded the foundation of all their next year's wine, returned unto the quire of the church where the other monks were, all amazed and astonished like so many bell-melters. Whom when he heard sing, im,⁴ im, pe, ne, ne, ne, ne, nene, tum, ne, num, num, ini, i mi, co, o, no, o, o, neno, ne, no, no, no, rum, nenum, num: It is well shit, well sung, said he. By the virtue of God, why do not you sing, Panniers farewell,

chapter. This is done by ringing a certain little bell. Neither the novices nor converts are at all concerned to meet at this call.

² *Responses, etc.*—Prayers of the gradual. Part of the mass invented by Pope Celestine, A. 430.

³ *Clerk even to the teeth.*—A proverbial expression, used in speaking of a debauched priest or monk, who has, as it were, devoured his mass-book; well-read in his porridge-pot; an excellent clerk in a cook's shop.

⁴ *Im, etc.*—Read it thus, for so Rabelais writ it, Im, im, pe, e, e, e, tum, um, in, i, ni, i, mi, co, o, o, o, o, o, rum, um. These syllables belong to an anthem, or some response, and they form the words *impetum inimicorum*, of which they represent the plain song.

vintage is done? The devil snatch me, if they be not already within the middle of our close, and cut so well both vines and grapes that, by God's body, there will not be found for these four years to come so much as a gleaning in it. By the belly of Sanct James, what shall we poor devils drink the while? Lord God! da mihi potum. Then said the prior of the convent;—What should this drunken fellow do here? let him be carried to prison for troubling the divine service. Nay, said the monk, the wine service, let us behave ourselves so, that it be not troubled; for you, yourself, my lord prior, love to drink of the best, and so doth every honest man. Never yet did a man of worth dislike good wine, it is a monastical apophthegm. But these responses that you chant here, by God, are not in season. Wherefore is it, that our devotions were instituted to be short in the time of harvest and vintage, and long in the advent and all the winter? The late friar, Macé Pelosse, of good memory, a true zealous man (or else I give myself to the devil), of our religion, told me, and I remember it well, how the reason was, that in this season we might press and make the wine, and in winter whiff it up. Hark you, my masters, you that love the wine, Cop's body, follow me; for Sanct Anthony burn me as freely as a faggot, if they get leave to taste one drop of the liquor, that will not now come and fight for relief of the vine. Hog's belly, the goods of the church! Ha, no, no. What the devil⁵ Sanct Thomas of England was well content to die for them; if I died in the same cause, should not I be a sanct likewise? Yes. Yet shall not I die there for all this, for it is

⁵ *What the devil, etc.*—Read, *Oons*, St. Thomas of England would gladly have laid down his life for them. He means Thomas à Becket.

I that must do it to others and send them a packing.

As he spake this, he threw off his great monk's habit, and laid hold upon the staff of the cross, which was made of the heart of a sorb-apple tree, it being of the length of a lance, round, of a full gripe, and a little powdered with lilies called flower de luce,⁶ the workmanship whereof was almost all defaced and worn out. Thus went he out in a fair long-skirted jacket, putting his frock scarfwise athwart his breast, and in this equipage, with his staff, shaft, or truncheon of the cross, laid on so lustily, brisk, and fiercely upon his enemies, who without any order, or ensign, or trumpet, or drum, were busied in gathering the grapes of the vineyard. For the cornets, guidons, and ensign-bearers had laid down their standards, banners, and colours by the wallsides: the drummers had knocked out the heads of their drums on one end, to fill them with grapes: the trumpeters were loaded with great bundles of bunches, and huge knots of clusters: in sum, every one of them was out of array, and all in disorder. He hurried, therefore, upon them so rudely, without crying gare or beware, that he overthrew them like hogs, tumbled them over like swine, striking athwart and alongst, and by one means or other laid so about him, after the old fashion of fencing, that to some he beat out their

⁶ *Flower-de-luces almost all defaced.*—Many will have the moral sense of the words, and of this action of Friar John to be, that the Kings of France having thought fit to give, in their kingdom, a very great authority to ecclesiastics, these latter have often made use of it to oppress their enemies, without taking any, or very little notice of the power and sovereignty of their benefactors. But might there not be some other mystery in what Rabelais adds, that Friar John's staff was of the sorb-apple tree, the hardest of all woods?

brains, to others he crushed their arms, battered their legs, and bethwacked their sides till their ribs cracked with it. To others again he unjointed the spondyles or knuckles of the neck, disfigured their chaps, gashed their faces, made their cheeks hang flapping on their chin, and so swung and belammed them, that they fell down before him like hay before a mower. To some others he spoiled the frame of their kidneys, marred their backs, broke their thigh-bones, pushed in their noses, poached out their eyes, cleft their mandibles, tore their jaws, dashed in their teeth into their throat, shook asunder their omoplates or shoulder blades, sphacelated their shins, mortified their shanks, inflamed their ankles, heaved-off-of-the-hinges their ishies, their sciatica or hip-gout,⁷ dislocated the joints of their knees, squattered into pieces the boughts or pestles of their thighs, and so thumped, mauled and belaboured them everywhere, that never was corn so thick and threefold thrashed upon by ploughmen's flails, as were the pitifully disjointed members of their mangled bodies, under the merciless baton of the cross. If any offered to hide himself amongst the thickest of the vines, he laid him squat as a flounder, bruised the ridge of his back, and dashed his reins like a dog. If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to fly in pieces by the lambdoidal commissure, which is a seam in the hinder part of the skull. If anyone did scramble up

⁷ *Heaved-off-of-the-hinges their ishies, their sciatica or hip-gout.*—It is *desgoudoit les ischies*, heaved off the hinges, the huckle-bones; for I take ishies to be ischia, the plural of ischium, the huckle-bone, the hip. Sir T. U. finding in Cotgrave that Rabelais' word ischie means the sciatica or hip-gout, sets it down so without considering the absurdity of such a construction, or the erroneousness of Cotgrave in that respect. *Ischias* is indeed the hip-gout, but not *ischium*.

into a tree, thinking there to be safe, he rent up his perineum and impaled him in at the fundament. If any of his old acquaintance happened to cry out, Ha, Friar John, my friend, Friar John, quarter, quarter, I yield myself to you, to you I render myself! So thou shalt, said he, and must, whether thou wouldst or no, and withal render and yield up thy soul to all the devils in hell, then suddenly gave them *dronos*, that is, so many knocks, thumps, raps, dints, thwacks and bangs, as sufficed to warn Pluto of their coming, and despatch them a going. If any was so rash and full of temerity as to resist him to his face, then was it he did show the strength of his muscles, for without more ado he did transpierce him, by running him in at the breast, through the mediastine and the heart. Others, again, he so quashed and bebumped, that, with a sound bounce under the hollow of their short ribs, he overturned their stomachs so that they died immediately. To some, with a smart souse on the epigaster, he would make their midriff swag, then, redoubling the blow, gave them such a home-push on the navel, that he made their puddings to gush out. To others through their ballocks he pierced their bum-gut, and left not bowel, tripe, nor entrail in their body, that had not felt the impetuosity, fierceness, and fury of his violence. Believe, that it was the most horrible spectacle that ever one saw. Some cried unto Sanct Barbe, others to St George. O the holy Lady Nytouch, said one, the good Sanctess! O our Lady of Succours, said another, help, help! Others cried, Our Lady of Cunaut,⁸ of Loretto, of Good Tidings,⁹ on the other side of the water St Mary

⁸ *Cunaut*.—A fat priory in Anjou.

⁹ *Good tidings*.—A royal abbey near Orleans.

Over.¹⁰ Some vowed a pilgrimage to St James, and others to the holy handkerchief at Chamberry, which three months after that burnt so well in the fire, that they could not get one thread of it saved. Others sent up their vows to St Cadouin,¹¹ others to St John d'Angly, and to St Eutropius of Xaintes. Others again invoked St Mesmes of Chinon, St Martin of Candes, St Clouaud of Sinays, the holy relics of Laurezay, with a thousand other jolly little saints and saintrels. Some died without speaking, others spoke without dying; some died in speaking, others spoke in dying. Others shouted as loud as they could, Confession, Confession! Confiteor! Miserere! In manus! So great was the cry of the wounded, that the Prior of the Abbey with all his monks came forth, who, when they saw these poor wretches so slain amongst the vines, and wounded to death, confessed some of them. But whilst the priests were busied in confessing them, the little monkitos ran all to the place where Friar John was, and asked him, wherein he would be pleased to require their assistance! To which he answered, that they should cut the throats of those he had thrown down upon the ground. They presently, leaving their outer habits and cowls upon the rails, began to throttle and make an end of those whom he had already crushed. Can you tell with what instruments they did it? With fair gullies,¹²

¹⁰ *On the other side of the water St Mary Over.*—Read, by our Lady Lenou, of Riviere. The first whereof is a parish of Touraine, between Chinon and Richelieu. The other not far from it.

¹¹ *Others sent up their vows to St Cadouin.*—See all these explained at large in M. le Duchat's notes.

¹² *Gullies.*—*Gouets*, a little cut-purse knife. [The Scotch call the large knives with which the Highlanders were armed during 'the '45,' *gullies*. The rebel troops were accused of practices very similar to those described above.]

which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length, wherewith the little boys in our country cut ripe walnuts in two, while they are yet in the shell, and pick out the kernel, and they found them very fit for the expediting of wezand-slitting exploits. In the meantime Friar John, with his formidable baton of the cross, got to the breach which the enemies had made, and there stood to snatch up those that endeavoured to escape. Some of the monkitos carried the standards, banners, ensigns, guidons, and colours into their cells and chambers, to make garters of them. But when those that had been shriven would have gone out at the gap of the said breach, the sturdy monk quashed and felled them down with blows, saying, These men have had confession and are penitent souls, they have got their absolution and gained the pardons: they go into paradise as straight as a sickle, or as the way is to Faye,¹³ (like Crooked-lane at Eastcheap). Thus by his prowess and valour were discomfited all those of the army that entered into the close of the abbey unto the number of thirteen thousand six hundred twenty and two, besides the women and little children, which is always to be understood. Never did Maugis the Hermit bear himself more valiantly with his bourdon or pilgrim's staff against the Saracens, of whom is written in the Acts of the four sons of Haymon, than did this monk against his enemies with the staff of the cross.¹⁴

¹³ *The way to Faye.*—*Faie-la-vineuse*, a little village situated on so steep an eminence, that there is no getting at it but by winding round the mountain.

¹⁴ *Maugis the Hermit.*—Cousin to the four sons of Aymon. In this ludicrous account of the exploits of Friar John, Rabelais

CHAPTER XXVIII

HOW Picrochole stormed and took by assault
the rock Clermond, and of Grangousier's
unwillingness and aversion from the under-
taking of war

WHILST the monk did thus skirmish, as we have said, against those which were entered within the close, Picrochole in great haste passed the ford of Védé,—a very especial pass,—with all his soldiery, and set upon the rock Clermond, where there was made him no resistance at all: and, because it was already night, he resolved to quarter himself and his army in that town, and to refresh himself of his pugnative choler.¹ In the morning he stormed and took the bulwarks and castle, which afterwards he fortified with rampiers, and furnished with all ammunition requisite, intending to make his retreat there, if he should happen to be otherwise worsted; for it was a strong place, both by art and nature, in regard of the stance and situation of it. But let us leave them there, and return to our good Gargantua, who is at Paris very assiduous and earnest at the study of good

designed to ridicule the grave and circumstantial narrations given in the writings of Trouvères, of the prodigious slaughter of giants and misbelieving Paynims, achieved by the Knights and Paladins of Arthur and Charlemagne, in their innumerable adventures, and effected by an astonishing anatomical variety of wounds, all of which are faithfully detailed in these romances, so popular during the middle ages.

¹ *Pugnative choler.*—It should be *pungitive*, as being not only so in the best editions of Rabelais, but a word often used by the physicians of the lower ages in the sense of 'pungendi vim habens.'

letters, and athletical exertitions, and to the good old man Grangousier his father, who after supper warmeth his ballocks by a good, clear, great fire, and, waiting upon the broiling of some chestnuts, is very serious in drawing scratches on the hearth, with a stick burnt at the one end, wherewith they did stir up the fire, telling to his wife and the rest of the family pleasant old stories and tales of former times.

Whilst he was thus employed, one of the shepherds which did keep the vines, named Pillot, came towards him, and to the full related the enormous abuses which were committed, and the excessive spoil that was made by Picrochole, King of Lerné, upon his lands and territories, and how he had pillaged, wasted, and ransacked all the country, except the inclosure at Seville, which Friar John des Entonneures, to his great honour, had preserved; and that at the same present time the said king was in the rock Clermond, and there, with great industry and circumspection, was strengthening himself and his whole army. Halas ! Halas ! Alas ! said Grangousier, what is this, good people ? Do I dream, or is it true that they tell me ? Picrochole, my ancient friend of old time, of my own kindred and alliance, comes he to invade me ? What moves him ? What provokes him ? What sets him on ? What drives him to it ? Who hath given him this counsel ? Ho, ho, ho, ho, ho ! my God, my Saviour, help me, inspire me, and advise me what I shall do ! I protest, I swear before thee, so be thou favourable to me, if ever I did him or his subjects any damage or displeasure, or committed any the least robbery in his country; but, on the contrary, I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion, wherein I could be steadable for the improvement of his good. That

he hath therefore at this nick of time so outraged and wronged me, it cannot be but by the malevolent and wicked spirit. Good God, thou knowest my courage, for nothing can be hidden from thee! If perhaps he be grown mad, and that thou hast sent him hither to me for the better recovery and re-establishment of his brain, grant me power and wisdom to bring him to the yoke of thy holy will by good discipline. Ho, ho, ho, ho! my good people, my friends, and my faithful servants, must I hinder you from helping me? Alas, my old age required henceforward nothing else but rest, and all the days of my life I have laboured for nothing so much as peace;² but now I must, I see it well, load with arms my poor, weary and feeble shoulders, and take in my trembling hand the lance and horseman's mace, to succour and protect my honest subjects. Reason will have it so; for by their labour am I entertained, and with their sweat am I nourished, I, my children and my family. This notwithstanding, I will not undertake war, until I have first tried all the ways and means of peace: that I resolve upon.

Then assembled he his council, and proposed the matter as it was indeed. Whereupon it was concluded, that they should send some discreet man unto Picrochole, to know wherefore he had thus suddenly broken the peace, and invaded those lands unto which he had no right nor title. Furthermore, that they should send for Gargantua, and those under his command, for the preservation of the country,

² *And all the days of my life I have laboured for nothing so much as peace.*—A true picture of the good King Louis XII., of whom Mezeray says, that he had so great an aversion to war, lest his subjects should suffer by it, that he rather chose to lose his duchy of Milan, than seek to recover it by a war, which he could not carry on without loading his subjects with new taxes.

and defence thereof now at need. All this pleased Grangousier very well, and he commanded that so it should be done. Presently therefore he sent Basque his lackey, to fetch Gargantua with all diligence, and wrote to him as followeth.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE TENOR OF THE LETTER WHICH GRANGOUSIER
WROTE TO HIS SON GARGANTUA

THE fervency of thy studies did require, that I should not in a long time recall thee from that philosophical rest thou now enjoyest, if the confidence reposed in our friends and ancient confederates had not at this present disappointed the assurance of my old age. But seeing such is my fatal destiny, that I should be now disquieted by those in whom I trusted most, I am forced to call thee back to help the people and goods, which by the right of nature belong unto thee. For even as arms are weak abroad, if there be not counsel at home, so is that study vain, and counsel unprofitable, which in a due and convenient time is not by virtue executed and put in effect. My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease—not to assault, but to defend—not to conquer, but to preserve my faithful subjects and hereditary dominions, into which Picrochole is entered in a hostile manner without any ground or cause, and from day to day pursueth his furious enterprise with that height of insolence that is intolerable to free-born spirits. I have endeavoured to moderate his tyrannical choler, offering him all that which I thought might give him satisfaction;

and oftentimes have I sent lovingly unto him, to understand wherein, by whom, and how he found himself to be wronged. But of him could I obtain no other answer, but a mere defiance, and that in my lands he did pretend only to the right of a civil correspondency and good behaviour,¹ whereby I knew that the eternal God hath left him to the disposeure of his own free will and sensual appetite—which cannot choose but be wicked, if by divine grace it be not continually guided—and to contain him within his duty, and to bring him to know himself, hath sent him hither to me by a grievous token. Therefore, my beloved son, as soon as thou canst, upon sight of these letters, repair hither with all diligence, to succour not me so much, which nevertheless by natural piety thou oughtest to do, as thine own people, which by reason thou mayest save and preserve. The exploit shall be done with as little effusion of blood as may be. And, if possible, by means far more expedient, such as military policy, devices and stratagems of war, we shall save all the souls, and send them home as merry as crickets unto their own houses. My dearest son, the peace of Jesus Christ our Redeemer be with thee. Salute from me Ponocrates, Gymnastes, and Eudemon. The twentieth of September.

Thy Father Grangousier.

¹ *And that in my lands he did pretend only to the right of a civil correspondency and good behaviour.*—Instead of all which, read, And that my lands lay fit for him; for that is the meaning of the word *bienseante*. Old Louis XIV. used that very word in one of his declarations of war against the Dutch, That Flanders, etc., stood convenient for him, and assigned no other reason for attacking them.

CHAPTER XXX

HOW ULRICH GALLET WAS SENT UNTO Picrochole

THE letters being dictated, signed, and sealed, Grangousier ordained that Ulrich Gallet,¹ Master of the Requests, a very wise and discreet man, of whose prudence and sound judgment he had made trial in several difficult and debateful matters, [should] go unto Picrochole, to show what had been decreed amongst them. At the same hour departed the good man Gallet, and, having passed the ford, asked at the miller that dwelt there, in what condition Picrochole was : who answered him, that his soldiers had left neither cock nor hen, that they were retired² and shut up into the rock Clermond, and that he would not advise him to go any further for fear of the scouts, because they were enormously furious. Which he easily believed, and therefore lodged that night with the miller.

The next morning he went with a trumpeter to the gate of the castle, and required of the guards he might be admitted to speak with the king of somewhat that concerned him. These words being told unto the king, he would by no means consent that they should open the gate; but, getting upon the

¹ *Ulrich Gallet.*—Menage, under the word Gallet, says, It is not long since there was at Chinon a family of that name. Gallet, the gamester, who built at Paris the Hôtel de Sulli, was of this family, and Ulrich, or Hurly Gallet, Master of Requests to Grangousier, was so too, as we are informed by Menage, who had it from Gallet, the gamester's own mouth.

² *Retired, etc.*—Read, They had taken up their quarters in La Roche-Clermauld. (It is a parish within the territory of Chinon.)

top of the bulwark, said unto the ambassador, What is the news, what have you to say? Then the ambassador began to speak as followeth.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE SPEECH MADE BY GALLET TO PICROCHOLE

THERE cannot arise amongst men a juster cause of grief, than when they receive hurt and damage, where they may justly expect for favour and good will; and not without cause, though without reason, have many, after they had fallen into such a calamitous accident, esteemed this indignity less supportable than the loss of their own lives, in such sort, that, if they have not been able by force of arms, nor any other means, by reach of wit or subtilty, to correct it, they have fallen into desperation, and utterly deprived themselves of this light. It is therefore no wonder if King Grangousier, my master, be full of high displeasure, and much disquieted in mind upon thy outrageous and hostile coming: but truly it would be a marvel, if he were not sensible of, and moved with the incomparable abuses and injuries perpetrated by thee and thine upon those of his country, towards whom there hath been no example of inhumanity omitted. Which in itself is to him so grievous, for the cordial affection wherewith he hath always cherished his subjects, that more it cannot be to any mortal man; yet in this, above human apprehension, is it to him the more grievous, that these wrongs and sad offences hath been committed by thee and thine, who, time out of mind, from all antiquity, thou and thy predecessors,

have been in a continual league and amity with him, and all his ancestors; which, even until this time, you have, as sacred, together inviolably preserved, kept, and entertained, so well that not he and his only, but the very barbarous nations of the Poitevins, Bretons, Manceaux, and those that dwell beyond the isles of the Canaries, and that of Isabella, have thought it as easy to pull down the firmament, and to set up the depths above the clouds, as to make a breach in your alliance; and have been so afraid of it in their enterprises, that they have never dared to provoke, incense, or indamage the one for fear of the other. Nay, which is more, this sacred league hath so filled the world, that there are few nations at this day inhabiting throughout all the continent and isles of the ocean, who have not ambitiously aspired to be received into it, upon your own covenants and conditions, holding your joint confederacy in as high esteem as their own territories and dominions, in such sort, that from the memory of man, there hath not been either prince or league so wild and proud, that durst have offered to invade, I say not your countries, but not so much as those of your confederates. And if, by rash and heady counsel, they have attempted any new design against them, as soon as they heard the name and title of your alliance, they have suddenly desisted from their enterprises. What rage and madness, therefore, doth now incite thee, all old alliance infringed, all amity trod under foot, and all right violated, thus in a hostile manner to invade his country, without having been by him or his in any thing prejudiced, wronged, or provoked. Where is faith? Where is law? Where is reason? Where is humanity? Where is the fear of God? Dost thou think that these atrocious abuses are hidden from the Eternal Spirit,

and the supreme God, who is the just rewarder of all our undertakings? If thou so think, thou deceivest thyself; for all things shall come to pass, as in his incomprehensible judgment he hath appointed. Is it thy fatal destiny, or influences of the stars, that would put an end to thy so long enjoyed ease and rest? For that all things have their end and period, so as that when they are come to the superlative point of their greatest height, they are in a trice tumbled down again, as not being able to abide long in that state. This is the conclusion and end of those who cannot by reason and temperance moderate their fortunes and prosperities. But if it be predestinated that thy happiness and ease must now come to an end, must it needs be by wronging my king—him by whom thou wert established? If thy house must come to ruin, should it therefore in its fall crush the heels of him that set it up? The matter is so unreasonable, and so dissonant from common sense, that hardly can it be conceived by human understanding, and [it will remain] altogether incredible unto strangers till by the certain and undoubted effects thereof it be made apparent, that nothing is either sacred or holy to those, who having emancipated themselves from God and reason, do merely follow the perverse affections of their own depraved nature. If any wrong had been done by us to thy subjects and dominions—if we had favoured thy ill-willers—if we had not assisted thee in thy need—if thy name and reputation had been wounded by us—or, to speak more truly, if the calumniating spirit, tempting to induce thee to evil, had, by false illusions and deceitful fantasies, put into thy conceit the impression of a thought, that we had done unto thee any thing unworthy of our ancient correspondence and friendship, thou oughtest first to have

inquired out the truth, and afterwards by a seasonable warning to admonish us thereof; and we should have so satisfied thee, according to thine own heart's desire, that thou shouldest have had occasion to be contented. But, O eternal God, what is thy enterprise? Wouldest thou, like a perfidious tyrant, thus spoil and lay waste my master's kingdom? Hast thou found him so silly and blockish, that he would not, or so destitute of men and money, of counsel and skill in military discipline, that he cannot withstand thy unjust invasion? March hence presently, and to-morrow, some time of the day, retreat into thine own country, without doing any kind of violence or disorderly act by the way; and pay withal a thousand besants of gold¹ (which, in English money, amounted to five thousand pounds), for reparation of the damages thou hast done in his country. Half thou shalt pay to-morrow, and the other half at the ides of May next coming, leaving with us in the meantime, for hostages, the Dukes of Turnbank, Lowbuttock and Smalltrash, together with the Prince of Itches (Scrubbado), and Viscount of Snatchbit.²

¹ *And pay withal a thousand besants of gold.*—Ulrich Gallet maintains his master's dignity, by imposing this sum on Picrochole; at the same time as he offers him peace. The besant was an ancient piece of money, coined at Constantinople (Byzantium).

² *Prince of Scrubbado and Viscount Snatchbit.*—Names fitted to the uneasy troublesome humour of these two men, whom Ulrich Gallet insists upon having for hostages that he might put them out of a condition to influence their master to disturb the repose of his neighbours.

CHAPTER XXXII

HOW GRANGOUSIER, TO BUY PEACE, CAUSED THE CAKES
TO BE RESTORED

WITH that the good man Gallet held his peace, but Picrochole to all his discourse answered nothing but, 'Come and fetch them; come and fetch them; they have¹ ballocks fair and soft; they will knead and provide some cakes for you.' Then returned he to Grangousier, whom he found upon his knees, bare-headed, crouching in a little corner of his cabinet, and humbly praying unto God, that he would vouchsafe to assuage the choler of Picrochole, and bring him to the rule of reason without proceeding by force. When the good man came back, he asked him, Ha, my friend, my friend, what news do you bring me? There is neither hope nor remedy, said Gallet: the man is quite out of his wits, and forsaken of God. Yea, but, said Grangousier, my friend, what cause doth he pretend for his outrages? He did not show me any cause at all, said Gallet, only that in a great anger he spoke some words of cakes. I cannot tell, if they have done any wrong to his cake-bakers. I will know, said Grangousier, the matter thoroughly, before I resolve any more upon what is to be done. Then sent he to learn concerning that business, and found by true information, that his men had taken violently some cakes from Picrochole's people, and that Marquet's head was broken with a slacky or short cudgel: that, nevertheless, all was well paid, and that the said

They have, etc.—'Ils ont belle couille et moulle.' A Poitevin expression for, You will see whether they are cullions (cowards in one sense) or no.

Marquet had first hurt Forgier with a stroke of his whip athwart the legs. And it seemed good to his whole council, that he should defend himself with all his might. Notwithstanding all this, said Grangousier, seeing the question is but about a few cakes, I will labour to content him; for I am very unwilling to wage war against him. He inquired then what quantity of cakes they had taken away, and understanding, that it was but some four or five dozen, he commanded five cart-loads of them to be baked that same night; and that there should be one full of cakes made with fine butter, fine yolks of eggs, fine saffron, and fine spice, to be bestowed upon Marquet, unto whom likewise he directed to be given seven hundred thousand and three Philips² (that is, at three shillings the piece, one hundred and five thousand pounds, nine shillings of English money), for reparation of his losses and hindrances, and for satisfaction of the chirurgeon that had dressed his wound; and furthermore settled upon him and his for ever in freehold, the apple orchard³ called La Pomardiere. For the conveyance and passing of all which was sent Gallet, who by the way as they went, made them gather near the willow-trees, great store of boughs, canes, and reeds, wherewith all the carriers were enjoined to garnish and deck their carts, and each of them to carry one in his hand, as himself likewise did, thereby to give all men to understand, that they demanded but peace, and that they came to buy it.

Being come to the gate, they required to speak with Picrochole from Grangousier. Picrochole

² *Philips*.—A coin so called from King Philip, of the house of Valois.

³ *Apple Orchard, etc., La Mestairie, etc.*—The farm de la Pomardiere. The apple farm if you will.

would not so much as let them in, nor go to speak with them, but sent them word that he was busy, and that they should deliver their mind to Captain Touquedillon, who was then planting a piece of ordnance upon the wall. Then said the good man unto him, My Lord, to ease you of all this labour, and to take away all excuses why you may not return unto our former alliance, we do here presently restore unto you the cakes upon which the quarrel arose. Five dozen did our people take away : they were well paid for : we love peace so well that we restore unto you five cart-loads, of which this cart shall be for Marquet, who doth most complain. Besides, to content him entirely, here are seven hundred thousand and three Philips, which I deliver to him, and, for the losses he may pretend to have sustained, I resign for ever the farm of the Pomardiére, to be possessed in fee-simple by him and his, for ever, without the payment of any duty, or acknowledgment of homage, fealty, fine, or service whatsoever, and here is the tenor of the deed. And, for God's sake, let us live henceforward in peace, and withdraw yourselves merrily into your own country from within this place, unto which you have no right at all, as yourselves must needs confess, and let us be good friends as before. Touquedillon related all this to Picrochole, and more and more exasperated his courage, saying to him : These clowns are afraid to some purpose. By God, Grangousier conskites himself for fear, the poor drinker. He is not skilled in warfare, nor hath he any stomach for it. He knows better how to empty the flagons—that is his art. I am of opinion, that it is fit we send back⁴ the carts and the money, and for the

⁴ *We send back.*—No, it should be *retain*, and not *send back* the

rest, that very speedily we fortify ourselves here, then prosecute our fortune. But what! Do they think to have to do with a ninny-whoop, to feed you thus with cakes? You may see what it is. The good usage, and great familiarity which you have had with them heretofore, hath made you contemptible in their eyes. Ungenton purget pungentom rustius unget.⁵

Ça, ça, ça, said Picrochole, by St James you have given a true character of them. One thing I will advise you, said Touquedillon. We are here but badly victualled, and furnished with mouth-harness very slenderly. If Grangousier should come to besiege us I would go presently, and pluck out of all your soldiers' heads and mine own all the teeth, except three to each of us, and with them alone we should make an end of our provision but too soon. We shall have, said Picrochole, but too much sustenance and feeding stuff. Came we hither to eat or to fight? To fight, indeed, said Touquedillon; yet from the paunch comes the dance, and where famine rules, force is exiled. Leave off your prating, said Picrochole, and forthwith seize upon what

carts and money; *retenons*, not *retournons*. And, indeed, it appears presently, they kept the carts and money.

⁵ *Ungenton, etc.*—Rabelais' words are only—Oignez vilain, il vous poindra. Poignez vilain, il vous oindra.

In plain English—

A base, unthankful, clownish brood
Return bad offices for good;
But use them ill, they're the reverse,
And would be glad to kiss your arse.

As for the Ungenton purget purgentom rustius unget, Sir T. U. spells it wrong on purpose, to ridicule the speaker. The true reading should be—

Ungentem pungit, pungentum rusticus ungit.

they have brought. Then took they money and cakes, oxen and carts, and sent them away without speaking one word, only that they would come no more so near, for a reason that they would give them the morrow after. Thus without doing anything returned they to Grangousier, and related the whole matter unto him, subjoining that there was no hope left to draw them to peace, but by sharp and fierce wars.

CHAPTER XXXIII

HOW SOME STATESMEN OF Picrochole, BY HAIR-BRAINED COUNSEL, PUT HIM IN EXTREME DANGER

THE carts being unloaded, and the money and cakes secured, there came before Picrochole the Duke of Smalltrash, the Earl of Swashbuckler, and Captain Durtaille, who said unto him, Sir,¹ this day we make you the happiest, the most warlike and chivalrous prince that ever was, since the death of Alexander of Macedonia. Be covered, be covered, said Picrochole. Grammercie, said they, we do but our duty. The manner is thus. You shall leave some captain here to have the charge of this garrison, with a party competent for keeping of the place, which, besides its natural strength, is made stronger by the rampiers and fortresses of your devising. Your army you are to divide into two parts, as you know very well how to do. One part thereof shall fall upon Grangousier and his forces. By it shall he be easily at the very first shock routed, and then shall you get money by

¹ *Sir*.—Rabelais has it *Cyre*, because he derives it from *Kύριος*, Dominus. *Sire* comes from Senior.

heaps, for the clown hath store of ready coin. Clown we call him, because a noble and generous prince hath never a penny,² and that to hoard up treasure is but a clownish trick. The other part of the army in the meantime shall draw towards Onys, Xaintonge, Angoumois and Gascony. Then march to Perigourt, Medos, and Elanes,³ taking wherever you come, without resistance, towns, castles, and forts: afterwards to Bayonne, St John de Luz, to Fuentarabia, where you shall seize upon all the ships, and coasting along Galicia and Portugal, shall pillage all the maritime places, even unto Lisbon, where you shall be supplied with all necessaries befitting a conqueror. By copsodie, Spain will yield, for they are but a race of loobies. Then are you to pass by the Straits of Gibraltar, where you shall erect two pillars more stately than those of Hercules, to the perpetual

² *A noble and generous prince hath never a penny.*—There is an old French proverb:

Un noble prince, un gentil roy,
N'a jamais ne pile, ne croix.
A gallant monarch never rich is,
Nor cross, nor pile, has in his breeches.

Yet there is a remedy for this, though there is none against death nor taxes. The French say, '*Que je sois officier, au moins d'un moulin.*' Let me be an officer though it be but of a mill. Make the king an officer (a placeman), and he will soon grow rich; quoth an old preacher in our Edward VI.'s time.

Before I dismiss this article, I would know why, in a piece of money, the opposite side to the cross is called the pile side. Cotgrave says the under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped, is called pile. If so, I am satisfied; if not, I must go further a-field.

[*Cross-and-pile*, a term derived from the money of the second race of the French kings, on the reverse of which was a peristyle (or columns, called *pilæ*), vid. Ducange s. v. *crux*.]

³ *Medos and Elanes.*—Read Medoc and les Landes. See further in Duchat.

memory of your name, and the narrow entrance there shall be called the Picrocholinal sea.

Having passed the Picrocholinal sea, behold, Barbarossa yields himself your slave. I will, said Picrochole, give him fair quarter and spare his life. Yea, said they, so that he be content to be christened.⁴ And you shall conquer the kingdoms of Tunis, of Hippo,⁵ Argier, Bomine,⁶ Corone,⁷ yea all Barbary. Furthermore, you shall take into your hands Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Corsica, with the other islands of the Ligustic and Balearian seas. Going along on the left hand, you shall rule all Gallia Narbonensis, Provence, the Allobrogians, Genua, Florence, Lucca, and then God b'w'ye Rome. [Our poor Monsieur the Pope dies now for fear.] By my faith, said Picrochole, I will not then kiss his pantofle.

Italy being thus taken, behold Naples, Calabria, Apulia, and Sicily all ransacked, and Malta too. I wish the pleasant knights heretofore of Rhodes would but come to resist you, that we might see their urine. I would, said Picrochole, very willingly go to Loretto. No, no, said they, that shall be at our return. From thence we will sail eastwards and take Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Cyclade Islands, and set

⁴ *So that he be content to be christened.*—In imitation of the worthies and champions of old time, who are represented in the romances as never giving quarter to a Saracen, before he promised to be baptised.

⁵ *Hippo.*—The Hippo-Diarrythus of the ancients, now Biserta.

⁶ *Bomine.*—Read Bona; it is the Hippo-Regius of the ancients (whence Silius 'delectus Regibus Hippon') here St Austin was born: a strong city under the government of Algiers. This and the preceding are both on the sea-coast. Both the Hippos are here called kingdoms, because Strabo, l. 17, speaking of them, says ἀμφω βασιλεία.

⁷ *Corone.*—It is the ancient Cyrene; its modern name is Corene. Rabelais has preferred Corone, a name of the same signification, and moreover peculiar to our old romances.

upon the Morea. It is ours, by St Trenian.⁸ The Lord preserve Jerusalem; for the great Soldan is not comparable to you in power. I will then, said he, cause Solomon's Temple to be built. No, said they, not yet, have a little patience, stay a while, be never too sudden in your enterprises. Can you tell what Octavian Augustus said? *Festina lentè*. It is requisite that you first have the Lesser Asia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lydia, Phrygia, Mysia, Bithynia, Carazia, Satalia, Samagaria, Castamena, Luga, Savasta, even unto Euphrates.⁹ Shall we see, said Picrochole, Babylon and Mount Sinai? There is no need, said they, at this time. Have we not hurried up and down, travelled and toiled enough, in having transfreted and past over the Hircanian sea, marched along the two Armenias, and the three Arabias? Ay, by my faith, said he, we have played the fools, and are undone. Ha, poor souls! What's the matter? said they. What shall we have, said he, to drink in these deserts? For Julian Augustus with his whole army died there for thirst, as they say. We have already, said they, given order for that. In the Syriac sea you have nine thousand and fourteen great ships laden with the best wines in the world. They arrived at Port Joppa. There they found two and twenty thousand camels, and sixteen hundred elephants, which you shall have taken at one hunting about Sigelmes, when you entered into Lybia; and,

⁸ *St Trenian*.—He is called by Bede, Ninias; by the succeeding writers, Ninianus, from whence corruptly Trignan and Trenian. He was the first preacher of Christianity in Scotland, where he was Bishop of Whithern, in Latin, Candida Casa, which many call by the saint's name. He died there 16 Sept. 432.

⁹ *Bithynia, etc.*—On this M. le Duchat says, that Rabelais, to render Picrochole's ministers more ridiculous, designedly makes them speak like ignoramuses in geography, who take the different names of one and the same place for so many different places.

besides this, you had all the Mecca caravan. Did not they furnish you sufficiently with wine? Yes, but, said he, we did not drink it fresh. By the virtue, said they, not of a fish, a valiant man, a conqueror, who pretends and aspires to the monarchy of the world, cannot always have his ease. God be thanked, that you and your men are come safe and sound unto the banks of the River Tigris. But, said he, what doth that part of our army in the meantime, which overthrows that unworthy swill-pot Grangousier? They are not idle, said they. We shall meet with them by and by. They shall have won you Brittany, Normandy, Flanders, Hainhault, Brabant, Artois, Holland, Zealand; they have passed the Rhine over the bellies of the Switzers and Lanskenets, and a party of these hath subdued Luxemburg, Lorrain, Champagne, and Savoy, even to Lyons, in which place they have met with your forces returning from the naval conquests of the Mediterranean Sea; and have rallied again in Bohemia, after they had plundered and sacked Suevia, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Moravia, and Styria. Then they set fiercely together upon Lubeck, Norway, Swedeland, Rie,¹⁰ Denmark,¹¹ Gitland,¹² Greenland, the Sterlins,¹³ even unto the Frozen Sea. This done, they conquered the isles of Orkney, and subdued Scotland, England and Ireland. From thence sailing through the sandy sea, and by the Sarmates, they have vanquished and overcome Prussia, Poland, Lithuania, Russia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkieland, and are now at Constantinople. Come,

¹⁰ *Rie*.—Rich, in Rabelais. It means either Riga in Livonia, or the Isle of Rugen.

¹¹ *Denmark*.—Dacia, in Rabelais. It means Denmark.

¹² *Gitland*.—Gothia, in Rabelais.

¹³ *Sterlins*.—Estrelins, in Rabelais.

said Picrochole, let us go join with them quickly, for I will be Emperor of Trebezonde also. Shall we not kill all these dogs, Turks and Mahometans? What a devil should we do else? said they. And you shall give their goods and lands to such as shall have served you honestly. Reason, said he, will have it so, that is but just. I give unto you Caramania, Suria, and all Palestine. Ha, sir, said they, it is out of your goodness; grammercie, we thank you. God grant you may always prosper. There was there present at that time an old gentleman well experienced in the wars, a stern soldier, and who had been in many great hazards, named Echephron, who, hearing this discourse, said, I do greatly doubt that all this enterprise will be like the tale or interlude of the pitcher full of milk, wherewith a shoemaker made himself rich in conceit: but, when the pitcher was broken, he had not whereupon to dine. What do you pretend by these large conquests? What shall be the end of so many labours and crosses? Thus it shall be, said Picrochole, that when we are returned we shall sit down, rest, and be merry. But, said Echephron, if by chance you should never come back, for the voyage is long and dangerous, were it not better for us to take our rest now, than unnecessarily to expose ourselves to so many dangers? O, said Swashbuckler, by God, here is a good dotard, come, go hide ourselves in the corner of a chimney, and there let us spend the whole time of our life amongst ladies, in threading of pearls, or spinning like Sardanapalus. He, that nothing ventures, hath neither horse nor mule, says Solomon. He, who adventureth too much, said Echephron, loseth both horse and mule, as answered Malchon. Enough, said Picrochole, go forward. I fear nothing but that these devilish legions of Grangousier, whilst we

are in Mesopotamia, will come on our backs, and charge up our rear. What course shall we then take? What shall be our remedy? A very good one, said Durtaillé; a pretty little commission, which you must send unto the Muscovites, shall bring you into the field in an instant four hundred and fifty thousand choice men of war. Oh that you would but make me your Lieutenant-General, I should for the lightest faults of any inflict great punishments. I fret! I charge! I strike! I take! I kill! I slay! I play the devil! On, on, said Picrochole, make haste, my lads, and let him that loves me follow me!

CHAPTER XXXIV

HOW GARGANTUA LEFT THE CITY OF PARIS, TO
SUCCOUR HIS COUNTRY, AND HOW GYMNAST EN-
COUNTERED WITH THE ENEMY

IN this same very hour Gargantua, who was gone out of Paris as soon as he had read his father's letters, coming upon his great mare, had already passed the Nunnery-bridge,¹ himself, Ponocrates, Gymnast, and Eudemon, who all three, the better to enable them to go along with him, took post-horses. The rest of his train came after him by even journeys at a slower pace, bringing with them all his books and philosophical instruments. As soon as he had alighted at Parillé, he was informed by a farmer of Gougnet, how Picrochole had fortified himself within the rock

¹ *Nunnery bridge*.—Read Nun's-bridge; so they call the large stone bridges about Chinon. They are half a league long, stand upon irregular arches, and have abundance of crosses on them.

Clermond,² and had sent Captain Tripet³ with a great army to set upon the wood of Vede and Vaugaudry, and that they had already plundered the whole country, not leaving cock nor hen, even as far as to the wine-press of Billard. These strange and almost incredible news of the enormous abuses, thus committed over all the land, so affrighted Gargantua, that he knew not what to say nor do. But Ponocrates counselled to go unto the Lord of Vauguyon,⁴ who at all times had been their friend and confederate, and that by him they should be better advised in their business. Which they did incontinently, and found him very willing and fully resolved to assist them, and therefore was of opinion that they should send some one of his company, to scout along and discover the country, to learn in what condition and posture the enemy was, that they might take counsel, and proceed according to the present occasion. Gymnast offered himself to go. Whereupon it was concluded, that for his safety, and the better expedition, he should have with him some one that knew the ways, avenues, turnings, windings, and rivers thereabout. Then away went he and Prelingot, the equerry or gentleman of Vauguyon's horse, who scouted and espied as narrowly as they could upon all quarters without any fear. In the meantime Gargantua took a little refreshment, ate somewhat himself, the like did those who were with him, and caused to give to his mare a picotine of oats, that is, threescore and fourteen quarters and three bushels. Gymnast and his comrade rode so long, that at last they met with

² *Within the rock Clermond.*—Read, at la Roche Clermauld.

³ *Captain Tripet.*—Captain Paunch, Captain Tripe-all.

⁴ *Lord of Vauguyon.*—See M. le Duchat's conjecture who this might be.

the enemy's forces, all scattered and out of order, plundering, stealing, robbing and pillaging all they could lay their hands on. And, as far off as they could perceive him, they ran thronging upon the back of one another in all haste towards him, to unload him of his money, and untruss his portmantaus. Then cried he out unto them, My masters, I am a poor devil, I desire you to spare me. I have yet one crown⁵ left. Come, we must drink it, for it is aurum potable, and this horse here shall be sold to pay my welcome. Afterwards take me for one of your own, for never yet was there any man that knew better how to take, lard, roast and dress, yea, by God, to tear asunder and devour a hen, than I that am here: and for my *proficiat* I drink to all good fellows. With that he unscrewed his borracho (which was a great Dutch leathern bottle), and without putting in his nose drank very honestly. The marroufle rogues looked upon him, opening their throats a foot wide, and putting out their tongues like greyhounds, in hopes to drink after him; but Captain Tripet, in the very nick of that their expectation, came running to him to see who it was. To him Gymnast offered his bottle, saying, Hold, captain, drink boldly and spare not; I have been thy taster, it is wine of La Faye Monjau.⁶ What! said Tripet, this fellow gibes and flouts us? Who art thou? said Tripet. I am, said Gymnast, a poor devil (*pauvre diable*). Ha, said Tripet, seeing thou art a

⁵ *Crown*.—In those days when they spoke of crowns, they meant crowns of gold.

⁶ *La Faye Monjau*.—Read *La Faie Moniau*; it is a parish in the jurisdiction of Niort. It produces excellent good wine, called by Ch. Stephens, in his *Prædium Rusticum*, *Vina Faymongiana*; but this very thing proves he was ignorant of the origin of the names of these wines, since the priory of the place is called *Faya-mona-chalis*. Baudrand has it *Moniau*, and so it ought to be.

poor devil, it is reason that thou shouldest be permitted to go whithersoever thou wilt, for all poor devils pass everywhere without toll or tax. But it is not the custom of poor devils to be so well mounted; therefore, Sir Devil, come down, and let me have your horse, and if he do not carry me well, you, Master Devil, must do it;⁷ for I love a-life⁸ that such a devil as you should carry me away.

CHAPTER XXXV

HOW GYMNAST VERY SOUPLY AND CUNNINGLY KILLED
CAPTAIN TRIPET, AND OTHERS OF PICROCHOLE'S MEN

WHEN they heard these words, some amongst them began to be afraid, and blest themselves with both hands, thinking indeed that he had been a devil disguised, insomuch that one of them, named Good John, captain of the trained bands of the country bumpkins, took his psalter out of his codpiece, and cried out aloud, Hagios ho Theos.¹ If thou be of

⁷ *You, master devil, must do it.*—‘Is, *qualis sit equus, me vehet, aut ego illum,*’ says proverbially in Vives, a young fellow who was jeered about the weakness of his horse.

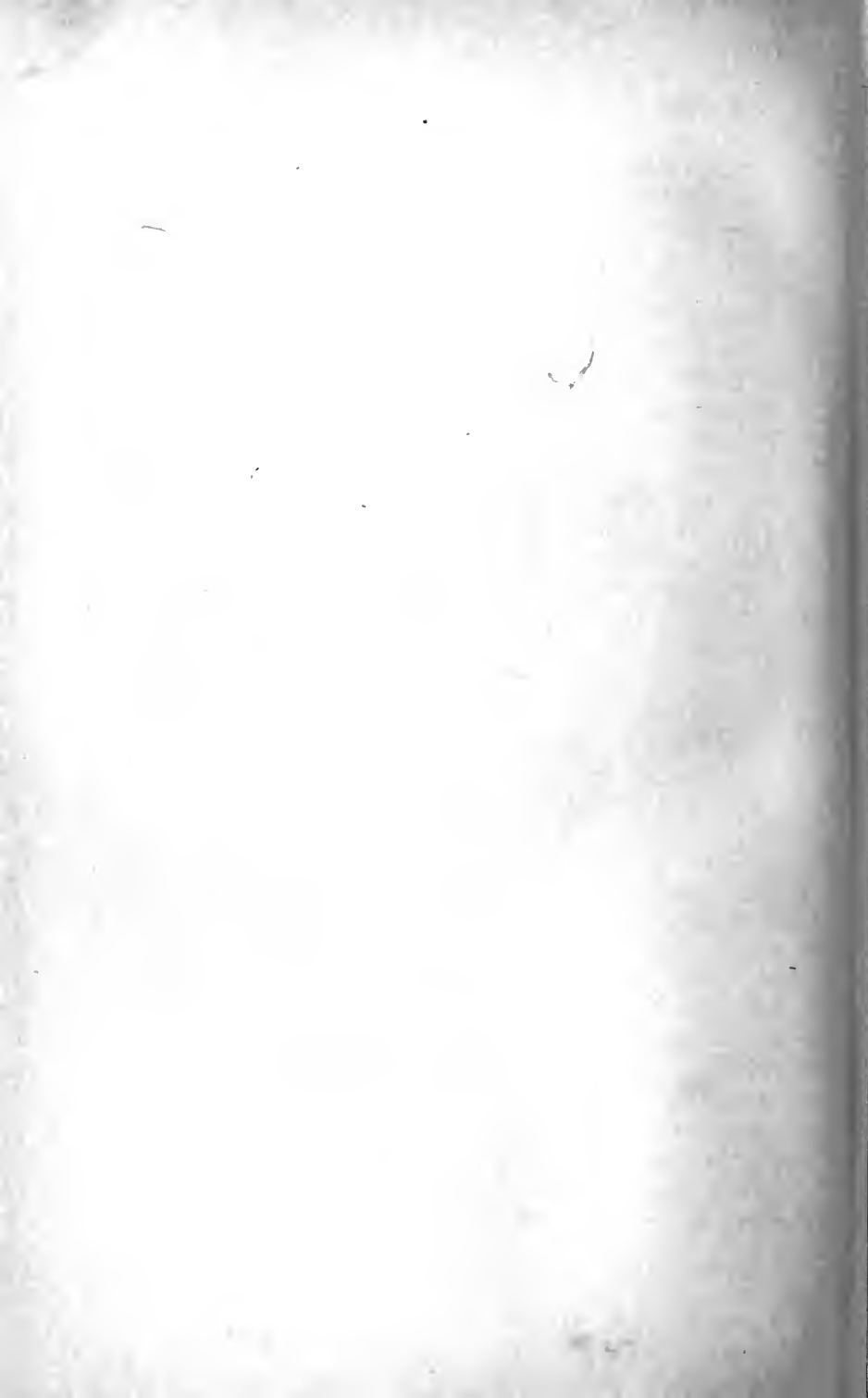
⁸ *I love a-life.*—I suppose Sir T. U. means, I love as my life. It is the same in both editions of the English, and so are all the other unintelligibles already taken notice of. [Sir T. U. translates it correctly. The original reads, ‘Car j’ayme fort qu’un diable tel m’emporte.’]

¹ *Hagios ho Theos.*—The first words of the Trisagion of the Greeks, “Ἅγιος ὁ Θεός, ἄγιος ἰσχυρός, ἄγιος ἀθάνατος, ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς, ‘O Holy God, O Mighty Holy One, Immortal Holy One, have mercy on us!’ These words are sung both in Greek and Latin in the Roman Church at mass on Good Friday. Now as such words which are least understood are thought to have most efficacy, this of Hagios, especially thrice repeated, has made people believe it to have great virtue in invocations.

God, speak, if thou be of the other spirit, avoid hence, and get thee going. Yet he went not away: which words being heard by all the soldiers that were there, divers of them being a little inwardly terrified departed from the place. All this did Gymnast very well remark and consider, and therefore making as if he would have alighted from off his horse, as he was poising himself on the mountingside, he most nimbly with his short sword by his thigh, shifting his foot in the stirrup, performed the stirrup-leather feat, whereby, after the inclining of his body downwards, he forthwith launched himself aloft in the air, and placed both his feet together on the saddle, standing upright with his back turned towards the horse's head. Now, said he, my case goes backward. Then suddenly, in the same very posture wherein he was, he fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former stance, without missing one jot. Ha, said Tripet, I will not do that at this time, and not without cause. Well, said Gymnast, I have failed, I will undo this leap. Then, with a marvellous strength and agility, turning towards the right hand, he fetched another frisking gambol, as before, which done, he set his right hand thumb upon the hind bow of the saddle, raised himself up, and sprung in the air; poising and upholding his whole body upon the muscle and nerve of the said thumb, and so turned and whirled himself about three times. At the fourth, reversing his body, and overturning it upside down, and foreside back, without touching anything, he brought himself betwixt the horse's two ears, springing with all his body into the air, upon the thumb of his left hand, and in that posture, turning like a windmill, did most actively do that trick which is called the miller's pass. After



Gymnast vaults on his horse.



this, clapping his right hand flat upon the middle of the saddle, he gave himself such a jerking swing, that he thereby seated himself upon the crupper, after the manner of gentlewomen sitting on horse-back. This done, he easily past his right leg over the saddle, and placed himself like one that rides in croup. But, said he, it were better for me to get into the saddle; then putting the thumbs of both hands upon the crupper before him, and thereupon leaning himself, as upon the only supporters of his body, he incontinently turned heels over head in the air, and straight found himself betwixt the bows of the saddle in a good settlement. Then with a summer-sault springing into the air again, he fell to stand with both his feet close together upon the saddle, and there made above a hundred frisks, turns, and demi-pommads, with his arms held out across, and in so doing cried out aloud, I rage ! I rage ! Devils, I am stark mad ! Devils ! I am mad ! hold me, Devils ! hold me ! hold, Devils, hold, hold !

Whilst he was thus vaulting, the rogues in great astonishment said to one another, By cock's death ! he is a goblin or a devil thus disguised,—*Ab hoste maligno libera nos, Domine*,—and ran away in a full flight, as if they had been routed, looking now and then behind them, like a dog that carrieth away a goose-wing in his mouth. Then Gymnast, spying his advantage, alighted from his horse, drew his sword, and laid on great blows upon the thickest, and highest-crested among them, and overthrew them in great heaps, hurt, wounded, and bruised, being resisted by nobody, they thinking he had been a starved devil, as well in regard of his wonderful feats in vaulting, which they had seen, as for the talk Tripet had with him, calling him poor devil. Only Tripet would have traitorously cleft his head

with his horseman's sword, or lansquenet fauchion; but he was well armed, and felt nothing of the blow, but the weight of the stroke. Whereupon turning suddenly about, he gave Tripet a home-thrust, and upon the back of that, whilst he was about to ward his head from a slash, he ran him in at the breast with a hit, which at once cut his stomach, the fifth gut called the colon, and the half of his liver, where-with he fell to the ground, and in falling gushed forth above four pottles of pottage, and his soul mingled with the pottage.

This done, Gymnast withdrew himself, very wisely considering that a case of great adventure and hazard should not be pursued unto its utmost period, and that it becomes all cavaliers modestly to use their good fortune, without troubling or stretching it too far. Wherefore, getting to horse, he gave him the spur, taking the right way unto Vauguyon, and Pre-lingot with him.

CHAPTER XXXVI

HOW GARGANTUA DEMOLISHED THE CASTLE AT THE
FORD OF VEDE, AND HOW THEY PASSED THE FORD

As soon as he came, he related the estate and condition wherein they had found the enemy, and the stratagem which he alone had used against all their multitude, affirming that they were but rascally rogues, plunderers, thieves, and robbers, ignorant of all military discipline, and that they might boldly set forward unto the field; it being an easy matter to fell and strike them down like beasts. Then Gargantua mounted his great mare, accompanied as

we have said before, and finding in his way a high and great tree, which commonly was called by the name of St Martin's tree, because heretofore St Martin planted a pilgrim's staff there, which in tract of time grew to that height and greatness, said, This is that which I lacked : this tree shall serve me both for a staff and lance. With that he pulled it up easily, plucked off the boughs, and trimmed it at his pleasure. In the meantime his mare pissed to ease her belly, but it was in such abundance, that it did overflow the country seven leagues, and all the piss of that urinal flood ran glib away towards the ford of Vede, wherewith the water was so swollen, that all the forces the enemy had there were with great horror drowned, except some who had taken the way on the left hand towards the hills. Gargantua, being come to the place of the wood of Vede, was informed by Eudemon, that there was some remainder of the enemy within the castle, which to know, Gargantua cried out as loud as he was able, Are you there, or are you not there ? If you be there, be there no more; and if you are not there, I have no more to say. But a ruffian gunner, whose charge was to attend the portcullis over the gate, let fly a cannon-ball at him, and hit him with that shot most furiously on the right temple of his head, yet did him no more hurt than if he had but cast a prune or kernel of a wine-grape at him. What is this ? said Gargantua ; do you throw at us grape-kernels here ? The vintage shall cost you dear ; thinking indeed that the bullet had been the kernel of a grape, or raisin-kernel.

Those who were within the castle, being till then busy at the pillage, when they heard this noise, ran to the towers and fortresses, from whence they shot at him above nine thousand and five-and-twenty

falcon-shot and harquebusades, aiming all at his head, and so thick did they shoot at him, that he cried out, Ponocrates, my friend, these flies here are like to put out mine eyes; give me a branch of those willow-trees to drive them away, thinking that the bullets and stones¹ shot out of the great ordnance had been but dun-flies. Ponocrates looked and saw that there were no other flies, but great shot which they had shot from the castle. Then was it that he rushed with his great tree against the castle, and with mighty blows overthrew both towers and fortresses, and laid all level with the ground, by which means all that were within were slain and broken in pieces. Going from thence, they came to the bridge at the mill, where they found all the ford covered with dead bodies so thick that they had choked up the mill, and stopped the current of its water, and these were those that were destroyed in the urinal deluge of the mare. There they were at a stand, consulting how they might pass without hindrance by these dead carcasses. But Gymnast said, If the devils have passed there, I will pass well enough. The devils have passed there, said Eudemon, to carry away the damned souls. By St Rhenian!² said

¹ *Bullets and stones.*—*Plumbées et pierres d'artilleries: plombées*, leaden balls or pellets; *glans plumbata*, says Nicot. In old time, *plumbée* was a club studded with lead to make it give the heavier blow. The stones of the great ordnance, or artillery stones, to which iron shot succeeded, were huge stones, rounded, with which certain heavy cannon were charged, and these cannon were called *pedereroes* (from *pierre* or rather *piedra*, a stone). The French were the first that left off the use of these *pedereroes*, and stone bullets; and when in the reign of Charles VIII. they carried the war into Italy, it was amazing to see the havock made by their numerous and well-served train of artillery of large brass ordnance, drawn by stout horses.

² *St Rhenian.*—Read St Treignan. An account of this Scotch saint see a little before.

Ponocrates, then by necessary consequence he shall pass there. Yes, yes, said Gymnast, or I shall stick in the way. Then, setting spurs to his horse, he passed through freely, his horse not fearing, nor being anything affrighted at the sight of the dead bodies; for he had accustomed him, according to the doctrine of Ælian, not to fear armour, nor the carcasses of dead men; and that not by killing men as Diomedes did the Thracians, or as Ulysses did in throwing the corpses of his enemies at his horse's feet, as Homer saith, but by putting a Jack-a-lent amongst his hay, and making him go over it ordinarily, when he gave him his oats. The other three followed him very close, except Eudemone only, whose horse's foreright or far forefoot sank up to the knee in the paunch of a great fat chuff, who lay there upon his back drowned, and could not get it out. There was he pestered, until Gargantua, with the end of his staff, thrust down the rest of the villain's tripe into the water, whilst the horse pulled out his foot; and, which is a wonderful thing in hippiatric, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ring-bone which he had in that foot, by this touch of the burst guts of that great looby.

CHAPTER XXXVII

HOW GARGANTUA, IN COMBING HIS HEAD, MADE THE
GREAT CANNON-BALLS FALL OUT OF HIS HAIR

BEING come out of the river of Vede, they came very shortly after to Grangousier's castle, who waited for them with great longing. At their coming they were entertained with many congies, and cherished

with embraces. Never was seen a more joyful company, for Supplementum Supplementi Chronicorum saith, that Gargamelle died there with joy; for my part, truly, I cannot tell, neither do I care very much for her, nor for anybody else. The truth was, that Gargantua, in shifting his clothes, and combing his head with a comb, which was nine hundred feet long of the Jewish cane measure, and whereof the teeth were great tusks of elephants, whole and entire, he made fall at every rake about seven balls of bullets, at a dozen the ball, that stuck in his hair, at the razing of the castle of the wood of Vede. Which his father Grangousier seeing, thought they had been lice, and said unto him, What, my dear son, hast thou brought us this far some short-winged hawks of the college of Montague? I did not mean that thou shouldest reside there. Then answered Ponocrates, My sovereign lord, think not that I have placed him in that lousy college,¹ which they call Montague; I had rather have put him amongst the grave-diggers of Sanct Innocent, so enormous is the cruelty and villainy that I have known there: for the galley-slaves are far better used amongst the Moors and Tartars, the murderers in the criminal dungeons, yea, the very dogs in your house, than are the poor wretched students in the aforesaid college. And if I were King of Paris, the devil take me if I would not set it on fire, and burn both principal and regents, for suffering this inhumanity to be exercised before their eyes. Then, taking up one of these bullets, he said, These are cannon-shot, which your son Gargantua hath lately received by

¹ *Lousy college*.—Erasmus fell sick there by being lodged in an unwholesome room, where they gave him nothing to eat but rotten eggs; see his colloquy, entitled '*Le Repas du poisson*.'

the treachery of your enemies, as he was passing before the wood of Vede.

But they have been so rewarded, that they are all destroyed in the ruin of the castle, as were the Philistines by the policy of Samson, and those whom the tower of Silohim² slew, as it is written in the thirteenth of Luke. My opinion is, that we pursue them whilst the luck is on our side; for occasion hath all her hair on her forehead; when she is past, you may not recall her—she hath no tuft whereby you can lay hold on her, for she is bald in the hinder part of her head, and never returneth again. Truly, said Grangousier, it shall not be at this time; for I will make you a feast this night, and bid you welcome.

This said, they made ready supper, and, of extraordinary, besides his daily fare, were roasted sixteen oxen, three heifers, two and thirty calves, three score and three fat kids, four score and fifteen wethers, three hundred farrow pigs souced in sweet wine or musk, eleven score partridges, seven hundred snipes and woodcocks, four hundred Loudun and Cornwall³ capons, six thousand pullets, and as many pigeons, six hundred crammed hens, fourteen hundred leverets, or young hares and rabbits, three hundred and three buzzards, and one thousand and seven hundred cockerels. For venison, they could not so suddenly come by it, only eleven wild boars, which the Abbot of Turpenay⁴ sent, and eighteen fallow deer, which the Lord of Gramount bestowed; together with

² *Silohim*.—Read Siloam.

³ *Cornwall*.—Not Cornwall in England, but Cornoüaille in France.

⁴ *Turpenay*.—The Abbey of Tourpenay (*Turpiniacum*) and the Manor of Grammont are adjoining to the Forest of Chinon. So it was no hard matter for the Abbot of Turpenay and the Lord of Grammont to procure venison.

seven score pheasants, which were sent by the Lord of Essars; and some dozens of queests, cushats, ringdoves, and woodculvers; river fowl, teals, and awteals, bitterns, courtes, plovers, francolins, briganders, tyrasons, young lapwings, tame ducks, shovelers, woodlanders, herons, moor hens, criels, storks, cane-petiers, oronges, flamans, which are phænicopters, or crimson-winged sea-fowls, terrigoles, turkeys, arbens, coots, solan-geese, curlews, termagants, and water-wagtails, with a great deal of cream, curds, and fresh cheese, and store of soup, pottages, and brewis with great variety. Without doubt there was meat enough, and it was handsomely dressed by Snapsauce, Hotchpot, and Brayverjuice, Grangousier's cooks. Jenkin Trudg-apate and Clean-glass were very careful to fill them drink.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

HOW GARGANTUA DID EAT UP SIX PILGRIMS IN
A SALLAD

THE story requireth, that we relate that which happened unto six pilgrims, who came from Sebastian[†] near to Nantes: and who for shelter that night, being afraid of the enemy, had hid themselves in the garden upon the chichling peas, among the cabbages and lettuces. Gargantua finding himself somewhat dry, asked whether they could get any lettuce to make him a sallad; and hearing that there were the greatest and fairest in the country, for they were as great as plum-trees, or as walnut-trees, he would go

[†] Read St Sebastian.

thither himself, and brought thence in his hand what he thought good, and withal carried away the six pilgrims, who were in so great fear, that they did not dare to speak nor cough. Washing them, therefore, first at the fountain, the pilgrims said one to another softly, What shall we do? We are almost drowned here amongst these lettuce, shall we speak? But if we speak he will kill us for spies. And, as they were thus deliberating what to do, Gargantua put them with the lettuce into a platter of the house, as large as the huge tun² of the White Friars of the Cistercian order; which done, with oil, vinegar, and salt, he ate them up, to refresh himself a little before supper, and had already swallowed up five of the pilgrims, the sixth being in the platter, totally hid under a lettuce, except his bourdon or staff that appeared, and nothing else. Which Grangousier seeing, said to Gargantua, I think that is the horn of a shell snail, do not eat it. Why not, said Gargantua, they are good all this month: which he no sooner said, but, drawing up the staff, and therewith taking up the pilgrim, he ate him very well, then drank a terrible draught of excellent white wine. The

² *The huge tun of the Cistercians.*—Robert Cenault says, that it held near 300 hogsheads, and this other ship of the Argonauts abundantly out-measured the tun of Erpach, between Heidelberg and Francfort, which Althamar, a German author, represents in the following verse rather as a vast sea than a vessel for wine.

The world's eighth wonder Erpach boasts: a tun
Of such dimensions that the rolling sun
Its like ne'er saw; a sea of wine it shows.
And night and day with Bacchus' nectar flows.
Call, Bernard, the Cistercians all around:
Among them, let *thy* order too be found!
This vessel shall their annual stores supply,
Nor danger run of ever being dry.
Swill Erpach's monks! make Bacchanalian cheer!
This BACBUC safe, no thirst you need not fear.

pilgrims, thus devoured, made shift to save themselves as well as they could, by drawing their bodies out of the reach of the grinders of his teeth, but could not escape from thinking they had been put in the lowest dungeon of a prison. And when Gargantua whiffed the great draught, they thought to have drowned in his mouth, and the flood of wine had almost carried them away into the gulf of his stomach. Nevertheless, skipping with their bourdons, as St Michael's³ palmers use to do, they sheltered themselves from the danger of that inundation under the banks of his teeth. But one of them by chance, groping or sounding the country with his staff, to try whether they were in safety or no, struck hard against the cleft of a hollow tooth, and hit the mandibulary sinew or nerve of the jaw, which put Gargantua to very great pain, so that he began to cry for the rage that he felt. To ease himself therefore of his smarting ache, he called for his tooth-picker, and rubbing towards a young walnut-tree, where they lay skulking, unnestled you my gentlemen pilgrims.

For he caught one by the legs, another by the scrip, another by the pocket, another by the scarf, another by the band of the breeches, and the poor fellow that had hurt him with the bourdon, him he hooked to him by the codpiece, which snatch nevertheless did him a great deal of good, for it pierced unto him a pocky botch he had in the groin, which had grievously tormented him ever since they were past Ancenis. The pilgrims thus dislodged,

³ *St Michael's palmers.*—*Miquelots* in French. These miquelots are little boys that go in pilgrimage to St Michael on the sea, almost over against England, and who take that occasion to beg. Thence comes a saying in France, 'None but great beggars go to St James in Galicia, and little ones to St Michael.'

ran away athwart the plain a pretty fast pace, and the pain ceased, even just at the time when by Eudemon he was called to supper, for all was ready. I will go then, said he, and piss away my misfortune,⁴ which he did do in such a copious measure, that, the urine taking away the feet from the pilgrims, they were carried along with the stream unto the bank of a tuft of trees. Upon which, as soon as they had taken footing, and that for their self-preservation they had run a little out of the road, they on a sudden fell all six, except Fourniller, into a trap that had been made to take wolves by a train,⁵ out of which, nevertheless, they escaped by the industry of the said Fourniller, who broke all the snares and ropes. Being gone from thence, they lay all the rest of that night in a lodge near unto Goudray, where they were comforted in their miseries by the gracious words of one of their company, called Swear-to-go, who showed them, that this adventure had been foretold by the Prophet David, in the Psalms—*Quum exsurgerent homines in nos, fortè vivos deglutissent nos*; when we were eaten in the sallad, with salt, oil, and vinegar. *Quum irasceretur furor eorum in nos, forsitan aqua absorbuisset nos*; when he drank the great draught. *Torrentem pertransiuit anima nostra*; when the stream of his water carried us to the thicket. *Forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam intolerabilem*: that is, the water of his urine, the flood whereof cutting our way, took our feet from us. *Benedictus Dominus, qui non dedit*

⁴ *Piss away my misfortune.*—*Pisser mon malheur*: strictly this is said of those who have got a clap, or have lost at gaming; when they go to make water, people laugh, and say, ‘He is gone to piss away his misfortune.’

⁵ *Train.*—They trail a dead horse, or other carrion along the ground to a place where it is almost impossible for the wolves not to fall into a trap laid for them.

nos in captionem dentibus eorum. Anima nostra sicut passer, erepta est de laqueo venantium; when we fell into the trap. Laqueus contritus est, by Fourniller, et nos liberati sumus. Adjutorium nostrum, etc.

CHAPTER XXXIX

HOW THE MONK WAS FEASTED BY GARGANTUA, AND OF
THE JOVIAL DISCOURSE THEY HAD AT SUPPER

WHEN Gargantua was set down at table, after all of them had somewhat stayed their stomachs by a snatch or two of the first bits eaten heartily, Grangousier began to relate the source and cause of the war, raised between him and Picrochole; and came to tell, how Friar John of the Funnels had triumphed at the defence of the close of the abbey, and extolled him for his valour above Camillus, Scipio, Pompey, Cæsar, and Themistocles. Then Gargantua desired that he might be presently sent for, to the end that with him they might consult of what was to be done. Whereupon, by a joint consent, his steward went for him, and brought him along merrily, with his staff of the cross, upon Grangousier's mule. When he was come, a thousand huggings, a thousand embracements, a thousand good days were given. Ha, Friar John, my friend, Friar John, my brave cousin, Friar John from the devil! Let me clip thee, my heart, about the neck; to me an armsful. I must gripe thee, my ballock, till thy back crack with it. Come, my cod, let me coll thee till I kill thee. And Friar John, the gladdest man in the world, never was man made welcomer, never was any more courteously and graciously received than Friar John. Come, come,

said Gargantua, a stool here close by me at this end. I am content, said the monk, seeing you will have it so. Some water, page; fill, my boy, fill, it is to refresh my liver. Give me some, child, to gargle my throat withal. *Deposita cappà*, said Gymnast, let us pull off this frock. Ho, by God, gentlemen, said the monk, there is a chapter in *Statutis Ordinis*, which opposeth my laying of it down. Pish! said Gymnast, a fig for your chapter! This frock breaks both your shoulders, put it off. My friend, said the monk, let me alone with it; for, by God, I'll drink the better that it is on. It makes all my body jocund. If I should lay it aside, the waggish pages would cut to themselves garters out of it as I was once served at Coulaines. And, which is worse, I shall lose my appetite. But if in this habit I sit down at table, I will drink, by God, both to thee and to thy horse, and so, courage, frolic, God save the company! I have already supped, yet will I eat never a whit the less for that: for I have a paved stomach, as hollow as a butt of malvoisie, or St Benedictus' boot,¹ and always open like a lawyer's pouch. Of all fishes but the tench² take the wing

¹ *St Benet's boots*.—Lower, in l. 4, c. 16, by St Benet's sacred boot. This is wrongly translated in both places. It should be by St Benet's holy butt (of wine), not boot. *Par la sacre botte de St Benoist*. Botte sometimes means a boot, but here a butt; as it does, and is translated in l. 4, c. 43. This butt of St Benet is still to be seen at the Benedictines, of Bologna on the sea, right over against England, and is a vessel or tun not much less than that of Clervaux. See Menage, at the word bouteille, *Boûris*, Cupa. See likewise, in Duchat, three or four curious distinctions about the word botte, when made of wood, glass, or leather, to put wine in, not the legs as Sir T. U. imagined.

² *Of all fishes but the tench, etc.*—Take the back and leave the paunch. *De tous poissons, forsque la tenche, prenez le dos, laissez la panche*. This is really the proverb which H. Stephens affirms to be a proverb of Picardy (Precell. du Lang. Fr., etc., p. 139), and

of a partridge, or the thigh of a nun. Doth not he die like a good fellow that dies with a stiff catso?³ Our prior loves exceedingly the white of a capon. In that, said Gymnast, he doth not resemble the foxes: for of the capons, hens, and pullets, which they carry away, they never eat the white. Why? said the monk. Because, said Gymnast, they have no cooks to dress them; and, if they be not competently made ready, they remain red and not white; the redness of meats being a token that they have not got enough of the fire, whether by boiling, roasting, or otherwise, except shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and cray-fishes, which are cardinalised with boiling. By God's feast-gazers, said the monk, the porter of our abbey, then, hath not his head well boiled, for his eyes are as red as a mazer made of an alder-tree.

which is here, by Friar John, accommodated to the design of playing the wag.

³ *Doth he not die like a good fellow, that dies with a stiff catso?—N'est ce falotement mourir quand on meurt le caiche roidde?* The adverb *falotement* is very energetic here. It equivocates both to the word *falot*, i.e., good fellow, and to a lanthorn fixed at the end of a long pole, which, when the light is spent, or otherwise put out, the staff still continues in statu quo, rigid as it was before. It is easy to apply the comparison to such as die in the condition Friar John speaks of. It is held, by way of a merry tradition, that erection after death happens to such as have enjoyed a nun, which has given occasion to this verse, 'Qui monachâ potitur, virgâ tendente moritur,' reported first by Joannes Vincentius Metulinus, etc. See farther in M. le Duchat himself, who says, *falot* may likewise allude to the Greek Φαλλός, which see in Cham. Dict., synonymous to the Italian *cazzo*, or, as they pronounce it themselves, *catso*, and means what our merry translator calls sometimes the carnal trap-stick (though the ladies call it their sugar-stick). Rabelais' *Caiche* above, comes from *cazzo*, and so does Cazzoni, the famous singer's name, though it means a larger sort of catzo, an eleven-inch sugar-stick, etc., etc., etc. In the second Scaligerana, *cats* is interpreted braguette, a codpiece, taking the *continens* for the *continentum*.

The thigh of this leveret is good for those that have the gout. To the purpose of the trowel,—what is the reason that the thighs of a gentlewoman are always fresh and cool? This problem, said Gargantua, is neither in Aristotle, in Alexander Aphrodiseus, nor in Plutarch. There are three causes, said the monk, by which that place is naturally refreshed. *Primo*, because the water runs all along it. *Secundo*, because it is a shady place, obscure and dark, upon which the sun never shines. And thirdly, because it is continually flabbelled, blown upon and aired by the north winds of the hole arstic, the fan of the smock, and flipflap of the cod-piece. And lusty, my lads! Some bousing liquor, page! So! Crack, Crack, Crack!⁴ O how good is God, that gives us of this excellent juice! I call him to witness, if I had been in the time of Jesus Christ, I would have kept him from being taken by the Jews in the garden of Olivet. And the devil fail me, if I should have failed to cut off the hams of those gentlemen Apostles, who ran away so basely after they had well supped, and left their good master in the lurch. I hate that man worse than poison that offers to run away, when he should fight and lay stoutly about him. Oh that I were but King of France for fourscore or a hundred years! By God! I should whip like curtail-dogs these run-aways of Pavia. A plague take them, why did they not choose rather to die there, than to leave their good prince in that pinch and necessity! Is it not better and more honourable to perish in fighting valiantly than to live in disgrace by a cowardly running away? We are like to eat no great store of

⁴ *Crack, etc.*—Friar John expresses how quick he swallowed that glass of wine.

goslings this year, therefore, friend, reach me some of that roasted pig there.

Diavolo, is there no more must? No more sweet wine? *Germinavit radix Jesse! Je renie ma vie, j'enrage de soif!* I renounce my life, I rage for thirst! This wine is none of the worst. What wine drink you at Paris? I give myself to the devil, if I did not once keep open house at Paris for all comers six months together. Do you know Friar Claud of the High Kilderkins? Oh the good fellow that he is! But I do not know what fly hath stung him of late, he is become so hard a student. For my part, I study not at all. In our abbey we never study for fear of the mumps,⁵ which disease in horses is called the mourning in the chine. Our late abbot was wont to say, that it is a monstrous thing⁶ to see a learned monk. By God! Master! my friend! *Magis magnos clericos non sunt magis magnos sapientes.* You never saw so many hares as there are this year. I could not anywhere come by a goß-hawk, nor tassel of falcon. My Lord Belloniere promised me a lanner, but he wrote to me not long ago, that he was become pursy. The partridges will so multiply henceforth, that they will go near to eat up our ears. I take no delight in the stalking-horse; for I catch

⁵ *Mumps*.—*Auripeaulx*, an Angevin word; as indeed Rabelais brings in all the various words of the several provinces of France, which makes his work the more humorous and diverting. It means the pain in the ears, orillons, as it is called at Paris. It is an imposthumous swelling in the parotid glands on the right and left side of the throat. Intense studying, Friar John insinuates, would so strain and affect these glands as to cause the ear-ache.

⁶ *Monstrous thing*, etc.—Guy Patin affirms in one of his letters, that formerly it was a proverb: *Indoctus ut monachus*, Ignorant or unlearned as a monk: and in our time there has appeared a famous abbot maintaining in print, that it were to be wished the same could be said now-a-days.

such cold, that I am like to founder myself at that sport. If I do not run, toil, travel, and trot about, I am not well at ease. True it is that in leaping over the hedges and bushes, my frock⁷ leaves always some of its wool behind it. I have recovered a dainty greyhound; I give him to the devil, if he suffer a hare to escape him. A groom was leading him to my Lord Huntlittle, and I robbed him of him. Did I ill? No, Friar John, said Gymnast, no, by all the devils that are, no! So, said the monk, do I attest⁸ these same devils so long as they last, or rather, virtue God! what could that gouty limpard have done with so fine a dog? By the body of God! he is better pleased when one presents him with a good yoke of oxen. How now! said Ponocrates, you swear, Friar John? It is only, said the monk, but to grace and adorn my speech.⁹ They are colours of a Ciceronian rhetoric.

CHAPTER XL

WHY MONKS ARE THE OUTCASTS OF THE WORLD; AND
WHEREFORE SOME HAVE BIGGER NOSES THAN OTHERS

By the faith of a Christian, said Eudemon, I do wonderfully dote, and enter in a great ecstasy, when

⁷ *My frock, etc.*—It is true that this way of living, for one of my cloth, oftentimes brings upon me very mortifying rebukes from my superiors.

⁸ *So—do I attest, etc.*—So may it happen to such sort of people as long as they live.

⁹ *Adorn my speech.*—Menage has marked at this passage in his Rabelais, that Longinus, in his Discourse of the Sublime, sect. 14, actually says that swearing, now and then, on a proper occasion, does grandem efficere orationem.

I consider the honesty and good fellowship of this monk; for he makes us here all merry. How is it, then, that they exclude the monks from all good companies, calling them feast-troublers, marrers of mirth, and disturbers of all civil conversation, as the bees drive away the drones from their hives? *Ignavum fucos pecus*, said Maro, *à præsepibus arcent*. Hereunto, answered Gargantua, there is nothing so true, as that the frock and cowl draw to them the opprobries, injuries, and maledictions of the world, just as the wind called Cecias¹ attracts the clouds. The peremptory reason is, because they eat the ordure and excrements of the world, that is to say, the sins of the people, and, like dung-chewers, and excrementitious eaters, they are cast into the privies and secessive places, that is, the convents and abbeys, separated from political conversation, as the jakes and retreats of a house are. But if you conceive how an ape in a family is always mocked, and provokingly incensed, you shall easily apprehend how monks are shunned of all men, both young and old. The ape² keeps not the house as a dog doth; he draws not in the plough as the ox; he yields neither milk nor wool as the sheep; he carrieth no burthen as a horse doth. That which he doth, is only to conskite, spoil, and defile all, which is the cause wherefore he hath of men mocks, frumperies and bastonadoes.

After the same manner a monk (I mean those lithier, idle, lazy monks) doth not labour³ and work

¹ *Cecias*.—This is taken from Aristotle. 'Est etiam ventus nomine Cecias, quem Aristoteles ita flare dicit, ut nubes non procul propellat, sed ut ad sese vocet:' says Aulus Gellius, l. 2, c. 22.

² *The ape, etc.*—Taken from Plutarch.

³ *Doth not labour, etc.*—This reason of people's hating and despising the monks so much, is expressed in the following quatrain:

as do the peasant and artificer; doth not ward and defend the country, as doth the man-of-war; cureth not the sick and diseased, as the physician doth; doth neither preach nor teach, as do the Evangelical doctors and school-masters; doth not import commodities and things necessary for the commonwealth, as the merchant doth. Therefore is it, that by and of all men they are hooted at, hated and abhorred. Yea, but, said Grangousier, they pray to God for us. Nothing less, answered Gargantua. True it is, that with a tingle tangle jangling of bells they trouble and disquiet all their neighbours about them. Right, said the monk; a mass, a matin, a vesper well rung is half said.⁴ They mumble out great store of legends and psalms, by them not at all understood: they say many pater-nosters, interlarded with Ave-Maries, without thinking upon, or apprehending the meaning of what it is they say, which truly I call mocking of God, and not prayers.⁵ But so help them God, as they pray for us, and not for being afraid to lose their victuals, their manchets, and good fat pottage. All true Christians, of all estates and conditions, in all places, and at all times, send up their prayers to

Of mouths above a million, we
Can furnish you each hour,
Who, as the drone defrauds the bee,
Do other's gains devour.

A verse which is applicable to all monks, and all religions, though particularly fitted to the Cordeliers. See the Jesuit's *Passe-par-tout* in 1607.

⁴ *A mass well rung is half said.*—In the same sense we say, A beard well lathered is half shaved.

⁵ *Mocking of God, and not prayers.*—Perhaps Rabelais, who understood High Dutch, had the German proverb in view, 'Gotts gespat, und nicht gotts gebet,' which, however, sounds better in that tongue, because of the allusion from gespat, mocking, to gebet, praying.

God, and the Mediator prayeth and intercedeth for them, and God is gracious to them. Now such a one is our good Friar John, therefore every man desireth to have him in his company. He is no bigot or hypocrite, he is not torn and divided betwixt reality and appearance, no wretch of a rugged and peevish disposition, but honest, jovial, resolute, and a good fellow. He travels, he labours, he defends the oppressed, comforts the afflicted, helps the needy, and keeps the close of the abbey. Nay, said the monk, I do a great deal more than that; for, whilst we are despatching our matins and anniversaries in the quire, I make withal some cross-bow strings, polish glass-bottles and bolts; I twist lines and weave purse nets,⁶ wherein to catch coney. I am never idle. But now, hither come, some drink, some drink here! Bring the fruit. These chestnuts are of the wood of Estrox,⁷ and with good new wine are able to make you a fine cracker and composer of bum-sonnets. You are not as yet, it seems, well-moistened in this house with the sweet wine and must. By God, I drink to all men freely, and at all fords, like a proctor or promoter's horse. Friar John, said Gymnast, take away the snot that hangs at your nose. Ha, ha! said the monk, am not

⁶ *Weave purse nets, etc.*—'Facito aliquid operis: ut semper te diabolus inveniat occupatum—vel fiscellam texe junco: vel canistrum lentis plecte viminibus—Apum fabrica alvearia—Texantur et lina capiendis piscibus,' says St Jerome to the monk Rusticus, in the canon nunquam, etc. The abuse of this canon was got to such a pitch at the time of the Concordat, that the monks and abbots, when their repasts, etc., were over, hardly minded anything else but these trifles, and whistling to canary birds and linnets. (See Brantôme Illus. Men.) Friar John, a downright rake, used to busy himself in these matters, during the time of divine service, and when he was at church at his prayers.

⁷ *Estrox.*—A certain tract in Lower Poitou, abounding with all manner of good fruit.

I in danger of drowning, seeing I am in water even to the nose? No, no—*Quare?* *Quia*—though some water come out from thence, there never goes in any;⁸ for it is well antidoted with pot-proof armour, and sirrup of the vine-leaf.

Oh my friend, he that hath winter-boots made of such leather may boldly fish for oysters, for they will never take water. What is the cause, said Gargantua, that Friar John hath such a fair nose?⁹ Because, said Grangousier, that God would have it so,¹⁰ who frameth us in such form, and for such end, as is most agreeable with his divine will, even as a potter fashioneth his vessels. Because, said Ponocrates, he came with the first to the fair of noses, and therefore made choice of the fairest and the greatest. Pish! said the monk, that is not the reason of it, but,

⁸ *Never goes in any.*—He never drinks any water. Friar John's thought answers to the 'vino suffocatus aquam in nullam corporis partem admittit,' in Bebelius' facetious Tales, l. 3. It has been made into a song in a French play, where a tun-bellied toper is made to say thus :

'Le jus de la treille
Dans une bouteille
Court trop de danger, etc.'

Anglicè.

The juice of the grape
May make its escape,
If you in a bottle do lodge it;
But it's safe. let me tell ye,
When stowed in my belly;
Nought but water comes out of that budget.

⁹ *Such a fair nose.*—Rabelais bringing in this question towards the end of the repast, has a view to an ancient way of speaking of those who, being quite unemployed, or out of discourse, look at people's noses as they pass by, to see whose snout is handsomest.

¹⁰ *Because that God would have it so.*—An answer like that of Xanthus to his gardener in Æsop's life.

according to the true monastical philosophy, it is because my nurse had soft teats,¹¹ by virtue whereof, whilst she gave me suck, my nose did sink in as in so much butter. The hard breasts of nurses make children short-nosed. But hey, gay! *Ad formam nasi cognoscitur ad te levavi*,¹² I never eat any confections, page, whilst I am at the bibbery. *Item*, bring me rather some toasts.

CHAPTER XLI

HOW THE MONK MADE GARGANTUA SLEEP, AND OF HIS HOURS AND BREVIARIES

SUPPER being ended, they consulted of the business in hand, and concluded that about midnight they should fall unawares upon the enemy, to know what manner of watch and ward they kept, and that in the mean while they should take a little rest, the better to refresh themselves. But Gargantua could not sleep by any means, on which side soever he turned himself. Whereupon the monk said to him, I never sleep soundly but when I am at sermon or

¹¹ *Soft teats*.—Bouchet in his 24th Sereé (which I take to mean his Evenings' Conferences, for I never saw the book) says that Friar John's answer is not altogether a joke, for that famous surgeon, Ambrose Paræus, has maintained, that the hardness of a nurse's breast may make a child have a flat nose.

¹² *Ad te levavi*.—Bruscambille has repeated it in his prologue on large noses. And from thence a pleasant she-sinner, being deceived, cried out, 'Nase, me decepisti:' Nose, thou hast deceived me. (She would never judge a cock by his comb any more.) [The reader will find some admirable illustrations of this, and the preceding, note in Dr Ferriar's *Illustrations of Sterne*, I. chap. vi.]

prayers. Let us therefore begin, you and I, the seven penitential psalms, to try whether you shall not quickly fall asleep. The conceit pleased Gargantua very well, and beginning the first of these psalms, as soon as they came to the words, *Beati quorum*, they fell asleep, both the one and the other. But the monk, for his being formerly accustomed to the hour of claustral matins,¹ failed not to awake a little before midnight, and being up himself, awaked all the rest, in singing aloud, and with a full, clear voice, the song,

Awake, O Reinian, Ho, awake!
Awake, O Reinian, Ho!
Get up, you no more sleep must take,
Get up, for we must go.

When they were all roused and up, he said, My masters, it is a usual saying, that we begin matins with coughing, and supper with drinking. Let us now, in doing clean contrarily, begin our matins with drinking, and at night before supper we shall cough as hard as we can. What, said Gargantua, to drink so soon after sleep? This is not to live according to the diet and prescript rule of the physicians, for you ought first to scour and cleanse your stomach of all its superfluities and excrements. O well physicked, said the monk; a hundred devils leap into my body, if there be not more old drunkards than old physicians! I have made this paction and covenant with my appetite, that it

¹ *To the hour of claustral matins.*—It is an observation of Sir Edwin Sandys, that if the Pope should take a fancy to arm all the monks of his empire, and make them turn soldiers, there would be no resisting such men, who have been so long accustomed to obey orders, to live upon a little, to rise early, and to sleep upon hard stones or bare boards. (I translate M. le Duchat's words, not having Sir Edwin's book by me.)

always lieth down, and goes to bed with myself, for to that I every day give very good order, then the next morning it also riseth with me, and gets up when I am awake. Mind you your charges, gentlemen, or tend your cures² as much as you will. I will get me to my drawer, in terms of falconry, my tiring. What drawer or tiring do you mean? said Gargantua. My breviary, said the monk, for just as the falconers, before they feed their hawks, do make them draw at a hen's leg, to purge their brains of phlegm, and sharpen them to a good appetite, so, by taking this merry little breviary in the morning, I scour all my lungs, and am presently ready to drink.

After what manner, said Gargantua, do you say these fair hours and prayers of yours? After the manner of Whipfield,³ said the monk, by three psalms, and three lessons,⁴ or nothing at all, he that

² *Tend your cures, etc.*—Gargantua had said to Friar John, that he ought first to scour (*écurer*) his stomach, etc. The friar therefore answers in terms borrowed from falconry, wherein the word cures means the hawk's excrements.

³ *After the manner of Whipfield.*—Read, *Secundum usum Fecan*. Fecan is an abbey of regular canons, and was allowed the privilege of the Haute-Justice (see Cotgrave) by Richard III., Duke of Normandy, who likewise obtained from the Pope (John XVII.) that the said religious should be exempt from the Archbishop of Rouen's jurisdiction, and might take cognisance of all cases relating to their own men even in spirituals. (See Du Chesne.) What had turned into a proverb the recital of the prayers (*heures*) of Fecan, was an extreme relaxation of the rule, and remissness of discipline among the religious of that abbey, who extended their privileges even to a total, or at least partial omission of their prayers.

⁴ *Three Psalms and three lessons.*—Cavalier-like. So the Draper in Patelin—

'Il est avocat potatif,

A trois leçons et à trois pseumes.'

This way of speaking is borrowed from the breviary (mass or

will. I never tie myself to hours, prayers, and sacraments: for they are made for the man, and not the man for them. Therefore is it, that I make my prayers in fashion of stirrup-leathers; I shorten or lengthen them when I think good. *Brevis oratio penetrat cœlos, et longa potatio evacua tscyphos.* Where is that written? By my faith, saith Ponocrates, I cannot tell, my pillicock, but thou art more worth than gold. Therein, said the monk, I am like you: but, *venite, apotemus.*⁵ Then made they ready store of carbonadoes, or rashers on the coals, and good fat soups, or brewis with sippets; and the monk drank what he pleased. Some kept him company, and the rest did forbear, for their stomachs were not as yet opened. Afterwards every man began to arm and besit himself for the field. And they armed the monk against his will; for he desired no other armour for back and breast, but his frock, nor any other weapon in his hand, but the staff of the cross. Yet at their pleasure was he completely armed cap-à-pie, and mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom,⁶ with a good slashing shable by his side, together with Gargantua, Ponocrates, Gymnast, Eudemon, and five and twenty more of the most resolute and adven-

service books) where the office is fixed to more or fewer Psalms and lessons, according as the day is more or less solemn.

⁵ *Venite, apotemus.*—The monk alludes to the *venite adoremus* of his breviary.

⁶ *Upon one of the best horses in the kingdom.*—*Sus ung bon coursier du royaume.* M. le Duchat will have it that Rabelais here means a Neapolitan horse, and that he speaks after the way of the Italians, who, by the bare word kingdom, commonly understand, and would have others also understand, the kingdom of Naples. Like our Irishmen, who when they mean such a one is their countryman, instead of saying he is Irish, or of Ireland, they say he is of the kingdom. Is such a one of the kingdom? I have often heard them say so myself to one another.

turous of Grangousier's house, all armed at proof with their lances in their hands, mounted like St George, and every one of them having a harquebusier behind him.

CHAPTER XLII

HOW THE MONK ENCOURAGED HIS FELLOW-CHAMPIONS,
AND HOW HE HANGED UPON A TREE

THUS went out those valiant champions on their adventure, in full resolution to know what enterprise they should undertake, and what to take heed of, and look well to, in the day of the great and horrible battle. And the monk encouraged them, saying, My children, do not fear nor doubt, I will conduct you safely. God and Sanct Benedict be with us! If I had strength answerable to my courage, by's death, I would plume them for you like ducks.¹ I fear nothing but the great ordnance; yet I know of a charm by way of prayer, which the sub-sexton of our abbey taught me, that will preserve a man from the violence of guns, and all manner of fire-weapons and engines; but it will do me no good, because I do not believe it. Nevertheless, I hope my staff of the cross shall this day play devilish pranks amongst them. By God! whoever of our party shall offer to play the duck,² and shrink when blows are a dealing, I give myself to the devil, if I do not make a monk of him in my

¹ *Like ducks.*—The contrary way against the grain, as they pluck ducks.

² *Play the duck.*—i.e., dip down the head, as ducks dive in the water, when they are in fear.

stead, and hamper him within my frock, which is a sovereign cure against cowardice. Did you never hear of my Lord Meurles's³ greyhound, which was not worth a straw in the fields? He put a frock about his neck: by the body of God! there was neither hare nor fox that could escape him, and, which is more, he lined all the bitches in the country, though before that he was feeble-reined, and *de frigidis et maleficiatis*.⁴

The monk uttering these words in choler, as he passed under a walnut-trée, in his way towards the causey, he broached the vizor of his helmet on the stump of a great branch of the said tree. Nevertheless, he set his spurs so fiercely to the horse, who was full of mettle, and quick on the spur, that he bounded forwards, and the monk, going about to ungrapple his vizor, let go his hold of the bridle, and so hanged by his hand upon the bough, whilst his horse stole away from under him. By this means was the monk left, hanging on the walnut-tree, and crying for help, murder, murder, swearing also that he was betrayed. Eudemon perceived him first, and calling Gargantua said, Sir, come and see Absalom hanging. Gargantua being come, considered the countenance of the monk, and in what posture he hanged; wherefore he said to Eudemon, You were mistaken in comparing him to Absalom; for Absalom hung by his hair, but this shaveling monk hangeth by the ears. Help me, said the monk, in the devil's name! is this a time for you to prate? You seem to me to be like the decretalist preachers,⁵ who say, that who-

³ *Meurles*.—An ancient and honourable family at Montpellier, where they still enjoy eminent posts both civil and military.

⁴ *Ex frigidis, etc.*—*Frigid et maleficiat* is properly said of a man that is impotent, either by nature or by some witchery, such as tying the codpiece point, which see explained elsewhere.

⁵ *You seem to me to be like the decretalist preachers.*—This answers

soever shall see his neighbour in the danger of death, ought, upon pain of trisulk⁶ excommunication, rather choose to admonish him to make his confession to a priest, and put his conscience in the state of peace, than otherwise to help and relieve him.

And therefore when I shall see them fallen into a river, and ready to be drowned, I shall make them a fair long sermon, *De contemptu Mundi, et fuga seculi*; and when they are stark dead, shall then go to their aid and succour in fishing after them. Be quiet, said Gymnast, and stir not, my minion. I am now coming to unhang thee, and to set thee at freedom, for thou art a pretty little gentle monachus. *Monachus in clauastro non valet ova duo; sed quando est extra bene valet triginta.* I have seen above five hundred hanged,⁷ but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and pendilatory swagging. Truly, if I had so good a one, I would willingly hang thus all my lifetime. What, said the monk, have you almost done preaching? Help me, in the name of God, seeing you will not in the name of the other spirit,⁸ or, by the habit which I wear, you shall repent it, *tempore et loco prælibatis.*⁹

Then Gymnast alighted from his horse, and, climbing up the walnut-tree, lifted up the monk

to that of St Austin, in reference to one who, rather than strive to shake off his sins, is puzzling his brains about how it should possibly be that original sin could descend from his parents to him.

⁶ *Trisulk*.—Three-pointed, like Jupiter's thunder.

⁷ *I have seen above five hundred hanged*.—Gymnast speaks here like the grand provost of Paris, or of the army.

⁸ *The other spirit*.—This is, the devil, in whose name he had at first cried out for help. This is the reverse of Virgil's 'Flectere si nequeo superos, acheronta movebo.'

⁹ *Tempore et loco prælibatis*.—Rabelais' motto, says the author of the judgment upon Rabelais. We might have believed him, had he brought any proof of it.

with one hand by the gussets of his armour under the arm-pits, and with the other undid his vizor from the stump of the broken branch, which done, he let him fall to the ground and himself after. As soon as the monk was down, he put off all his armour,¹⁰ and threw away one piece after another about the field, and, taking to him again his staff of the cross, remounted up to his horse, which Eudemon had caught in his running away. Then went they on merrily, riding along on the high way.

CHAPTER XLIII

HOW THE SCOUTS AND FORE-PARTY OF Picrochole
WERE MET WITH BY GARGANTUA, AND HOW
THE MONK SLEW CAPTAIN DRAWFORTH, AND
THEN WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY HIS ENEMIES

Picrochole, at the relation of those who had escaped out of the broil and defeat, wherein Tripet¹ was untripped, grew very angry that the devils should have so run upon his men, and held all that night a council of war, at which Rashcalf and Touchfaucet² concluded his power to be such, that he was

¹⁰ *He put off all his armour.*—Like David, when he went against Goliath.

¹ *Tripet.*—*Lors que Tripet feut estripé.* Captain Tripet, of whom before, in chap. 35, it is said, that Gymnast made him disemboque his soul amidst the soups and broths which came out of him through his guts.

² *Rashcalf and Touchfaucet.*—Hastiveau may be taken for Rashcalf well enough, I confess; but strictly it means a sort of grapes, so called, because it comes in haste, *i.e.*, it is sooner ripe than other grapes, and, as C. Stephens in his *Prædium Rusticum* observes, denotes a rash man, who is too hasty either to give or take counsel. Touquedillon, I own, may likewise be made to

able to defeat all the devils of hell, if they should come to jostle with his forces. This Picrochole did not fully believe, though he doubted not much of it. Therefore sent he under the command and conduct of the Count Drawforth,³ for discovering of the country, the number of sixteen horsemen, all well mounted upon light horses for skirmish, and thoroughly besprinkled with holy water;⁴ and every one for their field-mark or cognizance had the sign of a star⁵ in his scarf, to serve at all adventures, in case they should happen to encounter with devils; that by the virtue, as well of that Gregorian water,⁶

mean Touchfaucet; but it is a word properly of Languedoc, where they call a Touquedillon a bully, *qui touche de loin*, who touches at a distance, but whose heart fails him when he comes to a close engagement. The artillery strikes *de loin*, at a distance, and therefore we see in chap. 26, Touquedillon was set over that of Picrochole.

³ *Drawforth*.—*Tiravant*. A partizan, whose business was *tirer avant*, to advance before, to get intelligence, and discover the enemy and the country round about.

⁴ *Thoroughly besprinkled with holy water*.—There is nothing in all this that is not applicable to the ancient Burgundian men-at-arms. The people of the two Burgundies were, and still are (those of the Upper Burgundy especially), extremely superstitious, and the bandoleer of those men-at-arms, with the Burgundy cross on them, was very like that part of a priest's habiliment called a stole.

⁵ *A star*.—Read a stole, not a star; *Une estolle*, Rabelais says, not *une étoile*.—[*N.B.*—The passage is not correctly understood by either the translator or commentator.]

⁶ *Gregorian water*.—Gregory I. was not the introducer of the holy water, but he was a strong recommender of it, insomuch that the very husbands who had conversed with their wives, or as the play says, had *carnalitered* with them, were not to enter the church till they had washed themselves with that water, 33, v. 4, c. Rabelais does not spell it Gregoriene, but Gringoriane, which is a corruption of Gregoriene, as Brinborion comes from Breviarium, corruptly, and indeed contemptuously used for the Romish psalter.

as of the stars which they wore, they might make them disappear and vanish.⁷

In this equipage they made an excursion upon the country, till they came near to the Vauguyon, which is the valley of Guyon, and to the Hospital, but could never find anybody to speak unto; whereupon they returned a little back, and took occasion to pass above the aforesaid Hospital, to try what intelligence they could come by in those parts. In which resolution riding on, and by chance in a pastoral lodge, or shepherd's cottage near to Coudray, hitting upon the six pilgrims, they carried them way-bound and manacled, as if they had been spies, for all the exclamations, adjurations, and requests that they could make. Being come down from thence towards Seville, they were heard by Gargantua, who said then unto those that were with him, Comrades and fellow soldiers, we have here met with an encounter, and they are ten times in number more than we. Shall we charge them or no? What a devil, said the monk, shall we do else? Do you esteem men by their number, rather than by their valour and prowess? With this he cried out, Charge, devils, charge! Which when

⁷ *Disappear and vanish.*

‘Les diables fuit et adversaires,
Et chasse fantasmes contraires.’

It drives away both carnal foes and devils,
And guards from sprights and all contrariant evils,

Says, in Peter Grosnet's collection, an ancient rhyme, speaking of the marvellous effects of holy water. Picrochole's people imagined they should, by virtue of this blessed water, put to flight every mother's son of the Gargantuists, whom they took for real devils from the time they beheld Gymnast's wonderful feats of activity, he having likewise told them he was a devil, though a poor one.

the enemies heard, they thought certainly that they had been very devils, and therefore even then began all of them to run away as hard as they could drive, Drawforth only excepted, who immediately settled his lance on its rest, and therewith hit the monk with all his force on the very middle of his breast, but, coming against his horrific frock, the point of the iron, being with the blow either broke off or blunted, it was, in matter of execution, as if you had struck against an anvil with a little wax-candle.

Then did the monk, with his staff of the cross, give him such a sturdy thump and whirret betwixt his neck and shoulders, upon the acromion bone, that he made him lose both sense and motion, and fall down stone dead at his horse's feet; and, seeing the sign of the star which he wore scarfwise, he said unto Gargantua, These men are but priests, which is but the beginning of a monk; by St John, I am a perfect monk, I will kill them to you like flies. Then ran he after them at a swift and full gallop, till he overtook the rear, and felled them down like tree-leaves,⁸ striking athwart and along and every way. Gymnast presently asked Gargantua if they should pursue them? To whom Gargantua answered, By no means; for, according to right military discipline, you must never drive your enemy unto despair, for that such a strait doth multiply his force, and increase his courage, which was before broken and cast down; neither is there any better help, or outgate of relief for men that are amazed, out of

⁸ Like tree-leaves.—Read, like rye, *seille* in French, an old word for *ségle*, and both from the Latin *secale*. Sir T. U. mistook this *seille* for *feuille*. Rye, says M. le Duchat, is cut in the beginning of the harvest, and doubtless, as the Germans mow it, so there are, or at least were, in France, provinces where they mowed it likewise. This makes Rabelais say, that Friar John felled down, like rye, such of the enemy as came first to hand.

heart, toiled, and spent, than to hope for no favour at all. How many victories have been taken out of the hands of the victors by the vanquished, when they would not rest satisfied with reason, but attempt to put all to the sword, and totally to destroy their enemies, without leaving so much as one to carry home news of the defeat of his fellows ! Open, therefore, unto your enemies all the gates and ways, and make to them a bridge of silver rather than fail, that you may be rid of them. Yea, but, said Gymnast, they have the monk. Have they the monk ? said Gargantua. Upon mine honour then it will prove to their cost. But to prevent all dangers, let us not yet retreat, but halt here quietly, as in an ambush ; for I think I do already understand the policy and judgment of our enemies. They are truly more directed by chance and mere fortune, than by good advice and counsel. In the mean while, whilst these made a stop under the walnut-trees, the monk pursued on the chase, charging all he overtook, and giving quarter to none, until he met with a trooper, who carried behind him one of the poor pilgrims, and there would have rifled him. The pilgrim, in hope of relief at the sight of the monk, cried out, Ha, my Lord Prior,⁹ my good friend, my Lord Prior, save me, I beseech you, save me ! Which words being heard by those that rode in the van, they instantly faced about, and seeing there was nobody but the monk that made this great havoc and slaughter among them, they loaded him with blows as thick as they use to do an ass with wood.¹⁰ But of all this he felt nothing, especially

⁹ *My Lord Prior.*—As yet Friar John was no more than the Prior of Sermaise. See notes on chap. 27.

¹⁰ *An ass with wood.*—Back and belly ; for such is the loading

when they struck upon his frock, his skin was so hard. Then they committed him to two of the marshal's men to keep, and, looking about, saw nobody coming against them, whereupon they thought that Gargantua and his party were fled. Then was it that they rode as hard as they could towards the walnut-trees to meet with them, and left the monk there all alone, with his two foresaid men to guard him. Gargantua heard the noise and neighing of the horses, and said to his men, Comrades, I hear the track and beating of the enemy's horse-feet, and withal perceive that some of them come in a troop and full body against us. Let us rally and close here, then set forward in order, and by this means we shall be able to receive their charge, to their loss and our honour.

CHAPTER XLIV

HOW THE MONK RID HIMSELF OF HIS KEEPERS, AND
HOW PICROCHOLE'S FORLORN HOPE WAS DEFEATED

THE monk, seeing them break off thus without order, conjectured that they were to set upon Gargantua and those that were with him, and was wonderfully grieved that he could not succour them. Then considered he the countenance of the two keepers in whose custody he was, who would have willingly run after the troops to get some booty and plunder, and were always looking towards the valley unto which they were going. Farther, he syllogized, saying, These men are but badly skilled in matters

of an ass carrying wood to market. He seems to be covered all over with it.





The Monk rides himself of his keepers.

of war, for they have not required my parole, neither have they taken my sword from me. Suddenly here-upon he drew his brackmard or horseman's sword, wherewith he gave the keeper which held him on the right side, such a sound slash, that he cut clean through the jugular veins, and the sphagitid or transparent arteries of the neck, with the fore-part of the throat called the gargareon, even unto the two adenes, which are throat-kernels; and, redoubling the blow, he opened the spinal marrow betwixt the second and third vertebræ. There fell down that keeper stark dead to the ground. Then the monk, reining his horse to the left, ran upon the other, who, seeing his fellow dead, and the monk to have the advantage of him, cried with a loud voice, Ha, my Lord Prior, quarter! I yield, my Lord Prior, quarter, quarter, my good friend, my Lord Prior! And the monk cried likewise, My Lord Posterior, my friend, my Lord Posterior, you shall have it upon your posteriorums! Ha, said the keeper, my Lord Prior, my minion, my gentle Lord Prior, I pray God make you an Abbot! By the habit, said the monk, which I wear, I will here make you a cardinal. What! do you use to pay ransoms to religious men? You shall therefore have by and by a red hat of my giving.¹ And the fellow cried, Ha, my Lord Prior,

¹ *A red hat of my giving.*—That is, *I will cut off your head and so give you a red hat.* Thus a 'cardinal en Greve' (the place of execution at Paris) is proverbially said of a criminal that is beheaded, and upon this wretched proverb turns the sting of James Spifame's epitaph. Menot, who preached at the beginning of the sixteenth century, once said, towards the close of a sermon of his, in the Passion week, that though there were preachers who durst carry truth with them into the pulpit, they were threatened to be made cardinals without going to Rome, etc., and the authors of the *Catholicon d'Espagne*, long after that preacher, made use of the same expression in two places of that satire.

my Lord Prior, my Lord Abbot that shall be, my Lord Cardinal, my Lord all ! Ha, ha, hes ! no my Lord Prior ! my good little Lord the Prior ! I yield, render and deliver myself up to you ! And I deliver thee, said the monk, to all the devils in hell.—Then at one stroke he cut off his head, cutting his scalp upon the temple-bones, and lifting up in the upper part of the skull the two triangulary bones called sincipital, or the two bones bregmatis, together with the sagittal commissure or dart-like seam which distinguisheth the right side of the head from the left, as also a great part of the coronal or fore-head bone, by which terrible blow likewise he cut the two meninges or films which enwrap the brain, and made a deep wound in the brain's two posterior ventricles, and the cranium or skull abode hanging upon his shoulders by the skin of the pericranium behind, in form of a doctor's bonnet, black without and red within. Thus fell he down also to the ground stark dead.

And presently the monk gave his horse the spur, and kept the way that the enemy held who had met with Gargantua and his companions in the broad highway, and were so diminished of their number, for the enormous slaughter that Gargantua had made with his great tree amongst them, as also Gymnast, Ponocrates, Eudemon, and the rest, that they began to retreat disorderly and in great haste, as men altogether affrighted and troubled in both sense and understanding, and as if they had seen the very proper species and form of death before their eyes ; or, rather, as when you see an ass with a brizze or gad-bee under his tail, or fly that stings him, run hither and thither without keeping any path or way, throwing down his load to the ground, breaking his bridle and reins, and taking no breath

nor rest, and no man can tell what ails him, for they see not any thing touch him—so fled these people destitute of wit, without knowing any cause of flying, only pursued by a panic terror, which in their minds they had conceived. The monk, perceiving that their whole intent was to betake themselves to their heels, alighted from his horse, and got upon a big large rock, which was in the way, and with his great brackmard sword laid such load upon those run-aways, and with main strength fetching a compass with his arm without feigning or sparring, slew and overthrew so many, that his sword broke in two pieces. Then thought he within himself that he had slain and killed sufficiently, and that the rest should escape to carry news. Therefore he took up a battle-axe of those that lay there dead, and got upon the rock again, passing his time to see the enemy thus flying, and to tumble himself amongst the dead bodies, only that he suffered none to carry pike, sword, lance, nor gun with him, and those who carried the pilgrims bound he made to alight, and gave their horses unto the said pilgrims, keeping them there with him under the hedge, and also Touchfaucet, who was then his prisoner.

CHAPTER XLV

HOW THE MONK CARRIED ALONG WITH HIM THE
PILGRIMS, AND OF THE GOOD WORDS THAT
GRANGOUSIER GAVE THEM

THIS skirmish being ended, Gargantua retreated with his men, excepting the monk, and about the dawning of the day they came unto Grangousier,

who in his bed was praying unto God for their safety and victory. And seeing them all safe and sound, he embraced them lovingly, and asked what was become of the monk? Gargantua answered him, that without doubt the enemies had the monk. Then have they mischief and ill luck, said Grangousier, which was very true. Therefore is it a common proverb to this day, to give a man the monk, or as in French, *luy bailler le moyne*, when they would express the doing unto one a mischief. Then commanded he a good breakfast to be provided for their refreshment. When all was ready, they called Gargantua, but he was so aggrieved that the monk was not to be heard of, that he would neither eat nor drink. In the meanwhile, the monk comes, and from the gate of the outer court cries out aloud, Fresh wine, fresh wine, Gymnast my friend! Gymnast went out and saw that it was Friar John, who brought along with him six pilgrims and Touchfaucet prisoners; whereupon Gargantua likewise went forth to meet him, and all of them made him the best welcome that possibly they could, and brought him before Grangousier, who asked him of all his adventures. The monk told him all, both how he was taken, how he rid himself of his keepers, of the slaughter he had made by the way, and how he had rescued the pilgrims, and brought along with him Captain Touchfaucet. Then did they altogether fall to banqueting most merrily. In the meantime Grangousier asked the pilgrims what countrymen they were, whence they came, and whither they went? Sweer-to-go in the name of the rest answered, My sovereign lord, I am of Saint Genou in Berry, this man is of Palau, this other is of Onzay, this of Argy, this of St Nazarand, and this man of Villebrenin. We come from St Sebastian near

Nantes,¹ and are now returning, as we best may, by easy journeys. Yea, but, said Grangousier, what went you to do at Saint Sebastian? We went, said Sweer-to-go, to offer up unto that Sanct our vows against the plague. Ah, poor men, said Grangousier, do you think that the plague comes from St Sebastian? Yes, truly, answered Sweer-to-go, our preachers tell us so indeed. But is it so, said Grangousier, do the false prophets teach you such abuses?² Do they thus blaspheme the Sancts and holy men of God, as to make them like unto the devils, who do nothing but hurt unto mankind,—as Homer writeth, that the plague was sent into the camp of the Greeks by Apollo, and as the poets feign a great rabble of Vejoves and mischievous gods? So did a certain Cafard or dissembling religionary preach at Sinay, that Saint Anthony sent the fire into men's legs, that St Eutropius made men hydropic,³ St Gildas, fools, and that St Genou made them goutish. But I punished him so exemplarily, though he called me heretic for it, that since that time no such

¹ *St Sebastian near Nantes, etc.*—It is at Peligny, near Nantes, where the body of St Sebastian is said to be kept; though the possession of it is likewise insisted upon by Rome, Soissons, and Narbonne.

² *Such abuses.*—Without offence to the well-meaning Grangousier, there's no such great hurt in it as he fancies. If some saints, when they are angered, send certain distempers, as is believed by the Romanists, they likewise cure them when they please. This is what H. Stephens frankly confesses, in chap. 38 of his *Apology for Herodotus*.

³ *St Eutropius made men hydropic, etc.*—See Agrippa, ch. 57, *De Vanitate Scientiarum*, and H. Stephens, chap. 38, of the *Apology for Herodotus*. 'Ridendi sunt,' says the former, 'qui à nominis similitudine et vocum confusione, et per similia futilia inventa sanctis quædam morborum genera adscribunt, ut Germani caducum morbum Valentino, quia hoc nomen (fallen) cadere significat, et Galli Eutropio addicant Hydronicos, ob consimilem sonum.'

hypocritical rogue durst set his foot within my territories. And truly I wonder that your king should suffer them in their sermons to publish such scandalous doctrine in his dominions; for they deserve to be chastised with greater severity than those who, by magical art, or any other device, have brought the pestilence into a country. The pest killeth but the bodies, but such abominable impostors empoison our very souls. As he spake these words, in came the monk very resolute, and asked them, Whence are you, you poor wretches? Of Saint Genou, said they. And how, said the monk, does the Abbot Gulligut the good drinker, and the monks, what cheer make they? By God's body, they'll have a fling at your wives, and breast them to some purpose, whilst you are upon your roaming rant and gadding pilgrimage.⁴ Hin, hen, said Sweer-to-go, I am not afraid of mine, for he that shall see her by day will never break his neck to come to her in the night-time. Yea, marry, said the monk, now you have hit it. Let her be as ugly as ever was Proserpina, she will once, by the

⁴ *Gadding Pilgrimage*.—Time was that these devout journeyings were in great vogue, but they never had so much success, as when the pilgrim undertook them with a view to have children. Toleno, in that epigram of Beza's *Tollendæ cupidus Toleno prolis*, is a famous example of this. The good man was rich, but had no children, though he had been married some years. In full assurance that he should soon see himself a father, could he but make heaven his friend, he courageously undertakes at once a pilgrimage to Loretto, another to the Holy Sepulchre, and a third to Mount Sinai. It is easy to imagine how great a fatigue he underwent, during so long a peregrination. But how transported was he, when, upon his return home, after a three years' voyage, he found his family increased with three lovely boys, whom he had not the trouble of getting? Certainly, the piety of our ancestors was of great advantage in this respect; and since it has insensibly grown cold, Mademoiselle Sevin had good reason to say in *Fenestæ*, l. 3, 'The world was going to be no more, and mankind would soon be at an end, for want of pilgrimages.'

Lord God, be overturned, and get her skin-coat shaken, if there dwell any monks near to her; for a good carpenter will make use of any kind of timber. Let me be peppered with the pox, if you find not all your wives with child at your return; for the very shadow of the steeple of an abbey is fruitful. It is, said Gargantua, like the water of Nilus in Egypt, if you believe Strabo and Pliny, lib. 7, cap. 3. What virtue will there be, then, said the monk, in their bullets of concupiscence, their habits, and their bodies?

Then said Grangousier, Go your ways, poor men, in the name of God the Creator! to whom I pray to guide you perpetually, and henceforward be not so ready to undertake these idle and unprofitable journeys. Look to your families, labour every man in his vocation, instruct your children, and live as the good Apostle St Paul directeth you: in doing whereof, God, his angels and sancts, will guard and protect you, and no evil or plague at any time shall befall you. Then Gargantua led them into the hall to take their refection; but the pilgrims did nothing but sigh, and said to Gargantua, O how happy is that land which hath such a man for their lord! We have been more edified and instructed by the talk which he had with us, than by all the sermons that ever were preached in our town. This is, said Gargantua, that which Plato saith, lib. 5, de Republ., That those commonwealths are happy, whose rulers philosophise, and whose philosophers rule. Then caused he their wallets to be filled with victuals, and their bottles with wine, and gave unto each of them a horse to ease them upon the way, together with some pence⁵ to live by.

⁵ *Some pence.*—*Quelques Carolus*: some *Caroluses*: a *Carolus*, Cotgrave says, is a piece of white money, worth tenpence, Tour, *i.e.*,

CHAPTER XLVI

HOW GRANGOUSIER DID VERY KINDLY ENTERTAIN
TOUCHFAUCET HIS PRISONER

TOUCHFAUCET was presented unto Grangousier, and by him examined upon the enterprize and attempt of Picrochole, what it was he could pretend to, or aim at, by the rustling stir and tumultuary coil of this his sudden invasion. Whereunto he answered, that his end and purpose was to conquer all the country, if he could, for the injury done to his cake-bakers. It is too great an undertaking, said Grangousier; and, as the proverb is, He that gripes too much, holds fast but little. The time is not now as formerly, to conquer the kingdoms of our neighbour princes, and to build up our own greatness upon the loss of our nearest Christian brother. This imitation of the ancient Herculeses, Alexanders, Hannibals, Scipios, Cæsars, and other such heroes, is quite contrary to the profession of the gospel of Christ, by which we are commanded to preserve, keep, rule and govern every man his own country and lands, and not in a hostile manner to invade others; and that which heretofore the Barbarians and Saracens called prowess and valour, we now call robbing, thievery, and wickedness. It would have been more

Tournois, or a just English penny. *Carolus de Bezançon*, a silver coin, worth about ninepence sterling; *Carolus de Flanders*, another, worth about three shillings sterling. I apprehend our author to mean the first, because M. le Duchat's note is, *Carolus*, a piece of money, worth ten deniers, stamped with a large K and a crown over it. King Charles VIII. was the first that caused this piece to be coined, and marked with the first letter of his name in Latin, viz., *Karolus*.

commendable in him to have contained himself within the bounds of his own territories, royally governing them, than to insult and domineer in mine, pillaging and plundering everywhere like a most unmerciful enemy; for, by ruling his own with discretion, he might have increased his greatness, but by robbing me, he cannot escape destruction. Go your ways in the name of God, prosecute good enterprises, show your king what is amiss, and never counsel him with regard unto your own particular profit, for the public loss will swallow up the private benefit. As for your ransom, I do freely remit it to you, and will that your arms and horse be restored to you; so should good neighbours do, and ancient friends, seeing this our difference is not properly war. As Plato, lib. 5, de Repub., would not have it called war but sedition, when the Greeks took up arms against one another, and that, therefore, when such combustions should arise amongst them, his advice was to behave themselves in the managing of them with all discretion and modesty. Although you call it war, it is but superficial, it entereth not into the closet and inmost cabinet of our hearts. For neither of us hath been wronged in his honour, nor is there any question betwixt us in the main, but only how to redress, by the bye, some petty faults committed by our men—I mean, both yours and ours, which, although you knew, you ought to let pass; for these quarrelsome persons deserve rather to be contemned than mentioned, especially seeing I offered them satisfaction according to the wrong. God shall be the just judge of our variances, whom I beseech, by death rather to take me out of this life, and to permit my goods to perish and be destroyed before mine eyes, than that by me or mine he should in any sort be wronged. These

words uttered, he called the monk, and before them all thus spoke unto him. Friar John, my good friend, is it you that took prisoner the Captain Touchfaucet here present? Sir, said the monk, seeing himself is here, and that he is of the years of discretion, I had rather you should know it by his confession, than by any words of mine. Then said Touchfaucet, My sovereign lord, it is he indeed that took me, and I do therefore most freely yield myself his prisoner. Have you put him to any ransom? said Grangousier to the monk. No, said the monk, of that I take no care. How much would you have for having taken him? Nothing, nothing, said the monk, I am not swayed by that, nor do I regard it. Than Grangousier commanded that, in presence of Touchfaucet, should be delivered to the monk for taking him the sum of threescore and two thousand saluts¹ (in English money, fifteen thousand and five hundred pounds), which was done, whilst they made a collation or little banquet to the said Touchfaucet, of whom Grangousier asked, If he would stay with him, or if he loved rather to return to his king? Touchfaucet answered, that he was content to take whatever course he would advise him

¹ *Saluts*.—Two things occur to my thoughts concerning this species of money, which I do not think Rabelais here has employed preferable to any other, without some reason. First, that Friar John, having saved Touchfaucet's life, and contented himself with only making him his prisoner, it was a very proper way of rewarding him with *saluts* (*salut* signifying safety, preservation, safe-guard, etc.). Secondly, that as this coin was called *salut*, only because it had on one side the angelical salutation, represented with the word *Ave*, God save you, by which our French ancestors expressed *check*, at chess-play, and even *check-mate*: the *Ave* of the *saluts*, paid to Friar John, might always put him in mind of that gallant action of his, in giving *check* and *mate* to one of Picrochole's generals. As to their value, Cotgrave says, '*Saluts* were an old French crown, worth about five shillings sterling.'

to. Then, said Grangousier, return unto your king, and God be with you.

Then he gave him an excellent sword of a Vienne blade,² with a golden scabbard wrought with vine branch-like flourishes, of fair goldsmith's work, and a collar or neck-chain of gold, weighing seven hundred and two thousand merks (at eight ounces each), garnished with precious stones of the finest sort, esteemed at a hundred and sixty thousand ducats, and ten thousand crowns more, as an honourable donative by way of present. After this talk Touch-faucet got to his horse, and Gargantua for his safety allowed him the guard of thirty men-at-arms, and six score archers³ to attend him under the conduct

² *Vienne blade*.—At Vienne, in the lower Dauphiné, are made excellent sword-blades, by means of certain *martinets* (water-mills for an iron forge, says Cotgrave). These *martinets* (or hammers, as Bowyer calls them), rise and fall alternately, and with the greatest regularity possible, by the motion of the wheels, which are turned by the stream of a little river called Gere. [Tilt-hammers, in English.]

³ *Thirty men-at-arms, and six score archers*.—The French *noblesse* (gentry) being grown plunderers and freebooters in the wars of the preceding reigns, they were reduced into a body of regular troops of horse, under Charles VII., consisting of fifteen hundred lancemen and archers, the companies whereof, more or less strong, were distributed to the princes, and most experienced captains of the kingdom. Each man-at-arms had in his train four horses, two of which were for the service of himself to ride on, and the other two were, one of them a sumpter-horse, and the other for a servant called *coûtillier*, either because he rode by his master's side (*côte*), or rather, I should think, because he was armed with a good cutlass. There were twice as many archers, obliged to have each two horses, one for himself, and the other for his baggage; but two archers had no more pay than one man-at-arms, that is, per day half-a-crown, value thirteen sous, six deniers; both the man-at-arms and archer were to be gentlemen. See farther on this subject, the Life of Louis XII., by Seyssel, last chap., and Fauchet, l. 2, c. 1, of his 'Treatise of Warfare and Arms.'

of Gymnast, to bring him even unto the gate of the rock Clermond, if there were need. As soon as he was gone, the monk restored unto Grangousier the three-score and two thousand saluts, which he had received, saying, Sir, it is not as yet the time for you to give such gifts—stay till this war be at an end, for none can tell what accidents may occur, and war, begun without good provision of money before-hand for going through with it, is but as a breathing of strength, and blast that will quickly pass away. Coin is the sinews of war. Well then, said Grangousier, at the end I will content you by some honest recompense, as also all those who shall do me good service.

CHAPTER XLVII

HOW GRANGOUSIER SENT FOR HIS LEGIONS, AND HOW TOUCHFAUCET SLEW RASHCALF, AND WAS AFTERWARDS EXECUTED BY THE COMMAND OF PICROCHOLE

ABOUT this same time those of Besse, of the Old Market, of St James' Bourg, of the Draggage,¹ of Parillé, of the Rivers,² of the rocks of St Pol,³ of the Vaubreton, of Pautillé, of the Brehemont, of Clain-bridge, of Cravant, of Grandmont, of the town at the Badger-holes,⁴ of Huymes, of Segré, of Husse, of

¹ *Draggage*.—Trainneau, a place so called.

² *Rivers*.—*Riviere*. Another place so called.

³ *Rocks of St Pol*.—Parish in the diocese of Tours, in which there is a priory dependant on the abbey of St Paul de Comer, of the Order of St Benet.

⁴ *Badger-holes*.—*Des Bourdes*. I know not why the translator

St Lovant, of Panzoust, of the Coldraux, of Verron, of Coulaines, of Chose, of Varennes, of Bourgueil, of the Bouchard Island, of the Croullay, of Narsay, of Cande, of Montsoreau,⁵ and other bordering places, sent ambassadors unto Grangousier, to tell him that they were advised of the great wrongs which Picrochole had done him, and in regard of their ancient confederacy, offered him what assistance they could afford, both in men, money, victuals, and ammunition, and other necessities for war. The money, which by the joint agreement of them all was sent unto him, amounted to six score and fourteen millions two crowns and a half of pure gold. The forces wherewith they did assist him, did consist of fifteen thousand cuirassiers,⁶ two and thirty thousand light horsemen, fourscore and nine thousand dragoons,⁷ and a hundred and forty thousand volunteer adventurers. These had with them eleven thousand and two hundred cannons, double cannons, long pieces of artillery called basilisks, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of spirols, besides the mortar-pieces and granadoes. Of pioneers they had seven and forty thousand, all victualled and paid for six months and four days of advance. Which offer Gargantua did not altogether refuse, nor wholly accept of; but, gives calls this place the Badger-holes; nor why he omits the next in Rabelais' list, Villaumere.

⁵ *Cande, Montsoreau, etc.*—Cande is a borough of Touraine, and Montsoreau, another, very near Cande, where the Vienne enters the Loire. Parillé, or Parillai, is a village half a league from Chinon, just at the end of the Nun's-bridge (see Du Chesne's *Antiquities of the Towns, etc.*, chap. of those of Chinon). The other places mentioned here by Rabelais, are of Anjou, Touraine, and the election of Chinon, for the most part. At Croulai, which is very near Chinon, there is a convent of Cordeliers.

⁶ *Cuirassiers.*—Called men-at-arms in the original.

⁷ *Dragoons.*—*Harquebusiers.*

ing them hearty thanks, said, that he would compose and order the war by such a device, that there should not be found great need to put so many honest men to trouble in the managing of it; and therefore was content at that time to give order only for bringing along the legions, which he maintained in his ordinary garrison towns of the Devinier, of Chavigny, of Gravot, and of the Quinquenais, amounting to the number of two thousand cuirassiers, three score and six thousand foot soldiers, six and twenty thousand dragoons, attended by two hundred pieces of great ordnance, two and twenty thousand pioneers, and six thousand light horsemen, all drawn up in troops, so well befitted and accommodated with their commissaries, sutlers, farriers, harness-makers, and other such like necessary members in a military camp; so fully instructed in the art of warfare, so perfectly knowing and following their colours, so ready to hear and obey their captains, so nimble to run, so strong at their charging, so prudent in their adventures, and every day so well disciplined, that they seemed rather to be a concert of organ-pipes, or mutual concord of the wheels of a clock, than an infantry and cavalry, or army of soldiers.

Touchfaucet immediately after his return presented himself before Picrochole, and related unto him at large all that he had done and seen, and at last endeavoured to persuade him with strong and forcible arguments to capitulate and make an agreement with Grangousier, whom he found to be the honestest man in the world; saying further, that it was neither right nor reason thus to trouble his neighbours, of whom they never received anything but good. And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to go through stitch with that war, but to their great damage and mischief:

for the forces of Picrochole were not so considerable but that Grangousier could easily overthrow them.

He had not well done speaking, when Rashcalf said out aloud, Unhappy is that prince, which is by such men served, who are so easily corrupted, as I know Touchfaucet is. For I see his courage so changed, that he had willingly joined with our enemies to fight against us and betray us, if they would have received him; but, as virtue is of all, both friends and foes, praised and esteemed, so is wickedness soon known and suspected, and although it happen the enemies do make use thereof for their profit, yet have they always the wicked and the traitors in abomination.

Touchfaucet, being at these words very impatient, drew out his sword, and therewith ran Rashcalf through the body, a little under the nipple of his left side, whereof he died presently, and pulling back his sword out of his body, said boldly, So let him perish, that shall a faithful servant blame. Picrochole incontinently grew furious, and seeing Touchfaucet's new sword⁸ and his scabbard so richly diapered with flourishes of most excellent workmanship, said, Did they give thee this weapon so feloniously therewith to kill before my face my so good friend Rashcalf? Then immediately commanded he his guard to hew him in pieces, which was instantly done, and that so cruelly, that the chamber was all dyed with blood. Afterwards he appointed the corpse of Rashcalf to be honourably buried, and that of Touchfaucet to be cast over the walls into the ditch.

The news of these excessive violences were quickly spread through all the army; whereupon many began to murmur against Picrochole, in so far

⁸ *New sword, etc.*—The same which Grangousier had given him.

that Pinchpenny⁹ said to him, My sovereign lord, I know not what the issue of this enterprise will be. I see your men much dejected, and not well resolved in their minds, by considering that we are here very ill provided of victuals, and that our number is already much diminished by three or four sallies. Furthermore, great supplies and recruits come daily in to your enemies: but we so moulder away, that, if we be once besieged, I do not see how we can escape a total destruction. Tush, pish! said Picrochole, you are like the Melun eels, you cry before they come to you.¹⁰ Let them come! let them come! if they dare.

CHAPTER XLVIII

HOW GARGANTUA SET UPON PICROCHOLE WITHIN THE
ROCK CLERMOND, AND UTTERLY DEFEATED THE
ARMY OF THE SAID PICROCHOLE

GARGANTUA had the charge of the whole army, and his father Grangousier stayed in his castle, who, encouraging them with good words, promised great rewards unto those that should do any notable service. Having thus set forward, as soon as they had gained the pass at the ford of Vede, with boats and bridges speedily made, they passed over in a

⁹ *Pinchpenny*.—In the original it is, Grippe-pineau, Gripe-grape, not gripe, or pinchpenny. The pineau, says Cotgrave, is a kind of white and longish grape, whereof is made the vin pineau, excellent strong wine. M. le Duchat says, This person was, in all probability, one that distinguished himself at the sacking of the Abbey-close at Seville.

¹⁰ *Before thee, come to you*.—Read, before they begin to skin you. Davant qu'on vous escorche.

trice. Then considering the situation of the town, which was on a high and advantageous place, Gargantua thought fit to call his council and pass that night in deliberation upon what was to be done. But Gymnast said unto him, My sovereign lord, such is the nature and complexion of the French, that they are worth nothing but at the first push. Then they are more fierce than devils. But if they linger a little, and be wearied with delays, they will prove more faint and remiss than women. My opinion is, therefore, that now presently after your men have taken breath, and some small refection, you give order for a resolute assault, and that we storm them instantly. His advice was found very good, and for effectuating thereof he brought forth his army into the plain field, and placed the receives [subsides] on the skirt or rising of a little hill. The monk took along with him six companies of foot, and two hundred horsemen well armed, and with great diligence crossed the marsh, and valiantly got upon the top of the green hillock even unto the highway which leads to Loudun. Whilst the assault was thus begun, Picrochole's men could not tell what was best, to issue out and receive the assailants, or keep within the town and not to stir. Himself in the meantime, without deliberation, sallied forth in a rage with the cavalry of his guard, who were forthwith received and royally entertained with great cannon-shot, that fell upon them like hail from the high grounds, on which the artillery was planted. For which purpose the Gargantuists betook themselves unto the valleys, to give the ordnance leave to play and range with the larger scope.

Those of the town defended themselves as well as they could, but their shot passed over without doing any hurt at all. Some of Picrochole's men, that had

escaped our artillery, set most fiercely upon our soldiers, but prevailed little; for they were all let in betwixt the files, and there knocked down to the ground, which their fellow-soldiers seeing, they would have retreated, but the monk having seized upon the pass, by which they were to return, they ran away and fled in all the disorder and confusion that could be imagined.

Some would have pursued after them, and followed the chase, but the monk withheld them, apprehending that in their pursuit the pursuers might lose their ranks, and so give occasion to the besieged to sally out of the town upon them. Then staying there some space, and none coming against him, he sent the Duke Phrontist, to advise Gargantua to advance towards the hill upon the left hand, to hinder Picrochole's retreat at that gate; which Gargantua did with all expedition, and sent thither four brigades under the conduct of Sebast, which had no sooner reached the top of the hill, but they met Picrochole in the teeth, and those that were with him scattered.

Then charged they upon them stoutly, yet were they much endamaged by those that were upon the walls, who galled them with all manner of shot, both from the great ordnance, small guns, and bows. Which Gargantua perceiving, he went with a strong party to their relief, and with his artillery began to thunder so terribly upon that canton of the wall, and so long, that all the strength within the town, to maintain and fill up the breach, was drawn thither. The monk, seeing that quarter which he kept besieged void of men and competent guards, and in a manner altogether naked and abandoned, did most magnanimously on a sudden lead up his men towards the fort, and never left it till he had got up upon it, knowing, that such as come to the reserve in a

conflict bring with them always more fear¹ and terror, than those that deal about them with their hands in the fight.

Nevertheless he gave no alarm till all his soldiers had got within the wall, except the two hundred horsemen, whom he left without to secure his entry. Then did he give a most horrible shout, so did all those who were with him, and immediately thereafter, without resistance, putting to the edge of the sword the guard that was at that gate, they opened it to the horsemen, with whom most furiously they altogether ran towards the east gate, where all the hurly-burly was, and coming close upon them in the rear, overthrew all their forces.

The besieged, seeing that the Gargantuists had won the town upon them, and that they were like to be secure in no corner of it, submitted themselves unto the mercy of the monk, and asked for quarter, which the monk very nobly granted to them, yet made them lay down their arms; then, shutting them up within churches, gave order to seize upon all the staves of the crosses, and placed men at the doors to keep them from coming forth. Then, opening the east gate, he issued out to succour and assist Gargantua. But Picrochole, thinking it had been some relief coming to him from the town, adventured more forwardly than before, and was upon the giving of a most desperate home-charge, when Gargantua cried out, Ha! Friar John, my friend! Friar John! you are come in a good hour. Which unexpected accident so affrighted Picrochole and his men, that, giving all for lost, they betook themselves to their heels, and fled on all hands.

¹ *More fear, etc.*—This is almost word for word taken from Thucydides, l. 5, c. 2.

Gargantua chased them till they came near to Vaugaudry, killing and slaying all the way, and then sounded the retreat.

CHAPTER XLIX

HOW Picrochole in his flight fell into great misfortunes, and what Gargantua did after the battle

Picrochole, thus in despair, fled towards the Bouchard Island, and in the way to Riviere his horse stumbled and fell down, whereat he on a sudden was so incensed, that he with his sword without more ado killed him in his choler; then, not finding any that would remount him, he was about to have taken an ass at the mill that was thereby; but the miller's men did so baste his bones, and so soundly bethwack him, that they made him both black and blue with strokes; then, stripping him of all his clothes, gave him a scurvy old canvas jacket wherewith to cover his nakedness. Thus went this poor choleric wretch, who passing the water at Port-Huaux, and relating his misadventurous disasters, was foretold by an old Lourpidon hag,¹ that his kingdom should be restored to him at the coming of the Cocklicranes.² What is become of him since

¹ *Lourpidon hag*.—Dirty nasty hag. See M. le Duchat for the etymon of that word.

² *At the coming of the Cocklicranes*.—That is, never. Rabelais, l. 4, c. 32, 'If he stepped back, it was sea-cockle-shells.' In the original it is in both places *cocquecigrues*. The shells of sea-hedgehogs are called *cocquecigrues*, and, according to this last passage, M. Menage thought that the proverbial expression, hinted at in the first, was occasioned by the sea-urchins, only turning

we cannot certainly tell, yet was I told that he is now a porter at Lyons, as testy and pettish in humour as ever he was before, and would be always, with great lamentation, inquiring at all strangers of the coming of the Cocklicranes, expecting assuredly, according to the old woman's prophecy, that at their coming he shall be re-established in his kingdom. The first thing Gargantua did after his return into the town was to call the muster-roll of his men, which when he had done he found that there were very few either killed or wounded, only some few foot of Captain Tolmere's³ company, and Ponocrates, who was shot with a musket-ball through the doublet.⁴ Then he caused them all at and in their several posts and divisions to take a little refreshment, which was very plenteously provided for them in the best drink and victuals that could be had for

themselves in their shells, without moving forward or backwards; and he quotes Rondelet for this: but he mistook Rondelet's words, l. 18, *De piscibus*. 'Omnibus (echinis) crusta est tenuis, undique spinis sive aculeis armata quæ pro pedibus sunt. Ingredi est his in orbe volvi.' This does not mean that the sea-hedgehogs, instead of walking, only turn in their shells, but that the prickly sharp points of their shells serve them for feet, and that they walk, or have a progressive motion, by rolling. As for the word *cocquecigruës*, I am of opinion, that as the ancients had their sphinxes and chimeras, we have our *cocquecigruës*, or creatures made up of a cock, a cygnet (young swan) and a crane (*grus*), to which sometimes is added the word *sea*, to make the thing more extraordinary, and at the same time more ridiculous.

³ *Tolmere's*.—*Τολμηρὸς*, audacious, rash, one of Gargantua's captains.

⁴ *Through the doublet*.—This does honour both to Gargantua and Ponocrates, it being reasonable to believe that the preceptor, who, it is plain, was a universalist, *i.e.*, an all-round sportsman, as the saying is, did not thus expose himself without being prompted thereto by a most commendable zeal to follow everywhere his princely pupil, whom a noble ardour had hurried into the thickest of the fight.

money, and gave order to the treasurers and commissaries of the army, to pay for and defray that repast, and that there should be no outrage at all, nor abuse committed in the town, seeing it was his own. And furthermore commanded, that immediately after the soldiers had done with eating and drinking for that time sufficiently, and to their own heart's desire, a gathering should be beaten, for bringing them altogether, to be drawn upon the piazza before the castle, there to receive six months' pay completely. All which was done. After this, by his direction, were brought before him in the said place all those that remained of Picrochole's party, unto whom, in the presence of the princes, nobles, and officers of his court and army, he spoke as followeth.

CHAPTER L

GARGANTUA'S SPEECH TO THE VANQUISHED

OUR forefathers and ancestors of all times have been of this nature and disposition, that, upon the winning of a battle, they have chosen rather, for a sign and memorial of their triumphs and victories, to erect trophies and monuments in the hearts of the vanquished by clemency, than by architecture in the lands which they had conquered. For they did hold in greater estimation the lively remembrance of men, purchased by liberality, than the dumb inscription of arches, pillars, and pyramids, subject to the injury of storms and tempests, and to the envy of every one. You may very well remember of the courtesy, which by them was used towards the Bretons, in the battle

of St Aubin of Cormier,¹ and at the demolishing of Partenay. You have heard, and hearing admire, their gentle comportment towards those at the barriers² of Spaniola, who had plundered, wasted, and ransacked the maritime borders of Olone and Thalmondois. All this hemisphere of the world was filled with the praises and congratulations which yourselves and your fathers made, when Alpharbal King of Canarre,³ not satisfied with his own fortunes, did most furiously invade the land of Onyx, and with cruel piracies molest all the Armorick Islands, and confine regions of Britany. Yet was he in a set naval fight⁴ justly taken and vanquished by my father, whom God preserve and protect. But what? Whereas other kings and emperors, yea those who entitle themselves Catholics, would have dealt roughly with him, kept him a close prisoner, and put him to an extreme high ransom, he entreated him very courteously,⁵ lodged him kindly

¹ *Battle, etc.*—Near Dol, in Bretagne, the 28th of July, 1484, between the Duc de Bretagne and Charles VIII.

² *Spaniola.*—Read, towards the barbarians (not barriers) of Spain.

³ *Alpharbal, King of Canarre.*—In ch. 13, there has been notice taken of this war, and the defeat of the Canarines: but as in several editions we read Ganarrians; and that in the prol. of l. 4 the author speaks of the Genoese as cheats (*gannatori*) and a people whose sole view in everything is gain, I know not, but that under the name of Canarre, we are to understand the city of Genoa, there being, besides, a wondrous agreement between the lenity which Grangousier is here said to have shown the Ganarrians, whom he had subdued, and the clemency which the good King Louis XII. manifested towards the Genoese in 1507, when he forced that people to return to their obedience under him.

⁴ *In a set naval fight.*—Instead of naval fight read only a fight. The word *navale* in some editions is wrong printed for *navré*, which signifies wounded, and should precede taken and vanquished.

⁵ *He entreated him very courteously, etc.*—Several things seem

with himself in his own palace, and out of his incredible mildness and gentle disposition sent him back with a safe conduct, laden with gifts, laden with favours, laden with all offices of friendship. What fell out upon it? Being returned into his country, he called a parliament, where all the princes and states of his kingdom being assembled, he showed them the humanity which he had found in us, and therefore wished them to take such course by way of compensation therein, as that the whole world might be edified by the example, as well of their honest graciousness to us, as of our gracious honesty towards them. The result hereof was, that it was voted and decreed by an unanimous consent, that they should offer up entirely their lands, dominions, and kingdoms, to be disposed of by us according to our pleasure.

Alpharbal in his own person presently returned with nine thousand and thirty-eight great ships of burden, bringing with him the treasures, not only of his house and royal lineage, but almost of all the country besides. For he embarking himself to set sail with a west-north-east wind, every one in heaps did cast into the ship gold, silver, rings, jewels, spices, drugs, and aromatical perfumes, parrots, pelicans, monkeys, civet-cats, black-spotted weasels, porcupines, etc. He was accounted no good mother's son, that did not cast in all the rare and precious things he had.

Being safely arrived, he came to my said father, and would have kissed his feet. That action was

here to agree with Louis XII. who when he became King of France, disdained to revenge himself on his enemies, whose caballings had before occasioned his being clapped up in the strong tower of Bourges, after he had lost the battle of St Aubin du Cormier.

found too submissively low, and therefore was not permitted, but in exchange he was most cordially embraced. He offered his presents; they were not received, because they were too excessive: he yielded himself voluntarily a servant and vassal, and was content his whole posterity should be liable to the same bondage; this was not accepted of, because it seemed not equitable: he surrendered, by virtue of the decree of his great parliamentary council, his whole countries and kingdoms to him, offering the deed and conveyance, signed, sealed, and ratified by those that were concerned in it; this was altogether refused, and the parchments cast into the fire. In end, this free good will and simple meaning of the Canarrines wrought such tenderness in my father's heart, that he could not abstain from shedding tears, and wept most profusely; then, by choice words very congruously adapted, strove in what he could to diminish the estimation of the good offices which he had done them, saying, that any courtesy he had conferred upon them was not worth a rush, and what favour soever he had showed them, he was bound to do it. But so much the more did Alpharbal augment the repute thereof. What was the issue? Whereas for his ransom in the greatest extremity of rigour, and most tyrannical dealing, could not have been exacted above twenty times a hundred thousand crowns, and his eldest sons detained as hostages, till that sum had been paid, they made themselves perpetual tributaries, and obliged to give us every year two millions of gold at four and twenty carats fine. The first year we received the whole sum of two millions; the second year of their own accord they paid freely to us three and twenty hundred thousand crowns; the third year, six and twenty hundred thousand; the fourth year,

three millions, and do so increase it always out of their own good will, that we shall be constrained to forbid them to bring us any more. This is the nature of gratitude and true thankfulness. For time, which gnaws and diminisheth all things else, augments and increaseth benefits; because a noble action of liberality, done to a man of reason, doth grow continually, by his generous thinking of it, and remembering it.

Being unwilling therefore any way to degenerate from the hereditary mildness and clemency of my parents, I do now forgive you, deliver you from all fines and imprisonments, fully release you, set you at liberty, and every way make you as frank and free as ever you were before. Moreover, at your going out of the gate, you shall have every one of you three months' pay⁶ to bring you home into your houses and families, and shall have a safe convoy of six hundred cuirassiers and eight thousand foot under the conduct of Alexander, esquire of my body, that the clubmen of the country may not do you any injury. God be with you! I am sorry from my heart that Picrochole is not here; for I would have given him to understand, that this war was undertaken against my will, and without any hope to increase either my goods or renown. But seeing he is lost, and that no man can tell where, nor how he went away, it is my will that this kingdom remain entire to his son; who, because he is too young, he not being yet full five years old, shall be brought up and instructed by the ancient princes, and learned men of the kingdom. And because a realm, thus desolate, may easily come to ruin, if the covetousness

⁶ *Three months' pay.*—At 105 sous a month, which was the pay of the French infantry at that time. See Cenault de Mensur., etc., edition of 1547.

and avarice of those, who by their places are obliged to administer justice in it, be not curbed and restrained, I ordain and will have it so, that Ponocrates be overseer and superintendent above all his governors, with whatever power and authority is requisite thereto, and that he be continually with the child, until he find him able and capable to rule and govern by himself.

Now I must tell you, that you are to understand how a too feeble and dissolute facility in pardoning evil-doers giveth them occasion to commit wickedness afterwards more readily, upon this pernicious confidence of receiving favour. I consider, that Moses, the meekest man that was in his time upon the earth, did severely punish the mutinous and seditious people of Israel. I consider likewise, that Julius Cæsar, who was so gracious an emperor, that Cicero said of him, that his fortune⁷ had nothing more excellent than that he could, and his virtue nothing better than that he would, always save and pardon every man; he, notwithstanding all this, did in certain places most rigorously punish the authors of rebellion. After the example of these good men, it is my will and pleasure, that you deliver over unto me, before you depart hence, first, that fine fellow Marquet, who was the prime cause, origin, and ground-work of this war, by his vain presumption and overweening: secondly, his fellow cake-bakers, who were neglective in checking and reprehending his idle hair-brained humour in the instant time: and lastly, all the counsellors, captains, officers, and domestics of Picrochole, who have been incendiaries

⁷ *That his fortune, etc.*—‘Nihil habet nec fortuna tua majus, quàm ut possis, nec natura tua melius, quàm ut velis conservare quàm plurimos,’ says Cicero to Cæsar in his Oration for Qu Ligarius.

or fomenters of the war, by provoking, praising, or counselling him to come out of his limits thus to trouble us.

CHAPTER LI

HOW THE VICTORIOUS GARGANTUISTS WERE RECOMPENSED AFTER THE BATTLE

WHEN Gargantua had finished his speech, the seditious men whom he required were delivered up unto him, except Swashbuckler, Durtaille, and Smalltrash, who ran away six hours before the battle—one of them as far as to Lainielneck at one course, another to the valley of Vire, and the third even unto Logroine, without looking back, or taking breath by the way—and two of the cake-bakers who were slain in the fight. Gargantua did them no other hurt, but that he appointed them to pull at the presses of his printing-house, which he had newly set up. Then those who died there he caused to be honourably buried in Blacksoille valley,¹ and Burn-hag-field,² and gave order that the wounded should be dressed and had care of in his great hospital or nosocomé. After this, considering the great prejudice done to the town and its inhabitants

¹ *Blacksoille valley*.—*La vallee des noirettes*. Noir does indeed signify black; but here *noirettes* means *nucetum*, a plantation of walnut or other nut-trees; and is the same as *noisette*. The common people of Tours, as well as those of Bourges, Orleans, Paris, and elsewhere, often pronounce R for S, and S for R. True it is, that it was more customary for them to do so formerly than now-a-days. They were wont to say *Jerus Maria*, for *Jesus Maria*, and of consequence *noirettes* for *noisettes*.

² *Burn-hag-field*.—*Camp de Brusle-vieille*.



Dividing the spoil.



he re-imbursed their charges, and repaired all the losses that by their confession upon oath could appear they had sustained; and, for their better defence and security in times coming against all sudden uproars and invasions, commanded a strong citadel to be built there with a competent garrison to maintain it. At his departure he did very graciously thank all the soldiers of the brigades that had been at this overthrow, and sent them back to their winter-quarters in their several stations, and garrisons; the decumane legion³ only excepted, whom in the field on that day he saw do some great exploit, and their captains also, whom he brought along with himself unto Grangousier.

At the sight and coming of them, the good man was so joyful, that it is not possible fully to describe it. He made them a feast the most magnificent, plentiful, and delicious that ever was seen since the time of the King Ahasuerus. At the taking up of the table he distributed amongst them his whole cupboard of plate, which weighed eight hundred thousand and fourteen besants of gold, in great antique vessels, huge pots, large basins, big tasses, cups, goblets, candlesticks, comfit-boxes, and other such plate, all of pure massy gold besides the precious stones, enamelling, and workmanship, which by all men's estimation was more worth than the matter of the gold. Then unto every one of them out of his coffers caused he to be given the sum of twelve hundred thousand crowns ready money. And, further, he gave to each of them for ever and in

³ *The decumane legion.*—After the example of the tenth legion in Julius Cæsar's army. It is manifest from Cæsar's own account of the Gallic wars, l. 1, from Dion. n. 38, and Frontinus' Stratag. xi. that that legion always performed better than any other of the same army.

perpetuity, unless he should happen to de cease without heirs, such castles and neighbouring lands of his as were most commodious for them. To Ponocrates he gave the rock Clermond; to Gymnast, the Coudray; to Eudemon, Monpensier; Rivau, to Tolmere; to Ithibolle, Montsaureau; to Acamus, Cande; Varennes, to Chironacte; Gravot, to Sebaste; Quinquenais, to Alexander; Ligre, to Sophrone; and so of his other places.

CHAPTER LII

HOW GARGANTUA CAUSED TO BE BUILT FOR THE MONK THE ABBEY OF THELEME

THERE was left only the monk to provide for, whom Gargantua would have made Abbot of Seville, but he refused it. He would have given him the Abbey of Bourgueil, or of Sanct Florent, which was better, or both, if it pleased him; but the monk gave him a very peremptory answer, that he would never take upon him the charge nor government of monks. For how shall I be able, said he, to rule over others, that have not full power and command of myself?¹ If

¹ *That have not full power and command of myself.*—Carried away by the evil customs of the times, Gargantua was going to commit two very considerable faults in offering two rich abbeys to Friar John, who was not of an age nor of morals regular enough to be fit for, or deserve either of them, much less both. But to excuse his not accepting his prince's offer, the monk, who prefers his liberty to all advantages whatever, represents to him, that, not knowing how to govern himself, he was much less able to govern others, which answers to the sense of the law, '*absurdum quippe est, ut alios regat, qui se ipsum regere nescit*,' quoted on this very subject by John, bishop of Chiemsée, suffragan of Saltzburg, in ch. 27, n. 7, of his *Onus Ecclesiæ*.

you think I have done you, or may hereafter do you any acceptable service, give me leave to found an abbey after my own mind and fancy. The motion pleased Gargantua very well, who thereupon offered him all the country of Theleme by the river of Loire, till within two leagues of the great forest of Port-Huaut. The monk then requested Gargantua to institute his religious order contrary to all others. First then, said Gargantua, you must not build a wall about your convent, for all our abbeys are strongly walled and mured about. See, said the monk, and not without cause,² where there is mur before and mur behind, there is store of murmur, envy, and mutual conspiracy. Moreover, seeing there are certain convents in the world,³ whereof the custom is, if any women come in, I mean chaste and honest women, they immediately sweep the ground which they have trod upon; therefore was it ordained, that if any man or woman, entered into religious orders, should by chance come within this new abbey, all the rooms should be thoroughly washed and cleansed through which they had passed. And because in all other monasteries and nunneries all is compassed, limited, and regulated by hours, it was decreed that in this new structure there should be neither clock nor dial, but that according to the opportunities, and incident occasions, all their hours⁴

² *See, said the monk, and not without cause.*—Very true, said the monk, and not without cause, for (speaking of abbeys being always well walled) where there is mur (a wall) before, and mur behind, there is store of murmur (murmuring), etc. Which last is as true as the first; the more shame for those that live in them, and are so well provided for, as they generally are.

³ *Certain convents in the world.*—The Carthusians. Peter Viret, Of True and False Religion, l. 6, c. 6.

⁴ *All their hours, etc.*—What's the meaning of this? It should be all their works, not all their hours; 'Toutes les œuvres,' not 'toutes les heures.'

should be disposed of; for, said Gargantua, the greatest loss of time that I know, is to count the hours.⁵ What good comes of it? Nor can there be any greater dotage in the world than for one to guide and direct his courses by the sound of a bell, and not by his own judgment and discretion.

Item, Because at that time they put no women into nunneries, but such as were either purblind, blinkards, lame, crooked, ill-favoured, mis-shapen, fools, senseless, spoiled, or corrupt;⁶ nor encloistered any men, but those that were either sickly, subject to defluxions, ill-bred⁷ louts, simple sots, or peevish trouble-houses. But to the purpose, said the monk. A woman that is neither fair nor good, to what use serves she? To make a nun of, said Gargantua. Yea, said the monk, to make shirts and smocks. Therefore was it ordained, that into this religious order should be admitted no women that were not fair, well-featured, and of a sweet disposition; nor men that were not comely, personable, and well-conditioned.⁸

Item, Because in the convents of women, men come not but underhand, privily, and by stealth; it was therefore enacted, that in this house there shall be no

⁵ *To count the hours.*—Pantagruel lays down the same principle, l. 4, ch. 64, and proves it by several very pleasant arguments. I know a tradesman in London, a great economist, that curses the clocks, for making his apprentices lose so much time in counting the hours.

⁶ *Purblind, blinkards, lame, crooked, etc.*—This was one of the abuses of those times, if we believe the author of the *Onus Ecclesiæ*, in ch. 22, art. 8.

⁷ *Ill-bred.*—*Mal-nez*, which I take to mean ill-conditioned, of an ungente nature, or perverse disposition. See next note.

⁸ *Well-conditioned.*—Or of a sweet disposition; *bien naturez*, i.e., as M. le Duchat observes, *benè nati, d'un beau naturel*. The reverse of the *mal-nez*, mentioned in the last note.

women in case there be not men, nor men in case there be not women.

Item, Because both men and women, that are received into religious orders, after the expiring of their noviciat or probation year were constrained and forced perpetually to stay there all the days of their life; it was therefore ordered, that all whatever, men or women, admitted within this abbey, should have full leave to depart with peace and contentment, whensoever it should seem good to them so to do.

Item, For that the religious men and women did ordinarily make three vows, to wit, those of chastity, poverty, and obedience; it was therefore constituted and appointed, that in this convent they might be honourably married, that they might be rich, and live at liberty. In regard of the legitimate time of the persons to be initiated, and years under and above which they were not capable of reception, the women were to be admitted from ten till fifteen, and the men from twelve till eighteen.

CHAPTER LIII

HOW THE ABBEY OF THE THELEMITES WAS BUILT AND ENDOWED

FOR the fabric and furniture of the abbey, Gargantua caused to be delivered out in ready money seven and twenty hundred thousand, eight hundred and one and thirty of those golden rams of Berry,¹ which have a

¹ *Golden rams, etc.*—Rabelais says, 'Moutons à la grande laine,' long-woolled sheep; a gold coin so called because of a lamb engraved on it, with these words round it, 'Agnus Dei qui tollis,' etc. They afterwards coined demi-moutons, which, being no

sheep stamped on the one side, and a flowered cross on the other; and for every year until the whole work were completed, he allotted threescore nine thousand crowns of the sun, and as many of the seven stars, to be charged all upon the receipt of the custom.² For the foundation and maintenance thereof for ever, he settled a perpetual fee-farm-rent of three and twenty hundred, threescore and nine thousand, five hundred and fourteen rose nobles, exempted from all homage, fealty, service, or burden whatsoever, and payable every year at the gate of the abbey; and of this, by letters patent passed a very good grant. The architecture was in a figure hexagonal, and in such a fashion, that in every one of the six corners there was built a great round tower of threescore feet in diameter, and were all of a like form and bigness. Upon the north side ran along

more than half the value of the other, were for that reason called 'Moutons à la petite laine,' short-woolled sheep.

² *Upon the receipt of the custom.*—Here Sir T. U. and, which is more surprising, M. Motteux, mistakes the word *dive* to mean *douanne*; a river called Dive for a custom-house. Rabelais says, 'Sus la recepte de la Dive,' i.e., upon the receipt of the Dive; which I confess I did not readily take for a river, till I looked into Moreri's Dictionary (for neither Duchat nor the Dutch scholiast take the least notice of the word *dive*). That Dictionary, under the word *la dive*, gives an account of two rivers of that name, in Latin *Diva et Deva*; one in Normandy, the other, which I take to be that here meant, is in Poitou. Moreri gives a pretty curious account of it, and of the Huguenots being defeated in an engagement on the banks of it, in 1569, and other particulars too long to be taken notice of here. But after all, the English reader will ask what Rabelais can mean by charging a rent upon the receipt of a Dive; in answer to which I may say, perhaps there are duties payable for goods passing to and fro on that river: but M. le Duchat resolves it into a joke, by saying, that it is a common thing in France, by way of banter, to assign a rent-charge upon the vapours or fogs of the rivers Seine, Loire, etc. Effects, add they, very liquid, but not over clear.

the river of Loire, on the bank whereof was situated the tower called Arctic. Going towards the east, there was another called Calacr,—the next following Anatole,—the next Mesembrine,—the next Hesperia, and the last Criere. Every tower was distant from the other the space of three hundred and twelve paces. The whole edifice was everywhere six storeys high, reckoning the cellars under ground for one. The second was arched after the fashion of a basket-handle, the rest were ceiled with pure wainscot, flourished with Flanders fretwork, in the form of the foot of a lamp, and covered above with fine slates, with an indorsement of lead, carrying the antique figures of little puppets,³ and animals of all sorts, notably well suited to one another, and gilt, together with the gutters, which jetting without the walls from betwixt the cross-bars in a diagonal figure, painted with gold and azure, reached to the very ground, where they ended into great conduit-pipes, which carried all away into the river from under the house.

This same building was a hundred times more sumptuous and magnificent than ever was Bonnivet, Chambourg, or Chantilly;⁴ for there were in it nine

³ *Figures of little puppets.*—*Manequins* in the original. It means, says Duchat, in this place, not puppets, but a certain very common and pretty ornament in architecture, viz., osier or other baskets filled with flowers and fruits. *Manequin* comes from *mane*, because such a basket is easy to carry in the hand (*manus*). From whence our English word *maund*, among the market people, which means a large basket for apples, greens, or the like. *Manequin*, says Du Cange, ‘*arca penaria quæ manu gestatur.*’ The latter Greeks call this manequin *Μαντοκιον*. The word manequin is now extended to all sorts of baskets.

⁴ *Bonnivet, Chambourg, or Chantilly.*—The edition of 1535, and that of Dolet, speak only of Bonnivet, a castle or palace begun on a magnificent plan in sight of Châtelleraut, by Admiral Bonnivet, who did not live to finish it, being killed at the battle of Pavia.

thousand three hundred and two and thirty chambers, every one whereof had a withdrawing room, a handsome closet, a wardrobe, an oratory, and neat passage, leading into a great and spacious hall. Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a pair of winding, such as we now call lanthorn stairs, whereof the steps were part of porphyry, which is a dark red marble, spotted with white, part of Numidian stone, which is a kind of yellowishly-streaked marble upon various colours, and part of serpentine marble, with light spots on a dark green ground, each of those steps being two and twenty feet in length, and three fingers thick, and the just number of twelve betwixt every rest, or, as we now term it, landing-place. In every resting-place were two fair antique arches where the light came in: and by those they went into a cabinet, made even with, and of the breadth of the said winding, and the re-ascending above the roofs of the house ending conically in a pavilion. By that vize or winding, they entered on every side into a great hall, and from the halls into the chambers. From the Arctic tower unto the Criere, were the fair great libraries in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, Italian, and Spanish, respectively distributed in their several cantons, according to the diversity of these languages. In the midst there was a wonderful scalier or winding-stair, the entry whereof was without the house, in a vault or arch, six fathoms broad. It was made in such symmetry and largeness, that six men at arms with their lances in their rests might together in a breast ride all up to

See Brantôme, tome i., p. 203. As for Chambourg, or rather Chambort (where King Stanislaus lately resided), which is likewise unfinished, it was begun by Francis I. in 1536. See Brantôme, p. 275 of tome i.

the very top of all the palace. From the tower Anatole to the Mesembrine were fair spacious galleries, all covered over and painted with the ancient prowesses, histories, and descriptions of the world. In the midst thereof there was likewise such another ascent and gate, as we said there was on the river-ride. Upon that gate was written in great antique letters that which followeth.

CHAPTER LIV

THE INSCRIPTION SET UPON THE GREAT GATE OF THELEME

HERE enter not vile bigots, hypocrites,
Externally devoted apes, base snites,
Puft-up, wry-necked beasts, worse than the Huns,
Or Ostrogots, fore-runners of baboons:¹

¹ *Fore-runners of baboons.*—I know not what Sir T. U. means by fore-runners of baboons. It should be Ye wrinkled old baboons, *Viculx matagotz*. M. le Duchat observes, that in this strophe (or stanza) in which the author's satire falls particularly on all sorts of religions, viz., monks, and others, given up to what they call a contemplative life, under the name of matagots, which is but magots lengthened out, and which means a sort of very large monkey, Rabelais points at the oldest among the monks. Before in chap. 40, with respect to the idle, slothful life of the monks, he compares them to monkeys; and lower, in chap. 60, l. 4, he actually calls them matagots, when like so many noddies (*Mátrauos, ineptus*) he sends them to consider of, philosophise upon, and to contemplate the close-stool-pan of Gaster, Greek for belly, whom he supposes to be the idol of monks, and other slow-bellies. [Ozell's difficulty may be surmounted without much trouble. The original verses are as follow :—

'Cy n'entrez pas, hypocrites, bigotz,
Vieux matagotz, marmiteux boursoufflés,
Torcoulx, badaulx, plus que n'estoyent les Gotz,
Ny Ostrogotz, precurseurs des magotz,' etc.

Cursed snakes, dissembling varlets,² seeming sancts,
Slipshop caffards, beggars pretending wants,
Fat chuffcats, smell-feast knockers, doltish gulls,
Out-strouting cluster-fists, contentious bulls,
Fomenters of divisions and debates,
Elsewhere, not here, make sale of your deceits.

Your filthy trumperies
Stuffed with pernicious lies
(Not worth a bubble),
Would only trouble
Our earthly paradise,
Your filthy trumperies.

Here enter not attorneys, barristers,
Nor bridle-champing law-practitioners;
Clerks, commissaries, scribes, nor pharisees,
Wilful disturbers of the people's ease:
Judges, destroyers, with an unjust breath,
Of honest men, like dogs ev'n unto death.
Your salary is at the gibbet-foot:
Go drink there! for we do not here fly out
On these excessive courses, which may draw
A waiting on your courts by suits in law.

Rabelais calls the monks 'old apes' (*Vieux matagotz*, or *magotz*, an epithet which Leroux defines as *Mot injurieux qu'on dit à quelqu'un qu'on querelle*), and goes on, in a strain of grotesque exaggeration, to say that they possess more evil qualities than distinguished even the Goths and Ostrogoths, who were their forerunners as scourges of the human race. An ape has ever been the symbol of malicious mischief, and an old ape is its quintessence.]

² *Dissembling varlets*.—This should be varlets with mittens, *goux mitoufflez*. Mendicants, who, though not allowed to wear gloves at any time of the year, may, in the depth of a rigorous winter, wear mittens of black cloth, or at least of a smoke-dried colour.

Law-suits, debates, and wrangling
Hence are exil'd, and jangling.

Here we are very
Frolic and merry,
And free from all entangling,
Law-suits, debates, and wrangling.

Here enter not base pinching usurers,
Pelf-lickers, everlasting gatherers,
Gold-graspers, coin-grippers, gulpers of mists,
With harpy-gripping claws, who, though your chests
Vast sums of money should to you afford,
Would ne'ertheless add more unto that hoard,
And yet not be content,—you clunchfists dastards,
Insatiable fiends, and Pluto's bastards,
Greedy devourers, chichy sneakbill rogues,
Hell-mastiffs gnaw your bones, your rav'nous dogs.

You beastly-looking fellows,
Reason doth plainly tell us,
That we should not
To you allot
Room here, but at the gallows,
You beastly-looking fellows.

Here enter not fond makers of demurs
In love adventures, peevish jealous curs,
Sad pensive dotards, raisers of garboyles,
Hags, goblins, ghosts, firebrands of household broils,
Nor drunkards, liars, cowards, cheaters, clowns,
Thieves, cannibals, faces o'ercast with frowns,
Nor lazy slugs, envious, covetous,
Nor blockish, cruel, nor too credulous,—
Here mangy, pocky folks shall have no place,
No ugly lusks, nor persons of disgrace.

Grace, honour, praise, delight,
Here sojourn day and night.

Sound bodies lin'd
With a good mind,
Do here pursue with might
Grace, honour, praise, delight.

Here enter you, and welcome from our hearts,
All noble sparks, endow'd with gallant parts.
This is the glorious place which bravely shall
Afford wherewith to entertain you all.
Were you a thousand, here you shall not want
For any thing: for what you'll ask we'll grant.
Stay here you, lively, jovial, handsome, brisk,
Gay, witty, frolic, cheerful, merry, frisk,
Spruce, jocund, courteous, furtherers of trades,
And in a word, all worthy, gentle blades.

Blades of heroic breasts
Shall taste here of the feasts,
Both privily
And civilly,
Of the celestial guests,
Blades of heroic breasts.

Here enter you, pure, honest, faithful, true,
Expounders of the Scriptures old and new.
Whose glosses do not blind our reason, but
Make it to see the clearer, and who shut
Its passages from hatred, avarice,
Pride, factions, covenants, and all sort of vice.
Come, settle here a charitable faith,
Which neighbourly affection nourisheth.
And whose light chaseth all corrupters hence,
Of the blest word, from the aforesaid sense.

The Holy Sacred Word,
May it always afford
T' us all in common,
Both man and woman,

A spiritual shield and sword,
The Holy Sacred Word.

Here enter you all ladies of high birth,
Delicious, stately, charming, full of mirth,
Ingenious, lovely, miniard, proper, fair,
Magnetic, graceful, splendid, pleasant, rare,
Obliging, sprightly, virtuous, young, solacious,
Kind, neat, quick, feat, bright, compt, ripe, choice,
dear, precious,

Alluring, courtly, comely, fine, complete,
Wise, personable, ravishing and sweet,
Come joys enjoy. The Lord celestial
Hath given enough, wherewith to please us all.

Gold give us, God forgive us,
And from all woes relieve us;

That we the treasure
May reap of pleasure,
And shun whate'er is grievous,
Gold give us, God forgive us.

CHAPTER LV

WHAT MANNER OF DWELLING THE THELEMITES HAD

IN the middle of the lower court there was a stately fountain of fair alabaster. Upon the top thereof stood the three Graces, with their cornucopias, or horns of abundance, and did jet out the water at their breasts, mouth, ears, eyes, and other open passages of the body. The inside of the buildings in this lower court stood upon great pillars of Cassydony stone, and Porphyry marble, made archwise after a goodly antique fashion. Within those were spacious galleries, long and large, adorned with

curious pictures, the horns of bucks and unicorns; with rhinoceroses, water-horses, called hippopotames; the teeth and tusks of elephants, and other things well worth the beholding. The lodging of the ladies, for so we may call those gallant women, took up all from the tower Arctic unto the gate Mesembrine. The men possessed the rest. Before the said lodging of the ladies, that they might have their recreation, between the two first towers, on the outside, were placed the tilt-yard, the barriers or lists for tournaments, the hippodrome or riding court, the theatre or public play-house, and natatory or place to swim in, with most admirable baths in three stages,¹ situated above one another, well furnished with all necessary accommodation, and store of myrtle-water. By the river-side was the fair garden of pleasure, and in the midst of that the glorious labyrinth. Between the two other towers were the courts for the tennis and the baloon.² Towards the tower Criere stood the orchard full of all fruit trees, set and ranged in a quincuncial order. At the end of that was the great park, abounding with all sort of venison. Betwixt the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a snap-work gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow. The office-houses were without the tower Hesperia, of one story high. The stables were beyond the offices, and before them stood the falconry, managed by ostrich-keepers and falconers, very expert in the art, and it was yearly supplied and furnished by the

¹ *In three stages.*—That is in three stories: on one was a hot bath; on another, a lukewarm bath; and on the third, one quite cold, into each of which, by means of pipes, the water was distributed just as they would have it.

² *Baloon.*—A game played with a large hand-ball filled with air, derived from the Romans.

Candians, Venetians, Sarmates, now called Moscoviters, with all sorts of most excellent hawks, eagles, gerfalcons, goshawks, sacres, lanners, falcons, sparhawks, marlins, and other kinds of them, so gentle and perfectly well-manned, that, flying of themselves sometimes from the castle for their own disport, they would not fail to catch whatever they encountered. The venery, where the beagles and hounds were kept, was a little farther off, drawing towards the park.

All the halls, chambers, and closets or cabinets were richly hung with tapestry, and hangings of divers sorts, according to the variety of the seasons of the year. All the pavements and floors were covered with green cloth. The beds are all embroidered. In every back-chamber or withdrawing room there was a looking-glass of pure crystal set in a frame of fine gold, garnished all about with pearls, and was of such greatness, that it would represent to the full the whole lineaments and proportion of the person that stood before it. At the going out of the halls, which belong to the ladies' lodging, were the perfumers and trimmers, through whose hands the gallants past when they were to visit the ladies. Those sweet artificers did every morning furnish the ladies' chambers with the spirit of roses, orange flower water,³ and angelica; and to each of them gave a little precious casket vapouring forth the most odoriferous exhalations of the choicest aromatical scents.

³ *Orange flower water.*—It is in the original *eau de naphe*, on which M. le Duchat observes, that Franciosini, at the word *nanfa*, confounds the *eau de naphe* with orange flower water. But Boccace, in Journ. 8, Nov. 10, of his Decameron, makes two different sorts of them, on which see Ruscelli in his edition of the Decameron. Torriano says, *nanfa* is a mixture of musk and orange flowers.

CHAPTER LVI

HOW THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDER
OF THELEME WERE APPARELLED

THE ladies of the foundation of this order were apparelled after their own pleasure and liking. But, since that of their own accord and free will they have reformed themselves, their accoutrement is in manner as followeth. They wore stockings of scarlet crimson, or ingrained purple dye, which reached just three inches above the knee, having a list beautified with exquisite embroideries, and rare incisions of the cutter's art. Their garters were of the colour of their bracelets, and circled the knee a little both over and under. Their shoes, pumps, and slippers were either of red, violet, or crimson velvet, pinked and jagged like lobster wadles.

Next to their smock they put on the pretty kirtle or vasquin of pure silk camblet: above that went the taffaty or tabby vardingale, of white, red, tawny, grey, or of any other colour. Above this taffaty petticoat they had another of cloth of tissue, or brocade, embroidered with fine gold, and interlaced with needlework, or as they thought good, and according to the temperature and disposition of the weather, had their upper coats of satin, damask, or velvet, and those either orange, tawny, green, ash-coloured, blue, yellow, bright red, crimson, or white, and so forth; or had them of cloth of gold, cloth of silver, or some other choice stuff, enriched with purple, or embroidered according to the dignity of the festival days and times wherein they wore them.

Their gowns, being still correspondent to the season, were either of cloth of gold frizzled with a

silver-raised work; of red satin, covered with gold purl; of tabby, or taffaty, white, blue, black, tawny, etc., of silk serge, silk camblet, velvet, cloth of silver, silver tissue, cloth of gold, gold wire, figured velvet, or figured satin, tinselled and overcast with golden threads, in divers variously purfled draughts.

In the summer, some days, instead of gowns, they wore light handsome mantles, made either of the stuff of the aforesaid attire, or like Moresco rugs, of violet velvet frizzled, with a raised work of gold upon silver purl, or with a knotted cord-work of gold embroidery, everywhere garnished with little Indian pearls. They always carried a fair panache, or plume of feathers, of the colour of their muff, bravely adorned and tricked out with glistering spangles of gold. In the winter time they had their taffaty gowns of all colours, as above named, and those lined with the rich furrings of hind-wolves, or speckled linxes, black spotted weasels, martlet skins of Calabria, sables, and other costly furs of an inestimable value. Their beads, rings, bracelets, collars, carcanets, and neck-chains were all of precious stones, such as carbuncles, rubies, baleus, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, turquoises, garnets, agates, beryles, and excellent margarites. Their head-dressing also varied with the season of the year, according to which they decked themselves. In winter it was of the French fashion; in the spring, of the Spanish; in summer, of the fashion of Tuscany, except only upon the holy days and Sundays, at which times they were accoutred in the French mode, because they accounted it more honourable and better befitting the garb of a matronal pudicity.

The men were apparelled after their fashion. Their stockings were of tamine or of cloth-serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour.

Their breeches were of velvet, of the same colour with their stockings, or very near, embroidered and cut according to their fancy. Their doublet was of cloth of gold, of cloth of silver, of velvet, satin, damask, taffaties, etc., of the same colours, cut, embroidered, and suitably trimmed up in perfection. The points were of silk of the same colours, the tags were of gold well enamelled. Their coats and jerkins were of cloth of gold, cloth of silver, gold tissue or velvet embroidered, as they thought fit. Their gowns were every whit as costly as those of the ladies. Their girdles were of silk, of the colour of their doublets. Every one had a gallant sword by his side, the hilt and handle whereof were gilt, and the scabbard of velvet, of the colour of his breeches, with a chape of gold, and pure goldsmith's work. The dagger of the same. Their caps or bonnets of black velvet, adorned with jewels and buttons of gold. Upon that they wore a white plume, most prettily and minion-like parted by so many rows of gold spangles, at the end whereof hung dangling in a more sparkling resplendency fair rubies, emeralds, diamonds, etc.; but there was such a sympathy betwixt the gallants and the ladies, that every day they were apparelled in the same livery. And that they might not miss, there were certain gentlemen appointed to tell the youths every morning what vestments the ladies would on that day wear; for all was done according to the pleasure of the ladies. In these so handsome clothes, and habiliments so rich, think not that either one or other of either sex did waste any time at all; for the masters of the ward-robes had all their raiments and apparel so ready for every morning, and the chamber-ladies were so well skilled, that in a trice they would be dressed, and completely in their clothes from head to foot. And,

to have those accoutrements with the more conveniency, there was about the wood of Theleme, a row of houses of the extent of half a league, very neat and cleanly, wherein dwelt the goldsmiths, lapidaries, jewellers, embroiderers, tailors, gold-drawers, velvet-weavers, tapestry-makers, and upholsterers, who wrought there every one in his own trade, and all for the aforesaid jolly friars and nuns of the new stamp. They were furnished with matter and stuff from the hands of the Lord Nausiclete,¹ who every year brought them seven ships from the Perlas and Cannibal Islands, laden with ingots of gold, with raw silk, with pearls and precious stones. And if any margarites, called unions [pearls], began to grow old, and lose somewhat of their natural whiteness and lustre, those by their art they did renew,² by tendering them to eat to some pretty cocks, as they use to give casting unto hawks.

¹ *Lord Nausiclete.*—Seigneur Nausiclete. Seigneur means only Sire, which in French is the general appellation of a rich merchant, or a great wholesale dealer. As for the word Nausiclete, the old Dutch scholiast says, Nausiclete comes from *Ναυσίκλυτος*, which, adds he, signifies one that is renowned for having a multitude of ships.

² *Those by their art they did renew, etc.*—We see here that even in Rabelais' time, the art of re-blanching, or making tarnished pearls look white, was no secret in France; and yet in Henry the Great's time an Italian, one Tontuchio, who likewise made counterfeit pearls to a great degree of perfection, was accounted the inventor of the secret of whitening again the true pearls when they began to turn yellow.

CHAPTER LVII

HOW THE THELEMITES WERE GOVERNED, AND OF THEIR
MANNER OF LIVING

ALL their life was spent not in laws, statutes, or rules, but according to their own free will and pleasure. They rose out of their beds when they thought good: they did eat, drink, labour, sleep, when they had a mind to it, and were disposed for it. None did awake them, none did offer to constrain them to eat, drink, nor to do any other thing; for so had Gargantua established it. In all their rule, and strictest tie of their order, there was but this one clause to be observed,

DO WHAT THOU WILT.

Because men that are free, well-born, well-bred, and conversant in honest companies, have naturally an instinct and spur that prompteth them unto virtuous actions, and withdraws them from vice, which is called honour. Those same men, when by base subjection and constraint they are brought under and kept down, turn aside from that noble disposition, by which they formerly were inclined to virtue, to shake off and break that bond of servitude, wherein they are so tyrannously enslaved; for it is agreeable with the nature of man to long after things forbidden, and to desire what is denied us.

By this liberty they entered into a very laudable emulation, to do all of them what they saw did please one. If any of the gallants or ladies should say, Let us drink, they would all drink. If any one of them said, Let us play, they all played. If one said, Let us go a-walking into the fields, they went

all. If it were to go a-hawking or a-hunting, the ladies mounted upon dainty well-paced nags, seated in a stately palfrey saddle,¹ carried on their lovely fists,² miniardly begloved every one of them, either a sparrowhawk, or a laneret, or a merlin, and the young gallants carried the other kinds of hawks. So nobly were they taught, that there was neither he nor she amongst them, but could read, write, sing, play upon several musical instruments, speak five or six several languages, and compose in them all very quaintly, both in verse and prose. Never were seen so valiant knights, so noble and worthy, so dextrous and skilful both on foot and a-horseback, more brisk and lively, more nimble and quick, or better handling all manner of weapons than were there. Never were seen ladies so proper and handsome, so miniard and dainty, less forward, or more ready with their hand, and with their needle, in every honest and free action belonging to that sex, than were there. For this reason, when the time came, that any man of the said abbey, either at the request of his parents, or for some other cause, had a mind to go out of it, he carried along with him one of the ladies, namely her whom he had before that chosen for his mistress,³ and they were married together. And if they had

¹ *Seated in a stately palfrey saddle.*—This is not the meaning of ‘avecques leur palefroy guorrior;’ it means followed by horses of parade, their stately palfreys.

² *Their lovely fists.*—Rabelais says, only fists, without any epithet; *sur le poing*. The ladies’ lovely fists put me in mind of the addresses from Corporations in Queen Anne’s time, ‘Madam, we kiss your great hand.’

³ *Namely her whom he had before that chosen for his mistress.*—Quite contrary. Read, namely her who had before that chosen him for her humble servant: ‘*Celle laquelle l’auroy prins pour son devot, i.e.,* Her who had consented that he should devote himself to her service on the footing of a declared lover.

formerly in Theleme lived in good devotion and amity, they did continue therein and increase it to a greater height in their state of matrimony: and did entertain that mutual love till the very last day of their life, in no less vigour and fervency, than at the very day of their wedding.⁴

Here must not I forget to set down unto you a riddle, which was found under the ground, as they were laying the foundation of the abbey, engraven in a copper plate, and it was thus as followeth.

CHAPTER LVIII

A PROPHETICAL RIDDLE

POOR mortals, who wait for a happy day,
Cheer up your hearts, and hear what I shall say:
If it be lawful firmly to believe
That the celestial bodies can us give

⁴ The Abbé de Marsy conjectures, that Rabelais, under the pretext of this foundation, attacks indirectly the three vows which constituted the essence of every monastic society. This institution, founded on the principles of reason and natural religion, is in effect a censure on monastic vows. The modern editors of Rabelais conceive such an establishment especially worthy of Friar John, in whose actions they continually recognise Cardinal Jean du Bellay, who setting aside his poetical and martial talents, was like most other men of his robe in that age, a gourmand, a lover of wine, of pleasure, and above all of women, and who at the same time was secretly married. It appears evident to them that this famous convent represents the *maison de plaisance* built by the Cardinal, on the neck of land connecting la Marne to Saint-Maur-des-Fosses; Rabelais lived at St Maur, previous to his nomination to the cure of Meudon.

Wisdom to judge of things that are not yet;
Or if from heaven such wisdom we may get,
As may with confidence make us discourse
Of years to come, their destiny and course;
I to my hearers give to understand,
That this next winter, though it be at hand,
Yea and before, there shall appear a race
Of men, who, loth to sit still in one place,
Shall boldly go before all people's eyes,
Suborning men of divers qualities,
To draw them unto covenants and sides,
In such a manner, that whate'er betides,
They'll move you, if you give them ear, no doubt,
With both your friends and kindred to fall out.
They'll make a vassal to gain-stand his lord,
And children their own parents; in a word,
All reverence shall then be banished,
No true respect to other shall be had.
They'll say that every man should have his turn,
Both in his going forth and his return;
And hereupon there shall arise such woes,
Such jarrings, and confused to's and fro's,
That never was in history such coils
Set down as yet, such tumults and garboyles.
Then shall you many gallant men see by
Valour stirr'd up, and youthful fervency,
Who, trusting too much in their hopeful time,
Live but a while, and perish in their prime.
Neither shall any, who this course shall run,
Leave off the race which he hath once begun,
Till they the heavens with noise by their conten-
tion
Have fill'd, and with their steps the earth's dimen-
sion.
Then those shall have no less authority,
That have no faith, than those that will not lie;

For all [men] shall be governed by a rude,
Base, ignorant, and foolish multitude;
The veriest lout of all shall be their judge,
O horrible and dangerous deluge!
Deluge I call it, and that for good reason,
For this shall be omitted in no season;
Nor shall the earth of this foul stir be free,
Till suddenly you in great store shall see
The waters issue out, with whose streams the
Most moderate of all shall moisten'd be,
And justly too; because they did not spare
The flocks of beasts that innocentest are,
But did their sinews, and their bowels take,
Not to the gods a sacrifice to make,
But usually to serve themselves for sport.
And now consider, I do you exhort,
In such commotions so continual,
What rest can take the globe terrestrial?
Most happy then are they, that can it hold,
And use it carefully as precious gold,
By keeping it in gaol, whence it shall have
No help but him, who being to it gave.
And to increase his mournful accident,
The sun, before it set in th' occident,
Shall cease to dart upon it any light,
More than in an eclipse, or in the night,—
So that at once its favour shall be gone
And liberty with it be left alone.
And yet, before it come to ruin thus,
Its quaking shall be as impetuous
As Ætna's was, when Titan's sons lay under,
And yield, when lost, a fearful sound like thunder.
Inarimé did not more quickly move,
When Typhæus did the vast huge hills remove,
And for despite into the sea them threw.
Thus shall it then be lost by ways not few,

And changed suddenly, when those that have it
To other men that after come shall leave it.
Then shall it be high time to cease from this
So long, so great, so tedious exercise;
For the great waters told you now by me,
Will make each think where his retreat shall be;
And yet, before that they be clean disperst,
You may behold in th' air, where nought was erst,
The burning heat of a great flame to rise,
Lick up the water, and the enterprise.

It resteth after those things to declare,
That those shall sit content, who chosen are,
With all good things, and with celestial manne,
And richly recompensed every man:
The others at the last all stripp'd shall be,
That after this great work all men may see
How each shall have his due. This is their lot;
O he is worthy praise that shrinketh not.

No sooner was this enigmatical monument read over, but Gargantua, fetching a very deep sigh, said unto those that stood by, It is not now only, I perceive, that people called to the faith of the gospel, and convinced with the certainty of evangelical truths, are persecuted. But happy is that man that shall not be scandalized, but shall always continue to the end, in aiming at that mark, which God by his dear Son hath set before us, without being distracted or diverted by his carnal affections and depraved nature.

The monk then said, What do you think in your conscience is meant and signified by this riddle? What? said Gargantua,—the progress and carrying on of the divine truth. By St Goderan,¹ said the

¹ *St Goderan*.—There is a St Goderanc, Bishop of Scez,

monk, that is not my exposition. It is the style of the prophet Merlin.² Make upon it as many grave allegories and glosses as you will, and dote upon it you and the rest of the world as long as you please; for my part, I can conceive no other meaning in it, but a description of a set at tennis in dark and obscure terms. The suborners of men are the makers of matches, which are commonly friends. After the two chases are made, he that was in the upper end of the tennis-court goeth out, and the other cometh in. They believe the first, that saith the ball was over or under the line. The waters are the heats that the players take till they sweat again. The cords of the rackets are made of the

brother of St Opportunus, massacred by an emissary of Chrodebert, who had invaded the possessions of the church.

² *It is the style of the prophet Merlin.*—Rabelais means Merlin de Saint Gelais, who died in 1555, sixty-seven years old. This poet's Christian name was generally written Melin; many have writ it Mellin, in imitation of those who in Latin have it Mellinus: yet there is no such saint as either Melin or Mellin. Longueil is perhaps the first that, by allusion to Merlin, has called St Gelais, Merlinus Gelasianus: Marot afterwards called him Merlin, in his Eclogue to the king, and in a translation (which he addresses to him) of Martial's 9th epigram, l. 3. John Bouchet also calls him Merlin, in the 100th epistle, written to the Abbot Ardillon in October, 1536.

Under a supposition that these verses are a sort of prophecy, one would be apt to think Friar John meant to ascribe it to the English Merlin, famous about the year 500, for prophecies printed in folio, at Paris, in 1498; but that is far from being the case, except as to the style of the enigma, which is indeed mysterious; for as to the piece itself the monk was the better able to give the explanation of, as he had met with it in the works of the poet Melin de St Gelais, his contemporary; it was actually that poet who wrote it, except the two first, and the last ten verses, which are Rabelais' own; and that's the reason why they are diversely read, according as the author thought fit to alter them in the different editions that were made of the first book of his romance.

guts of sheep or goats. The globe terrestrial is the tennis-ball. After playing when the game is done, they refresh themselves before a clear fire, and change their shirts; and very willingly they make all good cheer, but most merrily those that have gained. And so, farewell.³

³ *And so, farewell.*—The conclusion of the first Book is a chef-d'œuvre still more ingenious than the masterpiece of subterfuge at the commencement. In an age when men were sent to the stake for an unguarded expression, Rabelais dared not only to publish this enigma, but also to make Gargantua exclaim, after it had been read, fetching a very deep sigh, 'It is not now only, I perceive, that people called to the faith of the gospel, and convinced with the certainty of evangelical truths, are persecuted.' The monk then demands from him what he thinks is meant by the enigma, and Gargantua makes answer, 'The progress and carrying on of the divine truth.' See how grave he is, when he smells the fire; but here one must needs admire the wit of the author in enveloping with ingenious badinage the most hardy verities. Friar John cries out à propos; 'By Sanct Goderan, that is not my exposition. Make upon it as many grave allegories and glosses as you will; for my part, I can conceive no other meaning in it, but a description of a set at tennis, couched in dark and obscure terms;' and proceeds to develop this idea, in a manner as innocuous as it is amusing. This finishes the chapter and the Book; in such wise that Rabelais adding no comments thereto, seems to insinuate to all ill-disposed readers, that by giving similar explanations of his enigmatical romance throughout, they should discover nothing therein save bagatelles, or joyous folastreries.

END OF BOOK I.





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